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A Desk-Book of
25,000 Words
Frequently
Mispronounced
Frank H. Vizetelly

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By **FRANK H. VIZETELLY**, Litt.D., LL.D.
Managing Editor of "Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language;" Author of "Essentials of English Speech and Literature," etc.

THIRD EDITION



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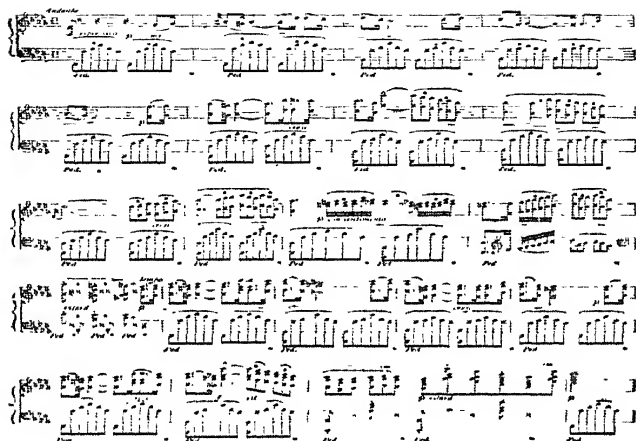
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TO
N. A. K. V.



THE EMBODIMENT OF MELODY AND SONG
AND OF THAT HARMONY OF SOUNDS
WHICH THE HUMAN VOICE CAN REACH
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED
WITH A FATHER'S GRATITUDE AND LOVE
F. H. V.

INTRODUCTORY

THE speech of our day in the home, on the street, in the schools, and especially on the stage, pursues the limping tenor of its way with all sorts of sounds and intonations, due to the influences of our cosmopolitan life, while we, following the practise of Dryden's day, "torture one poor word ten thousand ways" to earn the distinction of being described "a stuttering, slovenly-spoken generation," given to paying too much attention to accent and too little to distinct enunciation. That we are not alone in this respect has been shown us by a visitor from the antipodes—a teacher of English 'in the public schools of New Zealand. Said he, "We have at intervals to put up with English criticisms voiced in drawing-rooms or newspaper columns concerning our awful accent, so offensive to the sensitiveness of the superior English ear." When he left England for America he did so with the warning, "You'll get the awful American voice," dinning in his ears. But he left it; yet not before he had somewhat ruffled the self-satisfied opinions of his friends concerning their common inheritance.

After exploring England in an effort to determine the quality of the English voice, the New Zealander said: "I left England wondering what on earth the English voice was, and whereabouts in England people spoke English. I saw in the North, at Bank-holiday time, tens of thousands of English men and women who speak nothing but dialects; I heard cockney in almost every street in London; I heard in the West-End well-bred affectation tones produced, as it were, around a substantial marble wabbling in the region of the tonsils; I heard languid drawls, simpers, high-pitched silver-bell lisps; I heard terminal 'aws' and clipped 'g's' and feeble 'h's'; but rarely did I hear what I should call just a fine, clear, interesting voice speaking good plain English."

A few years ago, Professor RAYMOND WEEKS, of Columbia University, New York, pointed to the usefulness of the science of phonetics because it enables one "to divest oneself of a vicious accent learned in infancy, and to put on, in its place, the elegant mantle of a so-called polite pronunciation and intonation."

"The spoken language," said Professor Weeks, "is far more important than we believe. It has been called the garment of the soul. If the soul exist, while we can not see it or touch it, weigh it or photograph it, we can hear it. Nothing in the world is so intimate a part of us as our spoken words, neither clothes, nor furniture, houses, books, friends, ideas—manners even. Surely, therefore, whatever affects our spoken language is vitally important: accent, intonation, pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax."

Unfortunately, we have with us a large class of persons who speak without thinking how our words are spelled, and who, therefore, squeeze all the juice out of our speech by refusing to enunciate carefully all the niceties of sound that the words contain. The tendency to shift accents to more convenient positions can not be stayed; but, certainly, a confusion of vowel sounds and a slurring enunciation may be corrected. There is a tendency to break down all of the vowel sounds in unaccented syllables. It is a vulgarity not confined to America, as ROBERT BRIDGES, the British poet laureate, has informed his self-righteous countrymen.

Some efforts have been made toward trying to secure a uniformity of vocalization throughout the English-speaking countries, but these have failed because they were directed toward the unattainable. In England alone the vowel-values are almost as many as the counties and shires. As an enthusiastic wheelman, the writer recalls that, while on an outing from London to Evesham in Worcestershire, he heard no less than four pronunciations for the name of the latter city, altho he traversed only as many counties to reach it.

In his illuminating work, "The Standard of Pronunciation," the late Professor THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY said: "Every one who is familiar with the periodical literature of both Great Britain and America has constantly forced upon his attention the existence of a class of persons who rejoice in the consciousness of knowing that the pronunciation they have is the best which exists. For the orthoepic Pharisee is never content with thanking the Lord that he is not as other men. He wants some one else besides his Creator to be aware of the fact; and he can not rest easy until he has communicated the information to the outside world through the agency of the press." The reason he gives for his self-satisfaction is usually that he belongs by birth and training to a particular city, or to a particular district of country, where the language is pronounced with the greatest purity. This was borne out by a personal experience of the writer with a young English curate whom he met in London recently. In the course

of conversation, the churchman emphatically declared that the best pronunciation heard in England was that heard in Lincolnshire. Somewhat later in the evening, the question of the birthplaces of the several persons present was discussed. Then, the writer said to the churchman, "Altho I have never seen you before, I judge that you were born in Lincolnshire"—a statement which the young curate characterized as "most extraordinary, because it proves to be true."

A visitor to the adjacent county of Cambridge, and to the precincts of Newnham College, famous for its young women of remarkable attainments, where the English feminine voice divine is cultivated—if it be cultivated in any educational institution in England—made the following caustic comment on the English voice: "Do the university-nurtured foster it? Alas, they do, as two Newnham girls of brilliant achievement served to prove. Their voices were so hard and cold as to suggest the soullessness of marble and one followed their conversation with difficulty, for their affectation was so intense that it was painful to gaze on."

Unfortunately, in England, the university-bred think themselves rather than their universities the law in matters of enunciation, pronunciation, and interpretation. That is why one often hears the man from Oxford speak of a "remarkably fine gel," when he wishes to describe a handsome woman. It is a curious fact that affectations of speech make the British university-bred man one of the most difficult of English-speaking men to follow. A late Premier of the Legislative Assembly of one of the States of the Australian Commonwealth was educated at Oxford University, and brought from his *Alma Mater* a voice that has been the despair of press-reporters, and an enunciation so thick that it almost requires the services of an interpreter to explain what he says. Added to this he has acquired the fashionable habit of clipping his final syllables.

On the stage and off caprice has introduced many oddities. Altho at one time looked upon as mirroring the speech and fashion of the élite of the day, the stage lost this distinction through the idiosyncrasies and vagaries of the theatrical profession. If the truth be told the stage has now little authority in matters of pronunciation. Among the absurdities introduced at one time or another by various members of the profession are *aitches* for "aches"; *bird* for "beard"; *kwality* for "quality"—*a* as in "at" instead of *a* as in "what"; *rallery* for "raillery"; *Room* for "Rome," etc. The great KEMBLE murdered his native tongue in this way. According to SAMUEL JOHNSON "heard" was correctly pronounced *heerd*,

and he so pronounced it, not because it was the vogue, but because it conformed by analogy with "hear." Some of our poets rimed "great" with "beat," "defeat," "neat," etc., and this pronunciation found favor with Sir WILLIAM YONGE, who characterized *grate* as an Erinism, yet the latter was the pronunciation generally accepted by society. Altho Kemble and Johnson were contemporaries, and Johnson rimed "Rome" with "homc," as in the lines

"London, the needy villain's general home
The common sewer of Paris and of Rome,"

Kemble always pronounced the name of the Eternal City—*Room*. And he had imitators, as the following criticism from "The Times" (London) of November 3, 1829, will show:—"Mr. Young's Brutus was beautifully impressive. There is one point in the performance which deserves particular remark, but certainly not of a laudatory nature. We allude to the pronunciation of the word 'Rome.' Mr. Young, following the example of the late John Kemble, perseveres with obstinate pertinacity in pronouncing it as if it were spelled with a double o, *Room*; while Cassius, Anthony, and the other dramatis personæ, pronounce the word in the ordinary, and, as we think, in the proper manner, *Rome*. For consistency's sake these Roman citizens ought to be uniform in their pronunciation of the name of the place of which they are denizens. It appears to us that it savours a little of affectation when Mr. Young chooses to adopt a pronunciation at variance with that of the public at large. Following up the principle on which he denominates Rome 'Room,' Mr. Young, we suppose, would descant on the doom (dome) of the king's palace, or would ask a friend to walk hoom with him to dinner."

In the next day's issue of the paper, the Editor printed the following comment, which indicates that Mr. Young's idiosyncrasy was not acceptable to the public:—"The whole case lies in a nutshell. The custom of educated society is the rule of pronunciation: Mr. Young must be a silly person to contend against the general sense of repeated audiences."

Three years ago Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, a Londoner, remarked that the English stage affords numerous examples of mispronunciation. Said he, "The stage is the worst offender in this respect, both on account of its ridiculous claim to special traditions and also because of its enormous power of setting a standard to those who frequent the theater. In one dramatic company of high standing, it was considered equivalent to high treason to

pronounce the word 'your' except as rhyming with 'fur.' 'Mourn,' which standard pronunciation has decreed should be the same as 'morn,' is turned into *moo-urnn*. The late Mrs. LEWIS WALLER and the late Sir HENRY IRVING used habitually to give to the words 'England' and 'English' the *e* sound instead of the *i*, and their example is still followed in certain provincial companies. I have heard on the London stage the *r* in 'iron' given the same phonetic value as in 'irony.' At one West-End theater it is the fashion to pronounce the word 'girl,' which, when rightly pronounced, very appropriately rhymes with 'curl,' as if spelt *ge-irl*. This inevitably degenerates into *gel*. In England the eccentricities of pronunciation are based on no intelligible principle whatever, and when added to this we get the extremely bad vocal production which is so prevalent, the English stage is rendered unworthy of its mission and becomes an object of ridicule."

Absurd and impossible as it may seem to us, our grandparents spoke of *oar-a-toar-ry*, of *generawls*, of the *o-she-an*:

"Those that inhabit that far western shore
Vainly suppose that they alone, before
The setting sun forsake this atmosphere
Do view his face at nearer distance there
Than other men, than other countries can,
And that he falls into their ocean."

Altho the word *wind* was at one time commonly pronounced to rime with *bind*, it is the only monosyllabic word ending in *-ind* in which the *in* has the same sound as in "sin." In SWIFT's day, when the short *i* sound was heard, it met with so little favor from the literary lights that Swift, whom it annoyed more than any, jeered at those who used it, and announced mincingly that he had "a great *mīnd* to *fīnd* why they pronounce it *wīnd*." But some of the people of the Dean's period had not forgotten SHAKESPEARE's fair *Rosalind* even if the worthy Dean had. Witness, "As You Like It" (act iii, sc. 1, l. 88, *et seq.*),

Rosalind: From the east to western Ind,
No jewel is like *Rosalind*.
Her worth, being mounted on the wind,
Through all the world bears *Rosalind*.

It may appear unbelievable to the reader that such a word as *arithmetic* should ever have been pronounced as if written *a-reeth'mc-tic*, yet this pronunciation had sufficient vogue to provoke protest in 1859. Among

other words that have been mauled and mouthed at one time or another are *again*, *behoove*, *bosom*, *calf*, *drama*, *gape*, *girl*, *leisure*, *oblique*, and *yes*—the latter of which has suffered from corruptions ranging from *yah*, through *yeh*, *yep*, *yih*, *yis* to *yuh*. Through caprice “admiralty” became *admiraltry*; “gasconade” became *garsconade*; “exquisite,” “interpolation,” “machination,” “permit,” and several hundred more have been and still are often mispronounced. In 1815 the London native not only mispronounced, but also took delight in corrupting, his words. To him “vulgarity” should be analogous to “popularity,” “singularity,” etc., so he promptly called it *vulgularity*; *scholar* he formed after such familiar words as “coward,” “dotard,” “drunkard,” etc.; *commonality* he preferred to “commonalty” because he was familiar with “equality,” “mortality,” “partiality,” etc. In those days *w* displaced *v* and *v* displaced *w*. The people spoke of *weal* (veal) and *winegar* (vinegar); while the “Citizen of credit and renown” called to his man-servant:

“*Citizen*: Villiam, I vant my vig.

Man-servant: Vitch vig, Sir?

Citizen: Vy, the vite vig in the vooden vig-box, vitch I vore last Vensday at the Westry.”

But, at that time, the Simon Pure also indulged in a superfluity of negatives; so what might not one expect? Literally, he wallowed in such expressions as “I don’t know nothing about it.” When he mislaid his hat he asked “Has *nobody* seen *nothing* of *never* a hat *nowhere*’s?” Yet, London English was *the English* according to the *beau monde* of the time. There was a time, however, when the best English spoken was that heard in Dublin. That was in the days of DANIEL O’CONNELL and of THOMAS MOORE. Later the English of London and of Oxford and Cambridge was generally conceded to be sterling, but now the purists are turning to the North of England for examples of correct pronunciation and this in face of the fact that irregularities of speech occur there as everywhere, as was shown by Mr. CHARLES L. EASTLAKE in “The Nineteenth Century.”* “I remember,” said he, “once asking a man whom I met in one of the streets at Sheffield my nearest way to the Mappin Art Gallery. He stared as if he had never heard of such a place. ‘You must know it,’ I said, ‘it is a big building where there is a large collection of pictures.’ ‘Oh!’ he replied, ‘you mean the *Moppin Ort Gollery*!’ ” The same writer commenting on the clipping of the final *g* recalls an old story of a yokel who, presiding

*December, 1902, p. 998.

at a farmers' dinner, looked round the table and asked, "Does any gen'l-man say puddin'?" "No, sir," replied one of the guests, "no *gentleman* says *puddin'*." Yet this vulgarity has been revived of late years even in fashionable talk. "How are you gettin' on, old chappie?" "Fine mornin', ain't it?" "I'll bet a shillin' he don't do it," are elegant specimens of diction common to the fashionable set that frequents Rotten Row.

That the English themselves are aware of their careless utterance is certain, for "The Daily Mail" drew attention to the fact somewhat caustically a short time ago. Here is what it said: "Before any of us complain of the eccentricities of American speech we should make sure that we are adequately versed in our own. Colloquial English, or king's English, has a great deal to answer for. It shocks the purist at every street corner. It makes one shudder in the shop and in the market. It irritates one in the drawing room, and makes one despair in descending to the kitchen. It is often appalling in the printed book. Possibly 90 per cent of Englishmen do not speak English."

To remedy the defects of American pronunciation Mr. ROBERT J. MENNER suggested in "The Atlantic Monthly" for August 1913 that instead of imitating the Englishman's pronunciation of a few particular words, we should imitate his general distinctness of tone and proper valuation of sound and thus improve our speech permanently and noticeably. But, in view of the condemnation of "English as she is spoke" in London printed above, Mr. Menner can not have based his remarks on wide experience.

The habit of speaking ill is like the habit of doing ill; it increases by indulgence. Good English speech is the seal of culture among the English-speaking races; but we can not have good speech by speaking with closed nostrils. One of the faults we should try to correct is our flat or nasal utterance. We need to cultivate that pleasing variety of intonation which characterizes the speech of *some* educated Englishmen. It was the Countess ELISE JOSTY who called English "the language of angels—*par excellence* the language of religious music." It may be so, but just as there are angels of light and angels of darkness; so, in speech, there are those to whom it is a pleasure to listen for their melodious utterance, careful enunciation, and cultured choice of words, and those whose speaking voices are harsh and discordant, and which lack resonance and produce none but dull hard sounds. Also, there thrives among us a class of persons given to the unnecessary lengthening of words. Some of these assume the drawl; others, in the words of CHURCHILL, "mouth sentences as a cur

mouths a bone." Commenting on the former class, the Editor of "The Christian Science Monitor," of Boston, said recently: "One of the evident faults of many English-speaking people the world over is the drawl. To lengthen the words unnecessarily hints laziness, and is in general a mark of people whose leisurely habit tends toward inertia. The mentally alert person will not be tedious in his manner of speaking, nor will he make two syllables of vowels that are properly only one. Quick, clean-cut speech is a mark of urbanity, that is, of active, energetic living which wastes no time.

"Note whether we put two pitches into certain vowels and say, for example, 'yay-us' for *yes*, or 'wy-ee' for *why*, and even in perfectly simple vowels drag them out beyond the single instant needed. The clean cut consonant will often correct the drawl, by waking up the speech organs to crisper action. Of course paying careful heed to clear consonants corrects the trick of only half-saying words. One has often heard a drawling speech which swallows the last part of words so as to make the speaker almost unintelligible."

All well-bred people are as careful of their enunciation as they are of their diction, for correctness of speech is an accomplishment which every person of culture aims to acquire. Yet, we meet every day persons who pass as educated whose speech is full of solecisms, and whose pronunciation is characterized by such carelessness as to show that they pay little or no attention to those niceties of utterance with which they are familiar but which they have thoughtlessly, sometimes persistently, neglected. To some of these this book may, perhaps, appeal.

In English, as in every language, there are a number of words the pronunciations of which every cultivated man who hears them recognizes as those of imperfectly educated or illiterate persons. There is also a larger body of words—the greater number in the language—about the pronunciation of which there is a substantial agreement among the cultivated wherever English is spoken at all. In addition to these, the late Professor Lounsbury pointed out that there exists a goodly number "in which educated usage varies, and often varies decidedly." For "purse," for instance, the Englishman says *parz* while the American says *pars*; for "oblique," the one says *obleek*, the other *obliske*; for "squalor," one says *skwall-er*, the other *skway-ler*. As a single illustration out of many that could be cited, Professor Lounsbury selected the adjectives ending in *ile*. "By some lexicographers," said he, "this termination is sounded *il*; by others, *ile*. As an example of the class, take the word *hostile*. Generally in the earlier

English dictionaries which set out to give correct usage—for instance, those of Sheridan and Walker—it was pronounced *hos'til*. Such it continues to be at the present day in American dictionaries. But in most of the late English ones—such as Stormonth's and the two which go respectively under the names of the Imperial and the Encyclopedic—it is pronounced *hos'tile*. The new Oxford Dictionary gives both pronunciations, but puts *hos'tile* first."

Let us consider the pronunciation of the word "schedule." In America, this word is pronounced always *sked'ule*. The Englishman's *shed'ule* invariably causes a smile and the inquiry "If *shedule*, why not *shool*?" The dictionary tells us why not. The word "school" came to the language through the Anglo-Saxon *scolu*, and the Latin *schola*, from the Greek *σχολή*. The later German used *schule*, with the soft sound. The word "schedule" is from the Old French, *schedule*, and its pronunciation the English owe to the Normans who gave it the soft French sound, "*shedule*." But this is a divergence that, like the pronunciations of "tomato" and "vase," has attained the dignity of a national distinction. It is a picturesque distinction in the manner of speech of different English-speaking nations which one accepts as a national characteristic, and we shall always have this and other distinctions, by the aid of which we shall be enabled to approximate the nationality or habitat of speakers, for just as the speech of England differs from that of the United States, so also does that of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and British South Africa differ from that of the Mother Country or of the American Republic. Professor Lounsbury pointed out that these "are not numerous; nor do they compare in importance with the differences in the speech of individuals belonging to the same country or even to the same community."

When an Englishman wishes to ingratiate himself with an American, he invariably says patronizingly, as was said to the writer in his old school town on the south of England four years ago, "You haven't the American twang, you know; really, you could readily pass for an Englishman." To the one addressed this was somewhat amusing, because he happened to be a Londoner born, who had been educated in Eastbourne, Sussex, but had lived twenty years in the United States. By way of contrast, if what Mr. Robert Bridges* writes is correct, and we have every reason to believe that it is, the average educated Englishman still mispronounces and

* "The Present State of English Pronunciation."

distorts his words. . He says *prernounce* for "pronounce," *frerm* for "from," *neycher* for "nature," *donshew* for "don't you," *caowm* for "comb," *Chewsdy* for "Tuesday," *immejetly* for "immediately," *leter'ry* for "literary," *chiune* for "tune." Churchmen even are charged with saying "the *sawed* of the *Laud* and Gideon." Another writer has charged "the most revered of all the last generation of Bishops with saying *dee'vine*" in an effort to give additional solemnity to the word "divine."* "At least," said he, "we may avoid the ill-considered pedantries and restrain the vulgar innovating influences, holding on, as far as may be, to the traditional sounds and accents of our fathers." Yet this purist would have us say *Angland* for "England" and adds, "Some pedants insist upon saying it with what they call the correct sound of e, as in 'length,' which is *bad English, bad history, bad form, bad everything!*"

Even the American "twang," or accent, can be favorably compared with such slovenly speech as this. The typical American accent is often harsh and unmusical, but it sounds all of the letters to be sounded and slurs, but does not distort, the rest. One can understand what is said. In London, the boasted home of the English tongue in all its pristine elegance and purity, the native seems short of breath. He can not find time to finish his words, and so clips their closing syllables. To him Lord Faversham is *Lud Fav-ershm*, Nottinghamshire is *Nut-ingum-shr*, and Tottenham Court Road is *Tot-n-hm Caught Road*. Even in the haste of affairs, with which we are credited, so that a prominent English actor-manager unburdened himself with "I'd rather sleep to death in London than be rushed to death in New York," we are not so hard pressed for time that we can not take time to speak properly.

Possibly the diversities of speech in the United States have never been brought home to us so pointedly as by the Editor of "The Public Ledger," of Philadelphia, who recently described the difficulties encountered by a young woman from New York, who undertook to train both school-teachers and children for a dramatic performance in a New England mill-town. She was at once confronted by an appalling problem of producing something like uniformity of accent out of phonetic chaos. She abandoned at once the attempt to inculcate metropolitan refinements, in the broadened "a" and the softened "r," but she found that even among lifelong neighbors there were variant pronunciations which proclaimed diversified

*J. E. Field in *The Guardian*, July 25, 1913.

heredity. Fervently she insisted that a school might be founded in which teachers themselves might learn how to pronounce their mother tongue—for, with the fountain-head of the linguistic current defiled, she shuddered to think of the rasping Yankee twang of the growing generation accepted without challenge or rebuke. This horrified apostle of culture only voiced a very old complaint. There are in America today wide and apparently unbridgeable phonetic abysses between the “down-Easter” and the far-Westerner; Chicago does not talk in Boston’s vernacular; Alaska’s English differs from that of Florida; and between Philadelphia and New York there are detectable differences. Even as George Bernard Shaw has essayed to prove with the denizenness of London in his play “Pygmalion,” the practised inhabitant of Philadelphia might almost be able to tell what ward of his city he was in by some faintly marked difference of inflection, too subtle to be reproduced. The English use the expression “provincial” to characterize the dialects of Sussex or of the Midlands or of Yorkshire, which are at odds with the speech of the cockney of London—but in America the frank breezy speech of the plainsman is offset by the languorous drawl of the South or what becomes almost an alien patois by comparison, from the lips of the Maine woodsman. It is true that we talk differently over here, that there are many kinds of American speech, as there are many sorts of English, but is it not a picturesque diversity? We should be sorry if the purists and the philologists succeeded in planing down our characteristic individual asperities to one uniform dead-level of etymological monotony. But it is not about these, but about the varying pronunciation of words that controversy rages. What is the proper usage in any particular case, and where is the authority to be found that will furnish it indisputably? This question of authority was one which the early makers of pronouncing dictionaries felt called upon to answer “but which the modern very calmly and without question very judiciously ignore.”

The dictionary of a hundred and fifty years ago made no attempt to indicate pronunciation. PERRY, whose “Royal Standard Dictionary” came out in 1775, announced that it exhibited the true pronunciation “according to the present practise of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite speakers in London.” Nevertheless, he admitted the difficulty of deciding upon the best usage. “The literati, who make etymology an invariable rule of pronunciation,” said he, “often pronounce words in such a manner as to bring upon themselves the charge of affectation or pedantry; while, on the other hand, were men of the world, notwithstanding all their

politeness, often retain so much of their provincial dialect, and commit such gross errors in speaking and writing, as to exclude them from the honor of being the standard of accurate pronunciation. Those who unite these two characters, and with the correctness and precision of true learning combine the ease and elegance of genteel life, may justly be styled the only true standard of propriety of speech."

The view expressed above was that accepted, and the lexicographers of the time felt called upon to demonstrate their fitness for their work by claiming intimate acquaintance with the world of gentility and culture. Very few of the English-speaking people know of the debt that they owe to BUCHANAN, a Scotchman, and to SHERIDAN, an Irishman, for recording the pronunciations of English words as current in their times. The former did so in 1757; the latter, in 1780. WALKER, an Englishman, followed in 1791.

Like Professor Lounsbury, the compiler has found two things that strike the attention of any one who makes a careful examination of dictionaries and of the orthoepy set forth by the men who prepare them. The first is that the pronunciation of a certain number of words is represented in them differently. The second is that the compilers, like all other men, are not infallible. A curious fact, which any student of orthoepy may verify for himself, is that a word by word examination of the dictionaries will bring to light some words, as "areolation," for example, the pronunciations of which differ even to the number of the dictionaries consulted. Perhaps this is owing to the fact that no orthoepist can record all the pronunciations sanctioned by good usage, and no one, therefore, can affirm positively that a given pronunciation of a word may or may not be warranted by reputable usage in some quarter. According to Professor Lounsbury "not a single one of our pronouncing dictionaries is a final authority, nor even the concurrent voice of all of them put together. With our orthography any such condition of things is an impossibility. There can never exist that infallible guide for whose appearance we are all longing until the spelling of every English word carries with it its own pronunciation. Even the variation of accent must continue to show itself, tho it will be reduced to the lowest possible limits."

There are few persons, if indeed there are any, whose pronunciation accords strictly with the usage recorded by the particular dictionaries they accept as authority. Those who believe to the contrary may, perhaps, be willing to subject themselves to pronouncing the words selected as a test of this by the late Dr. A. J. ELLIS: the words are—*actinism*, *archimandrite*,

batman, beaufin, bourgeois, brevier, buoy, demy, flugleman, fusil, oboe, row-lock, tassel, vase, and velleity.

There are many other words that are frequently heard mispronounced, chiefly because of misplaced stress; as, *aggrandize, allopathy, amenable, apricot, bomb, Calliope, cement, cognizant, combative, comely, contumely, coquetry, discern, dishonest, dromedary, equable, Erin, hymeneal, hypochondriacal, inquiry, inventory, isolate, Italian, legislature, lever, orgies, patron, peremptory, placard, raillery, ribald, spontaneity, squalor, tedious, tergiversation, and truculent.* As Professor J. HOWARD SWINSTEAD has said: **"Words derived from the classics present the obstacle of changing accent (such as concordance, doctrinal, objective, divine, laboratory, precedence, deficit, etc., all having to accept hard measure), whereas words of Anglo-Saxon or Gothic origin behave freakishly in the tone of the vowel, such as ere, gold, sea (to rhyme with survey and way), clerk ('clirk'), yellow ('yal-'), English ('English'). This shows the two directions in the growth of a spoken language; and it is just because of the strong vitality of a widespread tongue that it does grow, instead of becoming mummified as the classics became when 'Oxford Latin was a byword,' and Greek was early pronounced as English at Cambridge:*

*"It was scholarly Mr. John Cheke
Who introduced Cambridge to Greek;
But he Englished the lingo,
'For,' quotha, 'by jingo,
When languages die, they don't speak.'"*

This misfortune we have never survived, nor shall we recover unless Dr. Rouse's bold revival at the Perse School is largely followed of teaching classes to talk in the dead languages they learn."

Altho there may be some persons who do not believe it, the fact is that the habit of slovenly speech is spreading too rapidly among us, or our educators would not have issued a pamphlet in an effort to check it. In December, 1912, the Board of Education of New York City printed a circular calling attention to the more common errors of pronunciation among high-school pupils. The points to which attention was directed are enumerated below:

1. Mispronunciation of *ng*, final or medial. Final *ng* (as in "sing" or any present participle) is frequently pronounced as *nk* or less commonly *ng*. Medial *ng* is frequently

* *The Guardian*, London, Aug. 15, 1913.

mispronounced; as "singing" is pronounced *sing-ging*. "Finger" is sometimes mispronounced as *fin-g-er*, "single" as *sing-le*, "linger" as *ling-er*, "hanger" as *hang-ger*, "anger" as *ang-er*, "bringer" as *bring-ger*, etc., and *len'th* and *stren'th* are heard for "length" and "strength."

2. *wh* is frequently pronounced as *w*; thus "whisper" as *w'isper*, "while" as *w'ile*, "where" as *w'ere*, etc., a characteristic peculiar to the people of England.

3. *s* and *sh* are apt to be improperly vocalized, becoming *z* and *zh*; as "acid" becomes *azid*, "ceases" becomes *ceazes*, "assure" becomes *azhure*, etc. On the other hand, many say *wass* for "was," *whereass* for "whereas," etc.

4. The two sounds of *th*, the aspirate and the voiced sound as in "pith" and "then" are confused. Thus "with" is made to rhyme with "pith." *Th* sometimes becomes *t*, as in *t'row* for "throw."

5. In the same way the sounds of *j* and *ch* are confused. "Besieged" becomes *beseeced*, etc.

6. The sound of *r* initial or medial is frequently rendered as *w*, as *wed* for "red," *sowing* for "sparing." Final *r* is liable to complete disappearance, as when "car" becomes *cah*.

7. An "r" is often inserted or added when none ought to be heard, as "I saw-r a shop," "Emma-r Abbott."

8. The most common mispronunciation of vowels is the confounding of the sounds of *ai* and *er*; by which "oil" becomes *earl*, "join" becomes *jern*, "oyster" becomes *erster*; while "third" becomes *thoyd*, "girl," *goil*; "turn," *toin*, and "lurch," *laich*.

9. The pronunciation of the vowel *u* as in "Tuesday," "duty," etc., is often rendered as if it were *oo*, as in "too."

Hard as the teachers work to correct these errors, their labors are of little avail if the diction in the home is dominated by the inelegancies of the street. The fact is that the source of careful speech is the home and all sins against it are due to parental neglect, ignorance, or indifference. To that illustrious German scholar SCHLEGEL we owe this pertinent reminder: "The care of the national language I consider as at all times a sacred trust, and a most important privilege of the higher orders of society. Every man of education should make it the object of his unceasing concern to preserve his language pure and entire; to speak it, so far as is in his power, in all its beauty and perfection. . . . A nation whose language becomes rude and barbarous, must be on the brink of barbarism in regard to everything else. A nation that allows her language to go to ruin, is parting with the best half of her intellectual independence, and testifies her willingness to cease to exist." *

But, as has already been pointed out, illiteracy is not the sole agency that tends to corrupt speech. There are those who practise it with bravado. It is impossible to tell why a clear, clean enunciation should be regarded by many so-called "educated" persons as the stamp of indi-

* *History of Literature*, lecture 10.

viduality; yet there are some of them who, altho they admit they know better when their attention is drawn to some slip of the tongue, still continue using their pet perversions. Doctor Johnson, when he published the plan of his dictionary, was told by Lord CHESTERFIELD that the word *great* should be pronounced to rime with *state*; and Sir WILLIAM YONGE sent him word that it should be pronounced to rime with *seat*, and that none but Irishmen pronounce it *grate* (see p. x). Here were two men of culture, the one the best speaker in the House of Lords, the other the best speaker in the House of Commons, differing entirely. The late KYRLE BELLEW, who trained many actors to speak English with a pure accent, once told of a promising young actor in his company who, when remonstrated with for his slovenly enunciation, frankly admitted that he feared that people would think him effeminate if he gave his vowels and consonants their due.

It has been explained above that errors in the speaking of words in common use result more often from careless enunciation and vocalization and from idiosyncrasy than from ignorance and from lack of early training in pronunciation. This work is designed to help those who desire to acquire the accomplishment of speaking correctly, and who wish to have at their elbow a consensus of orthoepic usage among English-speaking people. The vocabulary will be found to embrace most English words about the pronunciation of which some question may arise, and, in addition, a number of terms derived from foreign languages, such as occur in architecture, art, music, etc., which are of difficult pronunciation. Particular attention has been given to indicate the pronunciation of Bible names, personal names, geographical names, and such other proper names of all kinds as are current in literature, science, and the arts. Many terms needing explanation are concisely defined, and wherever necessary, orthoepic or historic notes, or quotations illustrating usage, are appended. The preferences of the leading dictionaries of the English language, where these vary from one another, are recorded, and the usage of the cultured classes of the United States and Great Britain and Ireland is registered.

In this work the first word is set in black-faced type. Bearing in mind that there is nothing more distracting to the study of pronunciation than the turning over of pages to consult the key to the arbitrary signs and symbols used to indicate the pronunciations—a key which is invariably printed at the beginning of other books on orthoepy—the aim has been to remove this disadvantage by printing the keys to the symbols used in this

work at the top and at the bottom of each page. Two keys are given—the first (Key 1), the Revised Scientific Alphabet, is that used by the Editors of the New Standard Dictionary, and is known also as the National Education Association Key because it was devised, recommended, and adopted by a Committee of the Department of Superintendence of that body in consultation and agreement with members of the American Philological Association and the Modern Language Association. The second is a concession to existing prejudice against innovations among those who would

“Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.”

Devised as it was more than sixty years ago, Key 2 has had wide vogue because nothing simpler was introduced until 1876, by which time it had become established; but the number of dots and dashes, curves and curls, which are its chief characteristics make it the most puzzling system for indicating sounds yet devised, and it would have been thrown into the scrap-heap of discredited things long ago but for the persistence with which certain publishers have clung to it. To-day it is discredited by every phoneticist of repute, and it has been found so far in arrears of progress that in every succeeding edition of the books in which it has been used modifications have been introduced, until to-day the system employed contains no less than 21 deviations from that which preceded it. It is a serious reflection on our educators that they have not persistently insisted that a simpler system be employed. To the student of phonetics, it is absurd to say that a key consisting of 67 symbols, as Key 2, is easier to memorize and apply than one of 48 symbols, as Key 1. None will dispute the fact that in symbols, as in most other things, it is easier to memorize the smaller number than the greater. Very few persons, teachers included, understand the notation of Key 2 at sight, and since they must refer to the guide-words used to indicate the sounds, they must take at least one-third more time to secure the information they seek by utilizing Key 2 than by employing Key 1.

That the pronunciations used in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, British Africa, and British India, and other English-speaking regions are not recorded in these pages is due to the fact that no standard authority on the subject has yet issued therefrom. No pronunciations are indicated in the late Professor EDWARD E. MORRIS'S “Austral English: a Dictionary of Australasian words”; none are recorded in WILLIAM CROOKE'S edition

of Yule and Burnell's "Hobson-Jobson: a Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian words"; none in BALFOUR'S "Cyclopædia of India," and none in CHARLES PETTMAN'S "Africanderisms: a Glossary of South African Colloquial Words and Phrases." Efforts to obtain them from experts living in the regions referred to brought very unsatisfactory answers as, in the case of British Africa, for instance, from which an eminent educator wrote, "The pronunciation of English now current in South Africa is that of Tommy Atkins." In view of such conditions, the effort to present a consensus of pronunciation of the English-speaking peoples must be postponed until the publication of orthoepical works reflecting the usage of the best speakers and writers of the regions referred to above. The British Colonial idea of a standard pronunciation may be summarized in the words of a recent Australasian visitor to our shores—"It is a simple matter of century, universality caprice, and usage." Very simple, but why qualify the *caprice*?

Bearing in mind the needs of the foreign immigrant to our shores, there have been included in this work the pronunciations of many words that are likely to prove stumbling-blocks to the non-English-speaking settler on the American continent. Therefore, the vocabulary will be found to contain many simple words, the pronunciations of which are obvious to English-speaking people, but not clear to those who are unfamiliar with the values of the letters in English, and who know only those of their native tongue.

Realizing that, owing to its constant changes, it is as impossible for any one to establish a standard of pronunciation for the entire English-speaking world as it is to stem the tide of the sea, the editor, as a student of English speech, ventures to offer in the following pages that which appears to him to be the best current usage as he has heard it in America and in England, and as he has found it recorded in the dictionaries of his time, with references, as occasion seems fit, to other works by past masters of the science of orthoepy.

To Mr. JOHN HYDE, of Washington, D. C., who graciously placed several of the volumes consulted at his disposal, and supplied him with interesting occasional notes, and to Dr. G. B. HURLBUTT, who has read this entire volume critically, the writer tenders grateful acknowledgment and thanks. He is especially indebted to Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON for valued cooperation in the preparing of his manuscript in its early stages, and to Mr. F. HORACE TEALL, for the final reading and correction of the proofs.

EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS USED IN THIS BOOK TO INDICATE SOUNDS

(Abridged from *Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language*)

Correct pronunciation—like correct diction—depends upon the *consensus of usage*. The correctness of English pronunciations should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. To a mode of pronouncing a word that is general among the educated classes of all these peoples, no exception can properly be taken, and any form of orthoepy that prevails among some of these peoples should command the recognition of lexicographers. Even forms that are used by a few only of the greater speakers may sometimes call for consideration at least, and possibly for record. One recognized aim of a dictionary is to ascertain and record the facts of English usage in pronouncing, while at the same time indicating what it regards as the best usage.

The first respelled pronunciation indicates, in each case, the preference of this book. These pronunciations will be found to agree, in the main, with those recorded by the "Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language," but occasional divergences are noted and commented on. The pronunciations that follow the preferred forms are from other dictionaries or guides to pronunciation. The dictionaries cited are indicated by the abbreviations given below:

C. Century, 1889-1903.

E. Encyclopædie (Hunter's), 1879-88.

F. New Imperial, 1884.

M. Murray (New English), 1888-1916.

S. or St. Stormonth, 1871, 1885.

W. Webster (New International), 1909, etc.

Wr. Worcester, 1859.

Walker (1791) and the Standard (1915) are cited [in full.]

As two systems to indicate pronunciations are used in this book two keys to the symbols employed are utilized and described in detail. The basic principle of the first system—Key 1—is the use of the fundamental vowels in their original Roman values. The chief characteristic of this key is that it employs only one symbol for one sound throughout its alphabet—a distinguishing feature that reduces the number of symbols required to indicate pronunciation to a minimum. In these respects Key 1 differs from Key 2, which uses from two to four symbols for the same sound, as shown on page xxxiii.

Each of the superior figures printed after the pronunciations (as, **aa**: ā'ā'; ä'ä²) in the following pages indicates the Key to the symbols used to indicate the pronunciation. Guide words indicating the sounds of Key 1 are given at the top of the page and those for Key 2 are given at the bottom.

For occasional symbols not contained in key lines see below and page xxxvi.

For the purpose of explaining how the symbols of Key 1 are used, and how their use is related to the more important variations of English pronunciation, these symbols are considered below:

The Symbols used for the Unstressed Vowels in Key 1

It is one of the characteristics of the English language that unstressed vowels are more or less "obscured" in the utterance. This is especially the case in the syllable just before or just after the primary accent. Thus the middle syllable of *monarchy*, *miserly*, *primary*, *murmuring*, *martyrdom* is pronounced by most speakers with the same vowel. This vowel Key 1 denotes by the letter *a*. Some speakers disapprove the *a* sound which the many pronounce; thus, some make a point of saying *rek'ord* instead of *rek'ard*. But if there are such differences of usage and opinion, a symbol is needed by which they can be clearly indicated to the eye.

If there were but one unstressed vowel in English there would be no need of a letter for it, however variously the usual spelling might denote it. But there are several; and one in particular appears in such a variety of spellings that it is best to have a letter for that also. This is the vowel heard in the last syllable of *habit*, *candid*, and in the first syllable of *renew*.

If the second vowel of *habit* were always written *i*, one could dispense with a special symbol for it and ignore the difference between the *i* of *bit* and the *i* of *habit*. Again, if the vowel in question were always written *e*, as it is in the first syllable in *renew*, *depress*, etc., one could get along with *e*. But one does not like to write *valley* as *vale*, or *city* as *cite*; nor does one wish to respell *palace*, *agate*, *average*, as *pales*, *aget*, *averej*, or *captain* as *kaptén*, when it is stated expressly that *e* has the sound of *e* in *met*.

As the vowel under consideration is really a half-fledged or imperfectly formed *i*, it is denoted by an *i* without the dot—*i*.

Aside from *a* and *i*, there are no unstressed vowels that seem to require special symbols. See §§ 13, 14, below.

The Vowels and Diphthongs of Key 1

The symbols are: *a*, *ā*, *a*, *ā*, *u*, *e*, *ē*, *i*, *ī*, *o*, *ō*, *o*, *ū*, *u*, *ū*, *ai*, *au*, *oi*, *iu*, *iū*, *ə*, *ɪ*.

(1) *a* and *ā*.

These denote the vowels which occur chiefly before *r*; thus, *a* in *artistic*, *cartoon*, and *ā* in *art*, *hard*, *garden*, *calm*, *alms*, *father*. Most often the unstressed *ar* becomes *or*, as in *separate*, *monarchy*, *partake*. There is some variation in the length of *ā*; thus, it is longer in *mart* than in *martyr*, longer in *garden* than in *garler*, but in respelling, *ā* is used wherever the vowel is notably longer than in *artistic*.

(2) *a* and *ā*.

These denote the vowel heard short in *bat*, *cap*, *lack*, and long in *bare*, *fair*, *pear*, *heir*. Many speakers pronounce the vowel of *bear*, *fare*, etc.

(*ā* before *r*), a little higher than that of *bat*, so that it sounds very much like the prolongation of the *e* in *met*, *very*. Further, *a* is regularly prolonged before a voiced consonant in monosyllables, especially if they bear the sentence-accent. Thus in "Stand, villain, stand!" the vowel of *stand* is long; in *standing* it is half-long, and in *inkstand* it is short.

(3) *a*.

This letter is used for a vowel which varies between *a* and *ɑ*, or between *ā* and *ū*. It occurs before *f*, *s*, *th*, sometimes before *n* + consonant. Examples: *ask*, *glass*, *past*, *basket*, *laugh*, *after*, *quaff*, *bath*, *path*, *aunt*, *lancel*, *dance*, *France*. The prevailing vowel in the south of England is *ā*, in the United States *ā*. The ancestor of both sounds is ultimately *ɑ*, which rose to *a* in very early times and then, in the seventeenth century, became *ā* before a voiceless fricative, and sometimes before *n* + consonant. Thus the words which had been *ask*, *path*, became *āsk*, *pāth*.

Refined speakers make a virtue of pronouncing an intermediate vowel, higher than *ā* but not so high as *ū*. It is this that is denoted by *a*. It is generally long, but may be short in unstressed syllables, as *wine-glass*, *cow-path*, or half-long in words of more than one syllable, as *basket*, *pastime*. The symbol *a* is used to indicate that the pronunciation varies; thus, the respelling *bāth* means that the word may be either *bāth* or *bāth*.

(4) *e* and *ē*.

Of these, *e* usually stands for the open short vowel of *met*, as in *set*, *ten*, *well*, *wealth*, *said*, *says*, *leopard*, *heifer*, *very*, *merry*, *bury*, *confess*, *outlet*, and *ē* for the close long of *may*, as in *bay*, *bail*, *they*, *veil*, *sute*, *great*, *taste*, *savior*, *danger*, *aorta*, *magnate*. But *e* is used also for the open sound when lengthened before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *beg*, *blend*, *says*; and *ē* for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *magnate*, *aerial*, *always*. So, too, in French and Spanish words, *ē* is used for the close short vowel of an unstressed syllable; thus, *Médoc*, *Leon*, are respelled *mē'dok*, *lē-ōn*.

Many speakers make *ē* a diphthong, the first element being a little higher than *e*, the second a little lower than *i*. Such familiar spellings as *veil*, *skein*, *rein* are a fairly exact rendering of this pronunciation.

(5) *i* and *ī*.

Of these, *i* usually denotes the open short vowel of *sit*, as in *hit*, *bid*, *fill*, *busy*, *hymn*, *build*, *spirit*, *tin*, *delirious*, *misfit*, and *ī* the close long of *seat*, as in *marine*, *police*, *ivan*, *me*, *piere*, *seen*, *scene*, *Cæsar*, *Peter*, *people*, *fear*, *belief*, *receipt*, *athlete*, *regent*, *Socrates*. But *i* is also used for the open sound when prolonged in emphatic monosyllables before a voiced consonant, as in *bid*, *big*, *sinned*; and *ī* for the close sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *Eolian*, *athlete*.

(6) o and ȯ.

Of these, o, the short sound, occurs only in unstressed syllables, as in *obey*, *poetic*, *elbow*, *rotation*, *Bohemian*, *hero*, *shadow*, *potato*. Except when final, and especially before r, it is apt to become ȯ; thus, *original*, *agony*, *history* are often heard as ə-rij'i-nəl, əg'o-ni, his'to-ri. Careful speakers, however, still pronounce o-rij'i-nəl, əg'o-ni, his'to-ri. In New England dialect o, instead of the usual ȯ, is sometimes heard in *coat*, *road*, *stone*. The long sound is often diphthongal, in the south of England regularly so. The first element of the diphthong is a little less rounded than ȯ, being virtually identical with ȯ. This is then further rounded during the act of utterance and ends in the labial semivowel. Such familiar words as *boat*, *note*, *go*, *pour*, *motion*, *devote*, *shoulder*, *know*, illustrate this pronunciation.

(7) ȣ and ȵ.

Of these, the vowel ȣ differs from o in being less rounded, more open. It is heard short in *not*, *odd*, *what*, *was*. The words *or*, *for*, *nor*, *August*, *author*, *awl*, *call*, *bought*, *caught*, *door*, *ford*, *lost*, *off*, *moss*, *cloth*, *pork*, etc., have ȣ when emphatic; when unemphatic, either o or, rarely, ȣ. What is popularly called "short o," the vowel of *hot*, *not*, *pop*, etc., is historically the more open, slightly rounded vowel ȣ, and is still so pronounced in England. In some parts of the United States, however, the ȣ has almost completely lost its rounding, so that *hot*, *not*, *pop* are usually heard as *hat*, *nat*, *pap*. In southern English ȣ and ȵ are not usually distinguished before r, but come together in a vowel which is between the two: thus, *mourning* and *morning* are pronounced alike. So, too, the vowel of *story*, which we denote by ȣ, is in southern English half-way between ȣ and ȵ.

(8) ũ and ũ̄.

In these there is a difference of quality as well as of quantity, ũ̄ as in *rule*, *rude*, *blue*, *lute* (see below, under iŭ), *pool*, *mood*, *balloon*, *ghoul*, *soup*, *détour*, being a little more rounded than ũ as in *full*, *push*, *pull*, *put*, *handful*, *could*, *hood*, *manhood*, *issue*. In the interest of simplicity ũ is used both for the stressed vowel of *full* and for the unstressed vowel of *value* (val'yū), tho they are not exactly identical. The ũ of the ending *-ture* varies between ȣ, ũ, and iŭ, *nature* being heard as nȣ'chȣr or nȣ'chȣr, and *literature* as lit'ȣr-ȣ-chȣr or lit'ȣr-ȣ-tȣr, or sometimes lit'ȣr-ȣ-chȣr or lit'ȣr-ȣ-chȣ(r).

(9) u and ũ̄.

The symbol u denotes the so-called "short u" of *but*, *cut*, *buzz*, *fund*, *gunned*, *insult*, *blood*, *rough*, which is much more common than ũ̄. It is apt to be prolonged before a voiced consonant in emphatic monosyllables, as in *buzz*, *fund*. But this long u, which easily takes care of itself, is left without a symbol, ũ̄ being used for a vowel of slightly different quality, heard only before r. In the ordinary spelling ũ̄ is denoted in a variety of ways, as *burn*, *learn*, *fern*, *urn*, *girl*, *whorl*, *return*, *concern*.

(10) ai and au.

The symbol ai is used for the diphthong commonly erroneously called "long i," as in *aisle, kaiser, rite, right, ibex, sleight, cry, die, dye*, and au for that heard in *sauerkraut, now, thou, bough*. In both symbols the first element varies somewhat. In parts of the United States *house* is not pronounced *haus*, but *haus*, or even *heus*, but *au* may be regarded as normal.

(11) iu and iū.

What is popularly called "long u," as in *tube*, is denoted by iū, *cute, dew, few, feud, suit, lure, mutual*, and iu is used for the same sound when shortened in an unstressed syllable, as in *mutation, curator, duration, mulatto, superior*. In southern English regularly, and to some extent in the United States, the sound is a diphthong consisting of a fully rounded ū as in *pool*, preceded by the palatal semivowel. This pronunciation would properly be denoted by yū; thus, for *tube, Tuesday*, we should have tyūb, tyūz'di, rather than tiūb, tiūz'di. But many speakers, probably the majority of Americans, pronounce *tube* and *Tuesday* without the palatal semivowel and with a *u*-sound slightly less rounded than the ū of *pool*. This pronunciation is not well represented either by tyūb, tyūz'di, or by tūb, tūz'di. It is this *u*-sound, which may or may not be diphthongal, that is denoted by iū. To a certain extent this sound is heard even after *r* and *l*, where no *y* is pronounced. Thus *lute* (liūt) is distinguished from *loot* (lūt).

(12) oi.

The symbol oi is used for the diphthong heard in *oil, avoid, choice, noise, hoist, alloy, boy, toy*.

The Unstressed Vowels of Key 1

(13) ə.

The symbol ə may be called the low unstressed vowel, *ɪ* being the high. The position of the tongue in uttering it is nearly the same as for *u*, but the difference between ə and *u* is clearly audible in such pairs as *sup, hyssop; luck, hillock; sum, winsome*. Almost any vowel, especially any low vowel, tends to become ə when unsupported by the stress. The tendency toward ə is stronger in southern English than in northern. In the United States there is a difference of usage in the pronunciation of certain endings, notably -*or*, -*tor*, and -*ment*, *o* or *e* being heard in formal utterance, ə in ordinary speech. Thus, *senator, monument, president* are ordinarily sen'ə-tər, mon'yū-mənt, prez'i-dənt, but in more formal utterance sen'ə-ter, mon'yū-ment, prez'i-dent. The great majority of the common unstressed endings have ə, with little or no variation of usage. Compare *urban, gallant, balance, potency, potent, quotient, potion, kingdom*. The unstressed prefixes *ad-* (*ac-, af-, al-, an-, as-*), *ob-* (*oc-, of-, op-*), *con-* (*col-, com-, cor-*), *sub-* (*suc-, sup-, sur-, sus-*) often have ə in common speech, but the distinct vowel is heard in more formal or precise utterance, altho much shortened.

(14) i.

This sound results from the weakening of a high front vowel when unsupported by the stress. It occurs in obscure syllables having i, y, e, or a in the regular spelling, as in *ability*, *city*, *Sunday*, *visible*, *difficult*, *renew*, *debate*, *palace*, which are respelled as ə-bil'i-ti, sit'i, sun'di, viz'i-bl, dif'i-kult, ri-niū', di-bēt', pal'is.

An unstressed medial i in words of Latin origin is apt to vary in pronunciation between i and ə; thus, *visible*, *difficult*, *agitate* are heard now as viz'i-bl, dif'i-kult, əj'i-tēt, and now as viz'ə-bl, dif'ə-kult, əj'ə-tēt. Careful speakers prefer the former pronunciation; but the other, altho unapproved, is very common in ordinary conversation.

Certain combinations of consonants tend to prevent i from becoming i; thus the ending *-ism* is always -izm, never -izim. The ending *-ist*, when immediately following the primary stress, as in *typist*, is frequently -ist; in the second remove, as in *fabulist*, *Darwinist*, the i is more distinctly pronounced.

The Consonants and Semivowels of Key 1

The symbols are: b, d, f, g, ŋ, h, j, ʧ, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, ʃ, t, ʦ, th, v, w, y, z, ʒ. Of these, b, d, f, h, k, p, t, v, z have the familiar and unmistakable sounds heard in *be*, *do*, *fee*, *he*, *key*, *pea*, *lea*, *vow*, *zest*; g sounds always as in *get*, never as in *gem*, and s always as in *sit*, never as in *rose* or in *sugar*. These eleven letters, then, require no further explanation.

(1) ŋ.

This denotes the guttural nasal heard in *sing*, *singer*. It is a simple sound, not a compound of n and g. The *ng* of *finger* is composed of ŋ + g (fiŋ'gər), the *nk* of *bank* of ŋ + k (bāŋk).

(2) ʧ and j.

These denote, respectively, the composite consonants heard voiceless in *chew* and voiced in *jaw*. Phoneticians analyze the former as consisting of t + ʃ, the latter as consisting of d + ʒ. The presence of a t and d is recognized by the ordinary spelling in such words as *batch*, *badge*. It is to be observed, however, that ʧ does not consist of a complete t as in *tin* followed by a complete ʃ as in *skip*, but rather of a variety of t followed by a variety of ʃ. The elements blend in such a way that each loses a part of its phonetic character, and the result is virtually a simple sound. In the sentence *that shall never be*, no matter how rapidly one may speak it, the words *that shall never* make an exact rime to *satchel*, as they would do if ʧ were exactly t + ʃ. A similar statement would hold of the equation j = d + ʒ. It is this consideration which justifies the retention of the familiar symbols, in lieu of tʃ and dʒ, for these sounds.

(3) l, m, n, r.

The initial sound of *let*, *met*, *net*, *red*, and the final sound of *able*, *prism*, *fasten*, *flour*, are denoted by these letters respectively. The final sounds

Explanation of the Symbols

are called syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, it being a peculiarity of these open consonants that they may partake of the nature of a vowel and form a syllable. In the case of many words in *-al*, *-el*, *-an*, *-en*, etc., there is a difference of pronunciation: thus some pronounce *metal*, *pedal*, *idol* as met'əl, ped'əl, ai'dəl, while others do not distinguish these words from *mettle*, *peddle*, *idle*. On account of this divergent utterance it is often hard to say what the prevailing usage is—whether *-əl*, *-əm*, *-ən*, or simply syllabic *l*, *m*, *n*; but the tendency is toward the latter. In the ordinary spelling, syllabic *m* appears as simple *m* in *-ism*, *chasm*, *prism*, and some other words, but as *-am* in *madam*, *Adams*, as *-om* in *bottom*, etc. Syllabic *r* appears as *r* sometimes after a long vowel or diphthong, as in *flour*, but after a consonant always as *-ar*, *-er*, *-or*, etc. Such words are respelled *-ər*, as riv'ər, mūr'tər, not riv'r, mūr't'r, etc.

(4) sh and z.

These are the signs employed, respectively, for the voiceless and voiced palatal sibilant heard in *ship*, *azure*. On the analogy of *sh* a tied *zh* might seem to be the logical symbol for the voiced sound, but, unlike *sh*, *zh* has no currency in English spelling. As this latter is a simple sound, it is represented by *z*.

(5) th and ð.

These letters are simply a concession to English visual habit and take the place of the Anglo-Saxon *þ* and *ð*, now usually employed in phonetic alphabets. They have the sound of *th* in *thin* and *th* in *this* respectively.

(6) w and y.

These have the sounds of *w* in *wet* and *y* in *yet*, respectively. Neither is used as the final element of a diphthong. Such spellings as *blow*, *blowing*, *say*, *saying* appear as blō, blō'w, sē, sē'w.

(7) ñ, ɲ, and ü.

These special symbols are used for the following purposes: ñ to denote the nasality of a preceding vowel; ɲ to denote the Scottish *ch* in *loch* (German *ch*, whether voiced or voiceless, guttural or palatal); and ü for the French *u* (German *ü*), whether long or short.

The Symbols Used in Key 2—The System of Notation Known as the Text-book Key

The Unstressed Vowels of Key 2

To indicate the unstressed vowels of obscured syllables the unmarked vowel letters are used corresponding to *a* and *i* of Key 1. See §§ 13 and 14, above. Exceptions are made in the use of *ē* and *o*; *ē* is used to indicate *e* of Key 1 (see 13) and *o*, for the obscure sound in closed syllables, as in *alter*, *kingdom*, and for the *o* in *obey*, *history*, where the sound of *ō* is heard lessened in quantity. In closed syllables having the sound of *o* as in *obey*, seldom in English words, *ō* is used in Key 2. Thus, in the German pronunciation of *Humboldt*, the second syllable is given as *-bolt* in Key 1, *-bōlt* in Key 2.

The Vowels of Key 2

In Key 2 the vowels marked with a macron represent the sounds now commonly called long, and those with a breve represent the sounds commonly called short. The two diacritics indicate, except for the letter *o*, actual difference in quality of sound, not merely in quantity. The various letter-sounds are described above and in the articles treating the letters in alphabetical place in the vocabulary. References follow to the divisions (1), (2), etc., of the section "THE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS OF KEY 1," above, for the sounds of the marked vowels. The uses of the unmarked vowels are explained in the preceding paragraph.

The originators of Key 2 did not provide for the distinction of quantity indicated in Key 1 by the symbols *a* and *ā* using the symbol *ū* as the sole sign for the difference of length in the sounds of *a* heard in *artistic* (*a*) and in *art* (*ā*). For *ū* as in *art*, see (1).

For *ā* as in *fate*, see (4). For *ǣ* as in *fat*, see (1).

For *â* as in *bare*, see (2). For *â* as in *ask*, see (3).

For *ǣ* as in *what* and *ȳ* as in *all*, see (7). These are the same as *o* and *ō* of Key 1, *ø* and *ö* of Key 2.

For *ē* as in *me*, see (5).

For *ē* as in *met* and *ē* as in *fête*, see (4). The sound of *ē* is the same as that of *ā*.

For *ê* as in *bear*, the same sound as *â*, see (2).

For *ē* as in *fern*, see (9) and the Vowels of Key 1.

For *ī* as in *lin*, see (5). For *ī* as in *bite*, see (10).

For *ī* as in *girl*, see (9). This is the same as *ū* and *ē*.

For *ī* as in *marine*, the same sound as *ē*, see (5).

For *ō* as in *go*, see (6). For *ö* as in *not* and *ô* as in *corn*, see (7).

For *o* as in *woman*, *oo* as in *boot*, and *oo* as in *book*, see (8). These are sounds more commonly represented in regular spelling by *u* as in *full* and *ū* as in *rude*.

For *o* as in *son*, the same sound as *ū*, see (9).

For *o* as in *tomb*, the same sound as *ū*, see (8).

For *ū* as in *cute*, see (11). This is the sound noted in Key 1 by *iū* or *iu* (internal) and *yū* or *yu* (initial). Only the internal sound is noted by *ū* in Key 2, length being disregarded.

For *ū* as in *cut* and *û* as in *burn*, see (9).

For *u* as in *put* and *u* as in *rule*, see (8).

For the diphthongs *ou*, *ow*, see (10), and for *oi*, *oy*, see (12).

In Key 2 *y* is used as a vowel exactly like *i*.

The Consonants of Key 2

Consonant sounds are the same in both keys, with the following exceptions: In Key 2 the digraphs *ch*, *sh*, *th* as in *thin*, and *zh* are without the tie-mark used in Key 1. See THE CONSONANTS AND SEMIVOWELS OF KEY 1, §§ (2), (4), and (5).

For *th*, as in *this*, see (5). For *j*, see (2).

For *ng* as in *sing* and *n* as in *ink*, see (1).

In Key 2 the *k*-sound of *c* is noted by *e* and the *s*-sound by *ç*. These are always *k* and *s* in Key 1.

The Marking of the Quantity of Vowels

By the quantity of a vowel is meant the relative amount of time taken in uttering it. It is necessary to say the "relative" time, since no absolute unit of measurement is practicable. A close observer may grade vowels as very long, long, medium, short, and very short. Almost any one, with a little attention to the subject, may hear the three grades, long, medium, and short. For ordinary purposes, however, it suffices to distinguish graphically only the two grades, long and short. Unfortunately notions of quantity have come to be mixed up in the general mind with notions of quality. Thus one hears of the "long *a*" of *paste* and the "short *a*" of *past*, when both vowels are long. The vowel of *met* is called "short *e*" and that of *mete* "long *e*"; but the real long of the *e* in *met*, while common in some other languages, is little used in English, tho one may hear it at least half-long when it is followed by a voiced consonant in an accented syllable, as in *beg*, *says*, *blend*. So, too, the real short of the *e* in *mete* is very rare in English, tho it may be heard in the first syllable of *Holian*. What is called "long *u*" is generally a diphthong having no quantitative relation whatever to the so-called "short *u*" of *but*. In brief, the words "long" and "short," as popularly used to define vowel-quantity, are meaningless and misleading.

Now, in any phonetic notation it is important to have a sign of length that means prolongation. In the keys that follow the macron is used primarily as a sign of simple length; in Key 1 it connotes also a slight difference of quality. Thus, *magnate* is respelled as mag'nāt, tho the *e* is not really long—not much, if any, longer than the stressed *e* of *magnetic* (mag-net'ik). Similar compromises are made in a few other cases—always for the sake of simplicity.

In the pronunciations recorded in this work, principal stress is indicated by a single or prime accent (') and secondary stress by a double accent ('').

In English speech the general tendency is to carry the stress as far back as possible. No rule can be given as a guide, as the position depends on usage rather than on the number of syllables of which a word may consist.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS BOOK

The following list contains the principal abbreviations and contractions used in this book. Self-evident abbreviations are omitted. The symbol (§) indicates a variant form.

a. adjective.	Braz. Brazil, Brazilian.	entom. Entomologist.	It., Ital. Italian, Italian, Italy.
ab. about.	Brig. Brigadier.	ethnol. Ethnologist.	Jan. January. [ese.]
Abp. Archbishop.	Brit. Britain, British.	et. seq., sq., or sqq. <i>Et sequentes, et sequentia</i> (and the following).	Jap. Japan, Japan.
adm. Admiral.	Bt. Baronet.	Eur. Europe, European.	Jun., Junr. Junior.
adm. Administrator.	B. W. I. British West Indies.	F. France, French.	Kan., Kans. Kansas.
adv. adverb.	C. Century Dictionary.	fem. Feminine.	Ky. Kentucky.
A.-Fr. Anglo-French.	Cal. California.	Fin., Finn. Finland, Finnish.	L. Length, long.
Afr., Africa, African.	Cath. Catholic.	Fl. Flemish.	La. Louisiana.
agr., agr., agric. Agriculturist.	C. B. Cape Breton.	fl. flourished.	l. c. loco citato (in the place cited).
Ala. Alabama.	Celt. Celtic.	Flem. Flemish.	lect. Lecture. [pher.]
Alas. Alaska.	Gen. Am. Central America.	fort. fortified.	lexicog. Lexicographer.
alt. altitude.	cent. Century.	Fr. France, French.	L. L. Late Latin, Low Latin.
Am. America, American.	chem. Chemist.	G. German, Germany.	loc. cit. Loco citato (in the place cited).
Amerind. American Indian.	Chr. Christian.	Ga. Georgian.	M. Murray's New English Dictionary.
anat. Anatomist.	cml. Commercial.	Gael. Gaelic.	Manit. Manitoba.
Antiq. Antiquarian, antiquities.	colo. Colorado.	Gen., gen. General, general.	Mass. Massachusetts. [cian.]
Apoc. Apocalypso.	comm. Commune.	geneal. Genealogist.	math. Mathematics.
Apoc. Apocrypha, Apocryphal.	comm. Commonwealth.	geog. Geographer.	M. C. Member of Congress.
arch. Architect.	comp. Compiler, composer.	geol. Geologist.	 Md. Maryland.
archeol. Archeologist.	Com. Ver. Common Version.	geom. Geometer.	Me. Maine.
Arg. Argentina.	Conn. Connecticut.	Ger., Germ. German, Germany.	mech. Mechanical.
arith. Arithmetician.	cp. Compare.	gov. Government, governor.	med. Medicine.
Ariz. Arizona.	Cyc., cyclo. Cyclo-pedia, cyclopedist.	govt. Government.	meteor. Meteorologist.
Ark. Arkansas.	Dak. Dakota.	Gr. Greece, Greek.	Mex. Mexican, Mexico.
A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.	Dan. Danish.	gram. Grammarian.	Mich. Michigan.
As. Asia, Asiatic.	dau. Daughter.	Gt. Br., Gt. Brit. Great Britain.	Minn. Minnesota.
astr., astron. Astronomer.	D. C. District of Columbia.	Heb., Hebr. Hebrew.	Miss. Mississippi.
astrol. Astrologer, astrological, astrology.	Del. Delaware.	H. I. Hawaiian Islands.	M. L. Medieval Latin, Middle Latin.
atty. Attorney.	Dem. Democrat.	hist. Historian, historical, history.	M. L. G. Middle Low German.
Atty. & Gen. Attorney-general.	Den. Denmark.	H. R. House of Representatives.	Mo. Missouri.
Aust., Austr. Austria, Austrian.	Dep., Dept. Department, deputy.	Hun., Hung. Hungarian, Hungary.	Moham. Mohammedan.
Austral. Australasia, Australia. [sion.]	Diet. Dictionary.	I. Imperial Dictionary.	Mont. Montana.
A. V. Authorized Version.	dipl. Diplomat, diplomatist.	la. Iowa.	Mor. Morocco.
B. C. Before Christ, British Columbia.	dpt. Department, department.	lb., ibid., Ibidem (in the same place).	M. P. Member of Parliament.
Belg. Belgian, Belgium.	eccl., eccles. Ecclesiastic.	Icel. Iceland, Icelandic.	Mt. (Mts., pl.) Mount, mountain.
betw. between.	econ. Economist.	Ida. Idaho.	nth. Month.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.	Eg., Egy. Egypt, Egyptian.	l. c. Id est (that is).	N. Norse, North, northern.
bibliog. Bibliographer.	E. Encyclopedic Dictionary.	Ill. Illinois.	n. noun.
biog. Biographer.	Ency., encyc. Encyclopedist.	Ind. India, Indian, Indiana, Index.	nat. naturalist.
biol. Biologist.	Eng. England, English.	Ir. Ireland, Irish.	naut. Nautical.
bot. Botanist.	engr. Engraver.	Irc. Ireland.	N. B. New Brunswick, nota bene (note well).
Bp. Bishop.			N. C. New Church, North Carolina.
bpl. Birthplace.			
Br. Breton, British.			
Br. Am. British America.			

- N. Dak.** North Dakota.
N. E. New England, northeast.
Neb., Nebr. Nebraska.
Neth. Netherlands.
Nev. Nevada.
N. F. Newfoundland, New French, Norman French.
N. H. New Hampshire.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. M., N. Mex. New Mexico.
Nor. Norman.
Norw. Norway, Norwegian.
N. S. New Style, Nova Scotia.
N. S. W. New South Wales.
N. T. New Testament.
N. W. Northwest, northwestern.
N. W. T. Northwest Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Z., N. Zeal. New Zealand.
O. Ohio.
Okla. Oklahoma.
Ont. Ontario.
Ore. Oregon.
O. S. Old Style.
O. T. Old Testament.
p. Page.
p. a. Participial adjective.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
Pal. Palestine.
Pan. Panama.
par. Paragraph, parish.
Par. Parliament, parliamentary.
path., pathol. Pathology.
P. C. Privy Council, Privy Councillor.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. Peninsula.
- Per., Pers.** Persia, Persian.
pers. Person.
pert. Pertaining.
Pg. Portugal, Portuguese.
phil., philos. Philosopher.
philol. Philologist, philology.
phot., photog. Photographer, photography.
phren., phrenol. Phrenologist.
physiol. Physiologist, physiology.
P. I. Philippine Islands.
P. L. Paradise Lost, Poet Laureate.
pl. Plural.
P. M., or p. m. *post meridiem* (afternoon).
P. O. Province of Ontario.
Pol. Poland, Polish.
pol., polit. Political, politics.
polit. econ. Political economy.
pp. Pages.—**p.** Past participle.
p. pr. Participle present.
P. Q. Province of Quebec.
P. E. Paradise Regained, Porto Rico.
pref. Preface, prefix.
prep. Preposition.
Pres. Presidency, President.
pres. Present.
Presb. Presbyterian.
pron. Pronoun, pronoun.
Prov. Province.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.
pt. (pts., pl.) Part.
Q. Quebec, Queen.
Q. M. Quartermaster-general.
- Que.** Quebec.
q. v. (*quod vide*) which see.
R. A. Rear-admiral, Royal Academician, Royal Academy.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. C. Ch. Roman Catholic Church.
Rep. Representative, Republican.
Repub. Republic, Republican.
Rev. Revelation, revenue, Reverend.
R. I. Rhode Island.
Roum. Roumanian.
Rp. Republica (Republic).
Rus., Russ. Russia, Russian.
R. V. Revised Version (of the Bible).
S. Stormonth's Dictionary.
S. A. South Africa, South America, South Australia.
Sax. Saxon, Saxony.
S. B. South Britain.
S. C. South Carolina.
Scan., Scand. Scandinavian.
Scot. Scotch, Scotland, Scottish.
S. Dak. South Dakota.
Sen. Senate, Senator.
sen., senr. Senior.
Serb. Serbian.
Serv. Servia, Servian, Servius.
Shaks. Shakespeare.
Sib. Siberia, Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian, Sicily.
sin., sing. Singular.
Skr., Skt. Sanskrit.
Slav. Slavic, Slavonian, Slavonic.
Sp. Spain, Spanish.
spt. Seaport.
Sr. Senior.
- St.** Stormonth's Dictionary, saint, strait, street.
st. Stanza, strophe.
Ste. Sainte (fem. of *saint*).
superl. Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
s. v. (*sub verbo* or *voce*) under the word.
S. W. Southwest, southwestern.
Sw. Sweden, Swedish.
Swab. Swabia, Swabian.
Swit., Switz. Switzerland.
Syr. Syria, Syrian.
T. Territory.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Ter., Terr. Territory.
Tex. Texas.
theol. Theologian, theological, theology.
tp. Township.
Turk. Turkish.
U. K. United Kingdom.
Univ. University.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America.
Ut. Utah.
v. Verb.
Va. Virginia.
Venet. Venetian.
Venez. Venezuela.
ver. Verse.
vil. Village.
viz. *Videlicet* (to wit, namely).
vocab. Vocabulary.
vol. (vols., pl.) Volume.
Vt. Vermont.
Vul., Vulg. Vulgate.
W. Webster's Dictionary, West, Western.
W. I. West India, West Indies.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wr. Worcester's Dictionary.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

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KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION

As in *The New Standard Dictionary*, two pronunciation keys are here used. The first (Key 1) is the Revised Scientific Alphabet; the second (Key 2), made by means of diacritic marks, is such as has long been in use in text-books and in the older dictionaries. For a detailed explanation of each sound given below see pages xxiv-xxxii.

The following table gives the values of the symbols in the two Keys based on the phonic values of the symbols of Key 1. For example, the sound of *u* in "burn," indicated in Key 1 by *ū*, is the equivalent of *û* in Key 2; the same sound of *e*, as in "fern," is indicated by *ê* in Key 2. The latter symbol and *ī* and *ȳ* are classed with *ū*, for in Key 2 no less than four symbols are used for the same sound—*ū*, *ê*, *ī*, *ȳ*. Other symbols are classed in the same manner.

KEY KEY		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS	KEY KEY		ILLUSTRATIVE WORDS
1	2		1	2	
<i>a</i>	<i>ä</i>	as in artistic, cartoon.	<i>ŋ</i>	<i>ŋ, ng</i>	as in <i>sing, long, ringing, link.</i>
<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	as in <i>art, cart, alms, father.</i>	<i>fh</i>	<i>th</i>	as in <i>thin, bath, faith, ether, Luther.</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>	as in <i>add, fat, man, lap, baffle.</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>th</i>	as in <i>this, with, breathe, rather, either.</i>
<i>ā</i>	<i>ā, ê</i>	as in <i>air, fare, pear, heir, there.</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s, ç</i>	as in <i>so, house, this, missing, cent, scene, psychology.</i>
<i>ai</i>	<i>ā</i>	as in <i>ask, chant, dance, fast.</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>z, ç</i>	as in <i>zest, lazy, buzz, was, houses.</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>ê</i>	as in <i>get, bell, says, leopard, said, dead, bury, added.</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>ch</i>	as in <i>chin, rich, church, watch.</i>
<i>ê</i>	<i>ā, ç</i>	as in <i>prey, wait, fame, great, neighbor.</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>j, ç</i>	as in <i>jet, gin, gist, judge, pigeon.</i>
<i>i</i>	<i>ī, ȳ</i>	as in <i>hit, tin, miss, cyst, physic.</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>sh, çh</i>	as in <i>ship, dish, issue, nation, ocean, function, machine.</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>ê, ī, ȳ</i>	as in <i>police, mete, greet, sea.</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>zh</i>	as in <i>azure, seizure, leisure, vision.</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	as in <i>obey, window, photo.</i>	<i>ə</i>	<i>a, ç, o, u</i>	as in <i>about, final, sofa, over, separate, mystery, guttural, martyrdom (always unstressed).</i>
<i>ō</i>	<i>ō</i>	as in <i>go, note, glory, blow, soul, goat, door, beau.</i>	<i>y</i>		
<i>o</i>	<i>ō, ā</i>	as in <i>not, odd, what, was.</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>a, ç, ī, u</i>	as in <i>habit, senate, surfeit, biscuit, minute, menace, average, privilege, valley, Sunday, edies, renew (always unstressed).</i>
<i>ū</i>	<i>ō, ā</i>	as in <i>or, north, all, haul, walk.</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ī</i>	as in <i>loch (Scotch), uch, mich (German).</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>ū, ç, ō</i>	as in <i>full, push, could, stood.</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ū</i>	as in <i>Lübeck (German), Dumas (French).</i>
<i>ū</i>	<i>ū, ç, ō</i>	as in <i>rule, true, food, who, lose.</i>	<i>ñ</i>	<i>ñ</i>	as in <i>bon (French).</i>
<i>ū</i>	<i>ū, ô</i>	as in <i>but, under, son, other.</i>			
<i>ü</i>	<i>ü, ê, ī, ȳ</i>	as in <i>burn, ear, earn, whirl, myrrh.</i>			
<i>ai</i>	<i>ī, ȳ</i>	as in <i>aisle, pine, sign, light, type, height.</i>			
<i>au</i>	<i>ou, ow</i>	as in <i>sauerkraut, out, now.</i>			
<i>iu</i>	<i>ū</i>	as in <i>duration, utility.</i>			
<i>iū</i>	<i>ū</i>	as in <i>feud, tube, pupil, beauty.</i>			
<i>oi</i>	<i>oi, ôy</i>	as in <i>oil, coin, boy, oyster, logical.</i>			
<i>k</i>	<i>k, ç</i>	as in <i>kin, cat, buck, ache, pique, quit.</i>			
<i>g</i>	<i>ç</i>	as in <i>go, dog, egg, ghost, guard.</i>			

The foreign sounds (*ī*, *ū*, *ñ*) can not be represented in English spellings, but must be described in detail.

ī is made with the tongue almost in position for *k* (as in *lock*). The difference is that for *ī* the tongue does not wholly close the passage, so that the breath rushes out with great friction, making a sound like a very rough *h*. If the vowel preceding *ī* is made in the front of the mouth (as German *i*, *e*, *ä*, *ä*), the *ī* is also forward, and is then made by forcing the breath out while the tongue is held firmly in the initial position for English *y*.

ū represents a sound made by pronouncing *ī* (the vowel-sound of *see*), with the lips at the same time fully pursed or rounded as for whistling. It may be noted, also, that the foreign sound represented in this dictionary by the symbol *ô* (as French *danseuse*, dan "süz") is not exactly the vowel heard in the English *burn*, *earn*, etc., but is approximately that vowel sounded while the lips are fully pursed or rounded.

ñ is a symbol indicating that the *n* itself is silent, but has imparted a nasal quality to the preceding vowel.

A DESK-BOOK OF 25,000 WORDS FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED

A

a: In this book the English sounds of the letter *a* are indicated in Key¹ by six symbols: (1) *a* as in "artistic," (2) *ā* as in "art," (3) *a* as in "fat," (4) *ā* as in "fare," (5) *a* as in "ask," and (6) *ə*, the letter *a* with a broken stem, which is used to indicate an obscure sound such as is heard in the words "about, sofa," etc. The sound of *a* as in "ale" is indicated by *ē*. See E. In England the letter *a*, as in "fat," is pronounced as if it were a diphthong consisting of *a* and *ē*. In some mouths this sound becomes a drawl which approximates to the sound of *e* as in "eight," prolonged. In the eastern United States and in Canada the drawl, or dawdle—for it is little else—does not appear, the letter being given the short sharp sound that is heard in *at*, *bat*, *cat*, *fat*, *hat*, etc.

Sir James Murray ("New Eng. Diet.") indicates the sound by using the diphthong *æ* which presents exactly the pronunciation of that class of Englishmen which is held up to public ridicule on the American as well as on the English stage. The days of the "Dundreary" pronunciation of English are doomed and the rising generation will not be a whit the worse for it. See INTRODUCTION, pp. xxv, xxvi.

aa: *ā'a*¹; *ā'ā*² [Hawaiian lava-like substance].

Aa: *ā*¹; *ā*² [Rus. river; Dutch geographer].

Aachen: *ā'hēn*¹; *ā'hēn*² [Ger. govt. & its capital].

Aachenian: *a-kī'ni-ən*¹; *ā-kē'ni-an*² [Clay deposit].

Aadorf: *ā'dōrf*¹; *ā'dōrf*² [Swiss commune].

Aagard: *ā'gār*¹; *ā'gār*² [Dan. author].

Aagesen: *ā'gē-sen*¹; *ā'gē-sēn*² [Dan. historian].

Aal: *āl*¹; *āl*² [Norw. author].

Aalar: *ā'ā-lar*¹; *ā'ā-lar*² [Apocrypha].

Aalborg: *āl'bōrg*¹; *āl'bōrg*² [Dan. amt & spt.].

Aalen: *ā'len*¹; *ā'lēn*² [Ger. city].

Aalenian: *a-lī'ni-ən*¹; *ā-lē'ni-an*² [Geological formation].

Aalesund: *āl'ā-sun*¹; *āl'ā-sun*² [Norw. town].

aam: *ām*¹; *ām*² [Dutch liquid measure].

Aar: *ār*¹; *ār*² [Swiss river]. — **Aarau:** *ār'rau*¹; *ār'rou*² [Swiss city]. — **Aarburg:** *ār'būrg*¹; *ār'byrg*² [Swiss City].

Aarhus: *ār'hūs*¹; *ār'hys*² [Dan. amt & spt.].

Aaron: *ār'an*¹; *ār'on*² [Bible and masculine personal name]. — **Aaronic:** *a-rēn'ik*¹; *ā-rōn'ik*². *C.* *ār'en'ik*; *M.* & *E.* *ār-en'ik*; *I.* & *St.* *ē-rēn'ik*; *not ar-en'ik*¹.

Aaronite: *ār'en-aīt*¹; *ār'on-it*². *C.* *ār'en-aīt*; *I.* *ē-rēn-aīt*¹.

Aasbal: *ā-az'bi-ai*¹; *ā-āg'ba-I*² [Douai Bible].

Aasen: *ā'sen*¹; *ā'sēn*² [Norw. philologist].

abactinal: *ab-ak'ti-nal*¹; *āb-āe'ti-nal*². *M.* *ab'ek-tai-nal*¹.

1: artistic; *ār*: art; *fat*, *fāre*; *fast*; get, prey; *hit*, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;
2: *ār*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *whāt*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fēr*; *hit*, *lee*; *i* = *ē*; *i* = *ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ēr*, *wōn*,
1: *ē* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *ōil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; go; *ŋ* = sing; *chin*, this.
2: wolf, *dq*; *bōōk*, *bōōt*; *tull*, *rūle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōil*, *bōy*; go, *gem*; *ipk*; *thin*, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn.

Abacuc: ab'ə-kuk¹; äb'a-eüē² [Apocrypha].

abacus: ab'ə-kus¹; äb'a-eüs²; *not* ə-bak'us¹ [Reckoning table].

Abaddon: ə-bad'n¹; a-bäd'n² [Bible].

Abdias: ab'ə-dai'əs¹; äb'a-di'as² [Apocrypha. Angel of the bottomless pit].

Abæ: ē'bī¹; ä'bē² [Gr. oracle & city].

Abæus: ə-bī'us¹; a-bē'üs² [Apollo worshiped at Abæ].

abaft: ə-baft'¹; a-bäft'²; *not* ab-aft'¹, *St.*

Abagtha: ə-bag'tha¹; a-bäg'tha² [Bible].

abailenate: ab-äl'yen-ët¹; äb-äl'yën-ät². *C. & I.* ab-ē'li-en-ët¹; *M.* ab-äl'li-en-ët¹; *Wr.* ab-äl'yen-ët¹.

abalone: ab'ə-lō'n¹; äb'a-lō'ne²; *not* ab'ə-lōn'¹.

Abana: ab'ə-nə¹; äb'a-na²; *not* ə-bē'nə¹ [Bible].

abandon [Fr.]: a"bañ"dōn'¹; ä"bän"dōn'². This French word, commonly used in Scotland with the sense "without reserve" in the 14th century, is fast becoming Anglicized and the tendency is toward adopting the pronunciation of the English verb, ə-ban'don¹; a-bän'don².

The Scottis men dang on so fast,
And schot on thame at *abandoun*.

BARBOUR *The Bruce* xv. 59 (1375)

Flung in all the *abandon* of solitude amid the depth of leavy recesses.

MRS. JAMESON *Sacred and Legendary Art*, p. 210 (1850).

Abaran: ab'ə-ran¹; äb'a-rän² [Douai Bible].

Abarim: ab'ə-rim¹; äb'a-rīm² [Bible].

Abaris: ab'ə-ris¹; äb'a-rīs² [Priest of Apollo].

Abaron: ab'ə-ron¹; äb'a-rōn² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

abasla: ə-bē'zī-ə¹ *or* -zī-ə¹; ä-bä'zhi-a² *or* -zī-a² [Defective muscular co-ordination]

Abasla: ə-bä'sī-ə¹; a-bä'sī-a² [Rus. district].

abatis: ab'ə-tis¹; äb'a-tīs². *C.* a-ba-tī'¹ [Artificial defensive works, as of felled trees].

abattoir: a"ba"twär'¹; ä"bä"twär'². This French word, first recorded in English dictionaries about 1840, became familiar to the French people through Napoleon I's decree of November 10, 1807, which ordered the construction of abattoirs. They were begun in 1810 and completed in 1818. A pronunciation heard frequently in the United States is ab'ə-twär.

abature: ab'ə-ehür¹ *or* -tiür¹; äb'a-ehür² *or* -tür².

Abauzit: a"bō"zī'¹; ä"bō"zī'² [Fr. philosopher].

Abbasid: ə-bas'id¹; äb-bäs'id². Same as ABBASSIDE.

Abbas Mirza: ä'būs' mīr'zā¹; ä'bäs' mīr'zā² [Per. prince]. The pronunciation äb'əs mīr'zā¹ is colloquial.

Abasside: ə-bas'aid¹; äb-bäs'id² [Bagdad dynasty].

abbatial: ə-bē'shəl¹; ä-bä'shal². *C. & M.* a-bē'shi-əl¹; *E.* ab-bē'ti-əl¹; *I.* ab-bē'shi-əl¹; *Wr.* ab-bē'shəl¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ä; I=ä; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn;

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this,

abbé: ab'ē¹; ʌb'ē². This pronunciation is more frequently heard in English-speaking countries than the stock French pronunciation, ă'bē¹; ă'bē², commonly given by the dictionaries.

Abbeville: ab'ī-vil¹; ʌb'e-vil²; *not* ab'vil¹ [County of South Carolina or town in Alabama or Georgia].

Abbeville: ăb'vil¹; ăb'vil² [Fr. town].

abbozzo: ab-bot'zo¹; ʌb-böt'zo²; *not* -bed'zo¹ [It. rough sketch].

Abda: ab'də¹; ʌb'da²; *not* ăb'da¹.

Abdallah: ab-dā'lā¹ or ab-dal'ə¹; ʌb-dā'la² or ʌb-dāl'a² [Ar. "servant of God"]. The father of Mohammed (545-570).

Abdeel: ab'dī-el¹; ʌb'de-ēl²; *not* ab'dīl¹ [Bible].

Abd-el-Kader: ăbd'el-kā'dīr¹; ăbd'ēl-kā'dēr² [Algerian emir].

Abdemelech: ab-dem'ī-lek¹; ʌb-dēm'e-lē² [Douai Bible].

Abdemon: ab'di-mən¹; ʌb'de-mən² [Bible].

Abdenago: ab-den'ə-go¹; ʌb-dēn'a-gō²; *not* ab'də-nā'go¹ [Douai Bible].

Abdera: ab-dī-rə¹; ʌb-dē-ra²; *not* ab'də-rə¹. In pronouncing the derivative **Abderite**, accent the first syllable ab'di-rai¹; ʌb'de-rit².

Abdi: ab'dai¹; ʌb'dī² [Bible].

Abdias: ab-dai'əs¹; ʌb-dī'as² [Apocrypha].

Abdlei: ab'di-el¹; ʌb'di-ēl² [Bible].

abdomen: ab-dō'men¹ or ab'do-men¹; ʌb-dō'mēn² or ʌb'do-men². The alternate pronunciation is gradually displacing the more formal and is recognized by the Standard Century, Encyclopædic and Imperial dictionaries. It harmonizes with the practise, in English, of placing the accent as near to the beginning of the word as possible. Compare ACINUS.

abdominal: ab-dem'ī-nəl¹; ʌb-dōm'ī-nal². If you must use this word be sure to use it correctly. Don't talk of "abominable muscles" when you mean the abdominal variety.

Abdon: ab'den¹; ʌb'dōn² [Bible].

Abdul-Aziz: ăb'dūl-ă-zīz¹; ăb'dyl-ă-zīz² [Turk. & Moroccan sultans].

The position of the accent in the first element of this and other similar compound names, as **Abdul-Hafid**, **Abdul-Hamid**, **Abdul-Kader** (but, compare **ABD-EL-KADER**), **Abdul-Mejid**, etc., remains the same.

Abdur-Rahman: ăbd'ūr rā'man¹; ăbd'yr-rā'man² [Afghan emir].

Abednego: ə-bed'nī-gō¹; ə-bēd'ne-gō² [Bible].

Abejorral: ă-bē'hor-rāl¹; ă-bā'hor-rāl² [Colombian city].

Abel¹: ă'bel¹; ă'bel² 1. Second son of Adam. 2. City in Palestine. 3. Eng. chemist].

Abel²: ă'bel¹; ă'bēl² [Aust. painter; Ger. philologist; Norw. mathematician].

Abela: ab'ī-lā¹; ʌb'e-lā² [Douai Bible].

Abélard: ab'ī-lārd¹ or (Fr.) ă'bē'lār¹; ʌb'e-lārd² or (Fr.) ă'bē'lār² [Fr. scholastic; husband of Héloïse].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌl, rʌl, cʌr, bʌt, bʌm; ɔl, bɔ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, préy; hit, políce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rúle; but, bŭrn.

Abel-beth-maachah: ē"bel-beth-mē'a-kā¹; a"bēl-beth-mā'a-ea². W. ē"-bēl-beth-mē'a-kā¹ [Bible].

abele: a-bēl¹ or ē'bēl¹; a-bēl² or ā'bel². E. ā'bēl¹; St. a-bī'li¹.

Abel-maim: ē"bel-mē'im¹; ā'bēl-mā'im² [Bible].

Abel-meholah: ē"bel-mi-hō'la¹; ā'bēl-me-hō'lā² [Bible]. This name is rendered **Abel-Mehula** (-hū'lā¹; -hū'lā²) in the Douai Bible.

Abel-mizraim: ē"bel-miz'rē-im¹; ā'bēl-mīz'rā-im² [Bible].

Abelsatim: a-bel'sa-tim¹; a-bēl'sa-tīm² [Douai Bible].

Abelshittim: ē"bel-shit'im¹; ā'bēl-shīt'im² [Bible].

Abenboen: ē"ben-bō'en¹; ā'bēn-bō'ēn² [Douai Bible].

Abencerrages: a-ben'se-rē'jiz¹; a-bēn'çē-rā'jēs² [Moorish family in Spain].

Aben-Ezra: ā'ben-ez'rā¹; ā'bēn-ēz'ra² [Sp. Jew].

Abeona: ab'i-ō'nā¹; ā'b'c-ō'na² [Rom. guardian goddess of children].

Aberavon: ab'ar-ā'vān¹; āb'er-ā'von² [Welsh borough].

Abercrombie: ab'ar-krom'bī¹; āb'er-erōm'bī². According to Harrison's *Dictionary of Surnames*, this is a Celtic name derived from the Pictish and Welsh, *aber*, "confluence" or "river-mouth," and the Celtic, *cromb*, "bent" or "crooked." Altho uniformly pronounced ab'ar-krom-bī by the dictionaries, the pronunciation given above is common in Scotland and in many parts of England. In the United States persons who bear the name, and who have been consulted, pronounce the penultimate syllable *krom*.

Abercromby: Same as preceding.

Aberdeen: ab'ar-dīn¹; āb'er-dēn² [Scot. county & city].

aberdevine: ab'ar-di-vain¹; āb'er-di-vīn². Wr. a-bŭr'da-vain¹. The spelling of this word varies according to whims of the naturalists using it. In Albin's *Natural History* (1735) it was "Aberduvine"; in Pennant's *British Zoology* (1768), "aberdavine," and in W. C. L. Martin's *Our Song Birds* (1850) "Aberdevine." Altho recorded by the dictionaries, the word is seldom used and is included here on account of the different spellings which affect the pronunciations accredited to it.

Abergavenny: ab'ar-gā-ven'i¹ or ab'ar-gē'ni¹; āb'er-gā-vēn'i² or āb'er-gā'nī². A third pronunciation, ab'ar-gen'i¹, is sometimes given to the name [Eng. market town].

Abergele: ab'ar-gī'li¹; āb'er-gē'le² [Welsh town].

aberglaube: ā'bār-glau'bā¹; ā'ber-glou'be² [Ger. "superstition," etc.].

Abergwill: ā'bār-gwī'li¹; ā'ber-gwī'li² [Welsh market-town].

Aberia: a-ber'i-ā¹; a-bēr'i-ā² [Genus of trees].

Abernathy: ab'ūr-na'chi¹; āb'er-nā'thy² [Town in Texas].

Abernethy: ab'ar-neth-i¹; āb'er-nēth-y². Rarely, ab'ar-nī-thī¹.

Abersychan: ab'ar-suk'ān¹; āb'er-sū'e'an² [Eng. town].

Abesan: ab'i-san¹; āb'i-sān² [Douai Bible].

Abessalom: a-bes'a-lām¹; a-bēs'a-lom² [Douai Bible].

Abex: ē'bez¹; ā'bēz² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = hablt; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; ɪū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Abgatha: ab'gə-θhə¹; ʌb'gə-θhə²; *not* ab-gəθh'ə¹ [Douai Bible].

Abhidharma: ā'bi-dūr'mə¹; ā'bi-dūr'ma² [Sanskrit: The third Pitakā].
See PITAKA.

abhor: ab-hēr¹; ʌb-hôr²; *not* ab'hēr¹ *nor* ə-bēr¹ as too frequently heard.

Abi: ē'bai¹; ā'bi² [Bible].

Abia: 1. ə-bai'ə¹; a-bi'a² [Bible]. 2. ē'bi-ə¹; ā'bi-a² [Ancient Gr. city].

Abiah: ə-bai'a¹; a-bi'ā².

Abialbon: ē'bi- *or* ē'bai-al'bən¹; ā'bi- *or* ā'bi-āl'bön² [Bible].

Abiam: ə-bai'am¹; a-bi'am² [Douai Bible].

Abiasaph: ə-bai'a-saf¹; a-bi'a-sāf² [Bible]. *W.* gives also ē'bi-ē'saf¹.

Abiathar: ə-bai'a-θhār¹; a-bi'a-thār² [Bible].

Abib: ē'bib¹; ā'bib² [Bible].

Abida or Abidah: ə-bai'də¹ *or* da¹; a-bi'da² *or* dā² [Bible].

Abidan: ab'i-dan *or* ə-bai'dən¹; ʌb'i-dān² *or* a-bi'dan² [Bible].

Abiel: ē'bi-el¹ *or* ə-bai'el¹; ā'bi-el¹ *or* a-bi'el² [Bible].

abletene: ab'i-a-tin¹; ʌb'i-e-tēn² [Chemical compound: not to be confused with ABIETIN].

abletin: ab'i-a-tin¹; ʌb'i-a-tin². *C. & W.* ab'i-i-tin¹; *E. & M.* ab'i-e-tin¹; *Wr.* ə-bai'e-tin¹. [Chemical compound: not to be confused with ABIETENE.]

Ablezer: ē'bi- *or* ē'bai-i'zer¹; ā'bi- *or* ā'bi-i'zer²; *not* ab'ui-i'zer¹ [Bible].

Ablezrite: ē'bi- *or* ē'bai-ez'rait¹; ā'bi- *or* ā'bi-ez'rit² [Bible].

Abigabaon: ab'i-gab'i-en¹; ʌb'i-gāb'a-ōn² [Douai Bible].

Abigail: ab'i-gāl¹; ʌb'i-gāl²; *not* ab'ig-āl¹ [Bible].

Abiglbeon: ab'i-gib'i-on¹; ʌb'i-gīb'i-ōn² [Bible].

Abigor: ab'i-gōr¹; ʌb'i-gōr²; *not* ə-bai'gōr¹ [In demonology, a leader in Tartarus].

Abihalel: ab'i-hē'yel¹; ʌb'i-hā'yēl² [Douai Bible].

Abihail: ab'i-hē'il¹; ʌb'i-hā'il². *W.* prefers ab'i-hēl¹ [Bible].

Abihu: ə-bai'hiū¹; a-bi'hiū² [Bible].

Abihud: ə-bai'hud¹; a-bi'hüd² [Bible].

Abijah: ə-bai'ja¹; a-bi'jā². *W.* ə-bai'ja¹ [Bible].

Abijam: ə-bai'jam¹; a-bi'jam² [Bible].

Abildgaard: ā'bil-gōr¹; ā'bil-gār². *C.* ā-bil'gōrd¹ [Dan. painter].

Abilene: 1. ab'i-līn¹; ʌb'i-lē'nē² [Bible]. 2. ab'i-lin¹; ʌb'i-lēn² [Am. city].

Abilina: ab'i-lai'nə¹; ʌb'i-lī'na² [Douai Bible].

Abimael: ə-bim'a-el¹; a-bim'a-ēl². *W.* gives also ʌb'i-mē'el¹ [Bible].

Abimelech: ə-bim'a-lek¹; a-bim'e-lē² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, ɹʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; go, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *oörn*;

Abinadab: ə-bin'ə-dab¹; a-bīn'a-dāb² [Bible].

Abiner: ab'i-nar¹; āb'ī-ner² [Bible].

Abingdon: ab'īŋ-dn¹; āb'īŋ-don² [Am. or Eng. city].

Abinger: ab'in-jar¹; āb'īn-ger² [Brit. peer].

Abinoam: ə-bin'o-am¹; a-bīn'o-ām². *W.* gives also ab'i-nō'am¹ [Bible].

Abinoem: ə-bin'o-em¹; a-bīn'o-ēm² [Douai Bible].

abiogenesis: ab'ī-o-jə-nī'si-ə¹; āb'ī-o-gē-nē'si-a².

abigogenesis: ab'ī-o-jen'ī-sis¹; āb'ī-o-gēn'e-sīs²; *not* ē'ī-ō-jen'ī-sis¹.

Abipones: ab'ī-pō-nīz¹; āb'ī-pō-nēz² [Amerind of Paraguay].

Abiram: ə-bai'rām¹; a-bī'ram² [Bible].

Abiron: ə-bai'rən¹; a-bī'ron² [Apocrypha].

Abisag: ab'i-sag¹; āb'ī-sāg² [Douai Bible].

Abisai: ə-bis'ə-ai¹; a-bīs'a-ī². *W.* gives also ab'ī-shai¹ [Douai Bible].

Abiset: ab'ī-sī'ai¹; āb'ī-sē'ī² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Abishag: ab'ī- or ə-bai'shag¹; āb'ī- or a-bī'shāg² [Bible].

Abishai: ə-bish'ī-ai¹ or ab'ī-shai¹; a-bīsh'a-ī² or āb'ī-shī² [Bible].

Abishalom: ə-bish'ə-lēm¹; a-bīsh'a-lēm². *W.* gives also ə-bai'shə-lēm¹ [Bible].

Abishua: ə-bish'u-ə¹ or ab'ī-shū'ə¹; a-bīsh'u-a² or āb'ī-shu'ā² [Bible].

Abishue is a variant spelling with the ultima pronounced ē¹; ā².

Abishur: ə-bai'shur¹ or ab'ī-shur¹; a-bī'shūr² or āb'ī-shūr² [Bible].

Abissel: ab'ī-sī'ai¹; āb'ī-sē'ī² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Abisue: ə-bis'yu-ī¹; a-bīs'yu-ē² [Apocrypha].

Abisum: ab'ī-sum¹; āb'ī-sūm² [Apocrypha].

Abisur: ab'ī-sur¹; āb'ī-sūr² [Douai Bible].

Abital: ab'ī-təl¹ or ə-bai'təl¹; āb'ī-tāl² or a-bī'tal² [Bible].

Abitob: ab'ī-tob¹; āb'ī-tōb² [Douai Bible].

Abitub: ə-bai'tub¹ or ab'ī-tub¹; a-bī'tūb² or āb'ī-tūb² [Bible].

Abiu: ə-bai'yū¹; a-bī'yū² [Douai Bible].

Abiud: ə-bai'ud¹; a-bī'ūd² [Bible].

abject: ab'jekt¹; āb'jēct². But **abjection:** ab-jek'shən¹; āb-jē'e'shon².

So also **ab-jec'tive**.

abjectly: ab'jekt-li¹; āb'jēct-li².

abjectness: ab'jekt-nes¹; āb'jēct-nēs².

ablaut: āp'laut¹; āp'lout² [Ger. root-vowel variation].

abluent: ab'lu-ent¹; āb'lū-ēnt².

ablution: ab-lū' or liū'shən¹; āb-lū' or lū'shon².

1: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; ell; lu = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

Abnakl: ab-nā'ki¹; āb-nā'ki². C. ab-nāk'ī¹ [Amerind of Nova Scotia].

Abner: ab'nēr¹; āb'nēr² [Bible].

Abō: ā'bo¹; ā'bo². C. ā'bō¹ [Finnish seaport].

Abobus: a-bō'būs¹; a-bō'būs² [Bible].

Abomey: a-bō'mi¹; a-bō'mi²; or native, ā'bō'mē¹; not ab'ō-mē¹ [Town in Dahomey, Afr.].

aborigines: ab'o-rij'i-nīz¹; āb'o-rīg'ī-nēz².

Aboth: ā'bōt¹; ā'bōt² [Mishnaic treatise].

Abou-ben-Adhem: ā'bū-ben-ād'hēm¹; ā'bū-bēn-ād'hēm²; not ā'dem [Title of and chief character in poem by Leigh Hunt].

Aboukir: ā'bū-kīr¹; ā'bū-kīr²; not a-buk-īr¹.

About: ā'bū¹; ā'bō²; not a'bū¹ [Fr. novelist].

Abra: ab'ra¹; āb'ra² [A woman's name in Prior's poem "Solomon on Vanity"].

Abra: ā'bra¹; ā'brā² [Province in Luzon].

Abrahanel: a-brā'ba-nel¹; ā-brā'bā-nēl² [Port. philosopher].

abracadabra: ab'ra-kā-dab'ra¹; āb'ra-ka-dāb'ra² [Cabalistic word. It is said to be derived from the Hebrew Ab (Father); Ben (Son); Ruach Acaidosch (Holy Spirit)].

Abraham: ā'bra-ham¹; ā'bra-hām² [Bible. In Dan., D., Ger., & Sw. ā'bra-ham¹; ā'brā-hām²; Fr. ā'brā'ān¹; ā'brā'ān²]. The form of this name changes in It., L., Pg., & Sp.

Abram: ā'brām¹; ā'brām² [Bible. In Dan., D., Ger., Sw. ā'brām¹; ā'brām²; Fr. ā'brān¹; ā'brān²; Sp. a-brām¹; ā-brān²]. The form of this name changes in It. & L.

Abrantes: a-brān'tēs¹; ā-brān'tēs² [Pg. or Braz. town].

Abantès: ā'brān'tēs¹; ā'brān'tēs². The title, Duc d'Abantès, was conferred on the French general Junot in 1807; hence, the (Fr.) pronunciation given above.

abrase: ab-rēs¹; āb-rēs². M. a-brēs¹.

Abronah: a-brō'nā¹; a-brō'nā² [Bible, R. V.].

abrus: ā'brus¹; ā'brūs². E. ā'brus¹; I. ab'rus¹; Wr. ē'bras¹ [Botanical name of Ind. licorice].

Abruzzi: a-brū'zī¹; ā-brū'zī² [It. explorer & mountaineer].

Abalom: ab'sa-lom¹; āb'sa-lōm² [Bible].

Abalon: ab'sa-lon¹; āb'sa-lōn² [Apocrypha].

Abalon: āb'sa-lon¹; āb'sū-lōn² [Dan. archbishop & warrior].

abscission: ab-si'z'ant¹; āb-sīzh'on².

Absecon: ab-sī'kon¹; āb-sē'eōn² [Bay in New Jersey].

absent (a.): ab'sent¹; āb'sent². Note that in this adjective the penultimate takes the accent.

2: wolf, dg; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, eūre, büt, būrn; ell, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

absent (v.): ab-sent¹; āb-sēnt². Note that in this verb the accent falls on the ultima. The rule, sometimes cited as a guide for accentuation, that in dissyllabic words the accent falls on the penult in nouns and adjectives, and on the ultima in verbs is not a safe guide. See **abstruse**; **abuse**; **accort**; **cement**; **color**; **combat**; **comment**.

ab'sen-tee': ab'sen-tī¹; āb'sēn-tē².

absinth: ab'sinth¹; āb'sīnth². The pronunciation does not vary when the word is spelled **absinthe**. Altho generally considered a French word it is now thoroughly Anglicized, for it was first used in English literature in 1612.

absinthol: ab'sin-thōl¹; āb'sīn-thōl². *C.* ab-sin'thel¹; *M. & W.* ab-sin'-thōl¹; *M.* prefers the spelling **absinthole**.

absolute: ab'so-liūt¹; āb'sō-lūt². *C. & M.* ab'so-liūt¹; *E.* ab'so-lūt¹; *I.* ab'-sō-lūt¹; *St.* ab'sō-lūt¹; *Wr.* ab'sā-lūt¹. The pronunciation of the ultima, -lūt, altho condemned by some orthoepists, has the support of *E. S. & W.*

absolutism: ab'so-liūt'izm¹; āb'sō-lūt'izm²; *not* ab'sō-liū-tizm¹ *nor* ab-sol'-iū-tizm¹. **absolutist**: ab'so-liūt'ist¹; āb'sō-lūt'ist²; *not* ab'sō-liū-tist¹.

absolutely: ab-sol'yū-to-rī¹; āb-sōl'yū-to-rī². *E.* ab-sol'ū-tō-rī¹; *I.* ab-sol'yū-ta-rī¹; *M.* ab-sol'yū-tēr-i¹; *St.* ab-sol'yū-tēr-i; *Wr.* ab-sol'a-tur-i; *not* ab-so-liūt'-tō-rī¹. Pronounce *o* in the penult as in *obey*, *not* as in *go*. Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) preferred ab'so-liū-ta-rī¹.

absolve: ab-solv¹; āb-sōlv². *E. & St.* ab-zolv¹; *Wr.* ab-zolv¹. There is a strong leaning toward the pronunciation of *Wr.* to-day.

absonant: ab'so-nant¹; āb'so-nant²; *not* ab-sō'nant¹. See **SONANT**.

absorb: ab-sōrb¹; āb-sōrb²; *not* ab-zōrb¹.

absorbefacient: ab-sōr'bi-fē'shent¹; āb-sōr'be-fā'shēnt². (*C.* ab-sōr-bi-fē'shi-ent¹; *M.* ab-sōr-bi-fē'shi-ent²).

abstemious: ab-stī'mi-us¹; āb-stē'mi-ūs²; *not* ab-stī'mi-as¹.

abstract (a. & n.): ab'strakt¹; āb'strāet².

abstract (v.): ab-strakt¹; āb-strāet².

abstractly: ab'strakt-lī¹; āb'strāet-ly². *I. St. & Wr.* ab-strakt'lī¹.

abstrich: āp'striñ¹; āp'strin²; *not* ab'strich¹ [Ger., seum formed in cupel-ing lead].

abstruse: ab-strūs¹; āb-strūs².

absurd: ab-sūrd¹; āb-sūrd²; *not* ab-sūrd¹.

Absyrus: ab-sūr'tus¹; āb-sūr'tūs² [Gr. mythological character; brother of Medea].

Abt: āpt¹; āpt² [Ger. composer of music].

Abu-Arlish: ā'bū-ā'rīsh¹; ā'bū-ā'rīsh²; *not* ā'bū-ā'rīsh [Arabian town].

Abu-Bekr: ā'bū-bek'r¹; ā'bū-bēk'r² [Mohammed's first successor].

Abubus: ā-biū'būs¹; ā-bū'būs² [Apocrypha].

Abucay: ā'bū-kai¹; ā'bū-cē² [Town in Luzon, P. I.].

Abudah: ā-bū'da¹; ā-bū'dā² [Arabian character in Eng. literature].

Abu-Hamed: ā'bu-hā'med¹; ā'bū-hā'mēd² [Egyptian town near Berber].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt. Ice; I=ē; I=ā; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this,

Abu-Hassan: ă'bū-ha-sūn¹; ă'by-hā-sān² [A prodigal in the *Arabian Nights*].

Abukir: ă'bū-kīr¹; ă'by-kīr² [Bay & village in Egypt].

Abu-Klea: ă'bū-klē¹; ă'by-klē² [Wells near Khartum, Lower Egypt].

abulia: ə-bū'li-ə¹; a-byū'li-a² [Form of mental derangement].

Abullonia: ă'bu-lō'nī-ə¹; ă'by-lō'nī-a²; not ab'əl-lo-nī'ə¹ [Town and lake in Asiatic Turkey].

Abuna: ə-bū'nə¹; a-byū'nə²; not a-biū'nə¹ [Head of the Abyssinian Church].

abuse (v.): ə-biūz¹; a-būs².

abuse (n.): ə-biūs¹; a-būs².

Abu-Simbel: ă'bū-sim'bel¹; ă'by-sim'bēl²; not ab'yū-sim'bel¹ [Site of archeological remains on the Nile, Egypt].

abutlon: ə-biū'ti-lən¹; a-bū'ti-lōn²; not ə-bū'ti-lən¹ [Plant of the mallow family].

Abydos: ə-bai'des¹; a-by'dēs² [Ancient Egyptian city].

Abyla: ab'ī-lə¹; ăb'y-la²; not ə-bai'lə¹ [One of the pillars of Hercules].

abyss: ə-bis¹; a-bys²; not ab'is¹.

abzug: ăp'tsuh¹; ăp'tsuh² [Ger., seum formed in cupeling lead].

acacia: ə-kē'shi-ə¹; a-ēā'shi-a². Too often carelessly rendered ə-kē'shə¹, and so recorded by S. & W.

Academe: ak'ə-dim¹; a-e'a-dēm²; not ə-kad'ə-mī¹ [The Academy of Plato].

academian: ak'ə-dī'mi-ən¹; a-e'a-dē'mī-an².

academician: ə-kad'i-mish'ən¹; a-eād'i-mish'an²; not ak-ə-dī'mish-an.
C. ə-kad'ə-mish'ən; E. ə-kad-e-mish'ən; W. ak-ə-d-e-mish'ən.

Academus: ak'ə-dī'mus¹; a-e'a-dē'mūs² [Attic hero in Greek mythology].

academy: ə-kad'i-mī¹; a-eād'e-my²; not ē'kad-ə-mī¹. Walker states that in Shakespeare's time, and also in his own, the accent was sometimes placed on the first syllable—ak'a-dem-i¹.

Acadia: ə-kā'di-ə¹; a-kā'di-a² [Poetic name of Nova Scotia]. Compare ARCADIA.

Acadie: ă'ka'di¹; ă'ēū'di² [The scene of Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*; same as ACADIA].

acajou: ă'ka'zū¹; ă'kū'zhū²; not ak'ə-zū¹; but so recorded by several dictionaries.

a capella: ă ka-pel'la¹; ă ēū-pēl'lā² [It., in church style: denoting a manner of singing].

Acapulco: ă'ka-pul'ko¹; ă'ēū-pul'eo² [Mex. seaport].

Acatan: ak'ə-tan¹; ăk'a-tān² [Apocrypha].

Acaste: ă'kās'ti¹; ă'kās'ti² [A character in Molière's play *Le Misanthrope*].

acaulose: ə-kō'lōs¹; a-kō'lōs²; not ə-kōl'ōs¹. E. ə-kōl'ōs; M. & W. ak-ō-lōs.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Accaba: ak'a-ba¹; ā'e'a-ba² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Accad: ak'ad¹; ā'e'ad² [Bible].

Accain: ak'ē-in¹; ā'e'ā-in² [Apocrypha].

Acca Larentia: āk'a la-ren'shi-a¹; āk'ā lā-rēn'shi-ā² [In Roman mythology, the nurse of Romulus and Remus after they were taken from the she-wolf; also, a woman who bequeathed her wealth to Rome].

Accaron: ak'a-ren¹; ā'e'a-rōn² [Apocrypha].

accelerando: a-čhē'lē-rān'do¹; ā-čhē'lē-rān'do² [It., denoting a manner of playing music].

accelerative: ak-sel'ar-a-tiv¹; a-e-čēl'er-a-tiv²; *not* ak-sel'ar-ē-tiv¹. *E.* & *I.* give the penult -ē-tiv.

accent (n.): ak'sent¹; ā'e'čēn². There is a tendency to weaken the ultima which gives ak'sent¹.

accent (v.): ak-sent¹; a-e-čēnt². In **accented** the stress is on the penult, *not* on the first syllable.

accental: ak-sen'chu-əl¹ or -tiu-əl¹; ā-e-čēn'chū-əl² or -tū-āl².

accept: ak-sept¹; ā-e-čēpt².

acceptable: ak-sept'a-bl¹; ā-e-sēpt'a-bl²; *not* ak'sept-a-bl¹. In Walker's time the accent fell on the first syllable.

accepter: ak-sept'er¹; ā-e-čēpt'er².

acceptor: ak-sep'tor¹; ā-e-čēp'tōr². *C.* ak-sep'tōr¹; *E.* ak-sep'tōr¹; *I.* ak-sep'tor¹; *M.* & *W.* ak-sep'ter¹; *St.* & *Wr.* ak-sep'ter¹.

access: ak'ses¹; ā'e'čēs². *St.* & *Wr.* prefer ak'ses¹, and *C. M.*, & *W.* record it as second choice. Walker remarks: "This word is sometimes heard with the accent on the first syllable:—

Hail, water-gruel, healing power,
Of easy *ac'cess* to the poor!

But this pronunciation ought to be avoided, as contrary to analogy, and the general usage of the language." While Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) accented the ultima, Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) accented the first syllable.

accessary: ak-ses'a-ri¹; ā-e-čēs'a-ry². In England, probably following Perry, Sheridan, and Walker, ak'ses-er-i¹, & so *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *St.* ak'ses-sūr¹.

accessory: ak-ses'o-ri¹; ā-e-čēs'o-ry². *E. M.* & *Wr.* accent the first syllable; *St.* ak-ses-sūr¹.

Accho: ak'o¹; ā'e'o² [Bible].

accipitrine: ak-sip'i-trin¹; ā-e-čēp'i-trin². *I.* & *M.* -train¹ for the ultima.

acclamation: ak'lā-mē'shān¹; ā-e'lā-mā'shon².

acclamatory: a-klam'o-to-ri¹; ā-e-lām'a-to-ri².

acclimate: a-klai'mat¹; ā-ell'mat². The pronunciation of this word is sometimes confused with that of **ACCLIMATION**, which see.

acclimation: ak'lā-mē'shān¹; ā-e'ell-mā'shon².

acclimatization: a-klai'mā-ti-zē'shān¹; ā-ell'ma-ti-zā'shon².

acclimatize: a-klai'mā-ti-zē¹; ā-ell'ma-ti-zē².

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lēa; lē-ē; lē-ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ɔɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɔɪn, this.

acclinal: a-kloi'nəl¹; ʌ-eli'nəl² [In geology, inclined against].

acclinate: ak'li-nēt¹; æ'li-nāt² [In zoology, bending upward].

acclivitous: a-kliv'-tus¹; ʌ-eli'v-i-tūs². Distinguish from **ACCLIVOUS**.

acclivous: a-kliv'vus¹; ʌ-eli'vūs². See preceding.

accolade: ak'o-lēd'¹; æ'o-lād'². The pronunciation given by *St.* & *Wr.*, and by *W.* as its second choice ak'o-lād¹, is seldom if ever heard nowadays.

accompaniment: a-kum'pə-ni-ment¹; ʌ-eūm'pa-ni-mēnt²; *not* ak-kum'-pan-im-ent¹ *nor*, as sometimes rendered, ak-kump'ni-mēnt¹.

account, accountable, accountant: Archaic words formerly pronounced as spelled, but now rendered as if spelled, **account, accountable, accountant**.

Accos: ak'os¹; ʌ'os² [Apocrypha].

accost (*v.* & *n.*): ə-kost'¹; a-eöst'². This pronunciation is heard much more commonly than that recorded by the dictionaries—ə-köst'¹—and has been used since the days of Walker who records it alone. Notwithstanding the view of *W.* that "to give the extreme short sound to such words is affectation; to give the full sound of broad o is vulgar," the sound of short o, as in "not," has found favor with the people and prevails.

accouche: a'kūsh'¹; ʌ'eūsh'²; *not* ə-kaučh', *nor* ə'kū'chē'¹ which latter is the pronunciation of **accouche**, the past tense in French.

accouchement: a'kūsh'mūn'¹; ʌ'eūch'mān'²; *C.* a-kūsh'mōn¹; *St.* ak-kush'mōn¹; *Wr.* ak-kūsh'mān¹. Compare **ACCOCHEUR**; **ACCOCHEUSE**.

accoucheur: a'kū'shūr'¹; ʌ'eū'chūr'², *not* a'kū'chūr'¹. Sometimes, incorrectly, rendered a'kūsh'ūr¹.

accoucheuse: a'kū'shūz'¹; ʌ'eū'chūz'²; *not* a'kūsh'ūz¹.

accouter: { a-kū'tər¹; ʌ-eū'ter²; *not* ak-kū'tər¹. *E.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*, ak-kū'tər¹;

accoutre: { *I.*, ak-kū'tūr¹.

Accoz: ak'oz¹; ʌk'ōz² [Bible].

acrescendo: ʌk'rē-shēn'do¹; ʌe'erc-shēn'do² [It., with increasing power: a direction in music].

accrete (*v.* & *n.*): a-krū'¹; ʌ-erū'². Compare **ABSENT**, *v.*

accubation: ak'yu-bē'shən¹; ʌe'yu-bū'shōn²; *not* ak'kū-bē'shōn¹.

accumulator: a-kiū'miū-lē'tor¹; ʌ-eū'mū-lā'tōr²; *not* ak'kiū-mā-lē'tər¹.

accuracy: ak'yu-rə-si¹; ʌe'yu-ra-çy²; *not* ak'rə-si¹. *C.* ak'yu-ri-si¹; *I.* ak'-kiū-ra-si¹; *St.* ak'kiū-rē-si¹; *Wr.* ak'yu-rə-si¹. To omit the antepenultima so as to obscure it is illiterate.

accure: ak'yu-rit¹; ʌe'yu-rat²; *not* ak'rit¹, *nor* ak'kūr-it¹.

accursed: a-kūrs'ed¹ or a-kūr'st¹; ʌ-eūrs'ēd² or ʌ-eūrs't². *C.* a-kurst'¹ or a-kūr'sed¹; *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* ak-kūr'st¹ or ak-kūrs'ed¹.

No one is so *accursed* by fate,
No one so utterly desolate.

LONGFELLOW *Endymion* St. 8.

What began best, can't end worst,
Nor what God blessed once, prove *accursed*.

BROWNING *Apparent Failure* St. 7.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌ, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ɔɪn, ɔɪn.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Acceldama (A. V.): a-sel'də-mā¹; a-çel'da-ma²; *not* as-el-dē-mā¹ [Bible].
The R. V. reading **Akeldama**, a-kel'də-mā¹, is based upon the assumption that the Akeldamach of the Gr. text is an error for ¹Ακeldαμα, the transliteration of the Heb. אֶמְקָרַם, "field of blood."

acensuada: a-thēn'su-ā'da¹; ā-thēn'su-ā'dā²; *not* ə-sen'su-ē'da¹ [Mexican law term].

acensuador: a-thēn'su-a-dōr¹; ā-thēn'su-ā-dōr² [Sp. Am., an annuitant].

Acephall: ə-sef'ə-lai¹; a-çef'a-lī² [Fabled race of headless men in Africa; also (*Eng. Hist.*), the Levelers; (*Ch. Hist.*), a religious sect].

acephalous: ə-sef'ə-lus¹; a-çef'a-lūs²; so also, **acephalus** (*n.*).

acerb: ə-sūrb¹; a-çērb².

acerbate: əs'ər-bēt¹; əç'er-bāt². *C.* & *Wr.* a-sūr'bēt¹; *I.* a-sūrb'ēt¹; *M.* a-sūr'bit¹. *W.* prefers the accent on the first syllable in this word but on the second in ACERVATE, which see.

acerose: əs'ər-rōs¹; əç'e-rōs². *E.* ə-sər-ōs¹; *I.* əs'ūr-ōz¹; *M.* əs'ər-rōs¹; *St.* əs'ər-oz¹; *W.* əs'ər-ōs¹; *Wr.* əs-ə-rōs¹.

acervate: əs'ər-vēt¹; əç'er-vūt². *C., E., St., W., & Wr.* ə-sūr'vēt¹; *I.* ə-sūrv'et; *M.* ə-sūr'vit¹. Compare ACERBATE.

acetal: əs'et-al¹; əç'ēt-āl². *C.* əs'et-al¹; *E.* ə-set'al¹; *I.* -sī'tal¹; *Wr.* ə-sī'tal¹. *W.* follows *M.*, əs'ī-tal¹.

acetamid: əs'et-am'id¹; əç'ēt-ām'id². *C.* a-set'a-mid¹; *I.* ə-set'a-mid¹.—**acetamide**: əs'et-am'id¹; *C.* a-set'a-mid¹; *E.* ə-set'a-mid¹; *M.* əs'it-a-mid¹.

acetanilid: əs'et-an'ī-lid¹; əç'ēt-ān'ī-lid².—**acetanilide**: Pronounced as preceding or -laid¹; -lid², in the ultima.

acetate: əs'ī-tēt¹; əs'e-tāt²; *not* əs'ī-tēt¹ [Chemical product].

acetenyl: əs'ī-tī-nīl¹; əç'e-te-nīl²; *not* əs'ī-tī-nīl¹.

acetic: ə-set'ik¹ or ə-sī'tik¹; a-çēt'ie² or a-çē'tīe². *W.* follows *M.*, ə-sī'tik¹.

acetification: ə-set'ī-fī-kē'shən¹; a-çēt'ī-fī-eā'shən²; *not* ə-set'īf-ik-ē'shən¹.

acetify: ə-set'ī-fui¹; a-çēt'ī-fi²; *not* ə-set'īf-ai¹.

aceticin: əs'ī-tin¹; əç'e-tīn²; *not* əs'ī-tin¹ [Chemical product].

aceto-: əs'ī-to-¹; əç'e-to-²; *not* əs'ī-tō-¹ nor əs'ī-to-¹.

acetone: əs'ī-tōn¹; əs'e-tōn²; *not* əs'ī-tōn¹ nor ə-set'ōn¹.

acetopyrin: əs'ī-to-pai'rīn¹ or -rīn¹; əç'e-to-py'rīn² or -rīn².

acetose: əs'ī-tōs¹; əç'e-tōs²; *not* əs'ī-tōs¹ nor ə-set'ōs¹.

acetous: əs'ī-tūs¹ or ə-sī'tūs¹; əç'e-tūs² or a-çē'tūs²; *not* əs'ī-tūs¹. *E.* əs'et-ūs¹. While Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) recorded the second, all modern lexicographers prefer the first.

acetum: ə-sī'tum¹; a-çē'tūm². Note position of accent [*L.*, vinegar].

acetyl: əs'ī-tīl¹; əç'e-tīl²; *not* əs'ī-tīl¹.

acetylene: ə-set'ī-līn¹; a-çēt'y-lēn²; *not* ə-set'īl-līn¹. *M.* əs'ī-tī-līn¹; *St.* əs'et'īl-līn¹ [An illuminating gas].

acetylic: əs'ī-tīl'ik¹; əç'e-tīl'ie²; *not* əs'ī-tīl'ik¹.

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fāst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

acetylization: as¹i-til-i-zē¹shān¹; āc²e-tyl-i-zā²shon²; *not* a-set-il-iz-ē¹-shun¹. The diphthongal ai; i, sound is sometimes given to the antepenult.

Achæan: Same as ACHEAN.

Achæmenes: a-kem'i-niz¹; a-ēm'e-nēs² [Per. king].

Achæmenian: ak¹i-men'i-on¹ or -mī'ni-on¹; āe²ē-mēn'i-an² or -mē'ni-an².

The discovery of . . . the meaning of the [cuneiform] inscriptions of the *Achæmenian* dynasty deserves to be classed with the discoveries of a Kepler, a Newton or a Faraday.

MÜLLER *Chips from a Ger. Workshop*, vol. i, p. 260. [S. 1874.]

Achæus: a-ki¹us¹; a-eē²ūs²; or **Achalos:** a-kai¹os¹; a-eī²ōs² [Gr. tragic poet].

achage: ē¹kaj¹; ā²eag² [A state of aching].

Achala: a-kē¹ō¹ or a-kē¹yā¹; a-eū²a² or a-eū²yā² [Greek prov.].

Achalcus: a-kē¹i-kus¹; a-eā²i-eūs² [Bible].

Achan: ē¹kān¹; ā²ean² [Bible].

Achar: ē¹kar¹; ā²eür² [Bible].

achar: ā²chür²; ā²chär² [Hindu religious observance].

achar: a-chür²; a-chär² [Anglo-Ind., pickled bamboo shoots].

Achard: ā²shür²; ā²shär² [Fr. novelist].

acharnement: a-shär²na-mān¹ or a-chärn²mānt¹; a-shür²ne-mān² or a-chärn²mānt². *C.* a-shärn²mānt¹ [Fr., bloodthirstiness].

Ächates: a-kē¹hiz¹; a-eā²tēs² [In Vergil's *Æneid*, the faithful friend of Æneus].

Achaz: ē¹kaz¹; ā²eüz² [Bible].

Achazib: ak¹ō-zib¹; ā²e-a-zib² [Douai Bible].

Achbor: ak¹bor¹; ā²e-bör² [Bible].

Achean: a-ki¹ān¹; a-eē²an² [Belonging to Achæa, a district of Greece, famed for the *Achean League* of 12 Gr. cities for common protection and defense].

achenium: a-ki¹ni-um¹; a-eē²ni-ūn²; *not* a-kē¹ni-um¹ [In botany, a pericarp].

Acheron: ak¹i-rōn¹; ā²e-e-rōn²; *not* ak¹ar-on¹, *nor* aē²ar-on¹ [Fabled river of Hades].

Acherusia: ak¹i-rū¹shi-ō¹; ā²e-e-ry²shi-a² [Gr. lake fabled to be connected with Hades].

aches (*n. pl.*): ēks¹; āes². John Kemble, when playing Shakespeare's "Tempest" and Otway's "Venice Preserved," pronounced this word ā²chēs², but, as a critic of the time expressed it, "rendered himself conspicuously ridiculous." (W. H. Savage, "The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. xiii, London, 1833.)

Acheson: aē²ā-sōn¹; āch²e-son² [English family name of the Earl of Gosford].

Achla: a-kai¹ō¹; a-eī²a² [Douai Bible].

Achiacharus: ē¹kai-ak¹a-rus¹; ā²eī-āe²a-rūs² [Apocrypha].

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rule; but, börn.

Achias: ə-kai'as¹; a-ei'as² [Apocrypha].

Achilleian: ə-kil'i-an¹; ä'e'i-lē'an² [Pertaining to Achilles].

Achilles: ə-kil'iz¹; a-eil'ēs² [Gr. hero in Homer's *Iliad*].

Achim: ə'kim¹; ä'eim² [Bible].

Achimaas: ə-kim'a-as¹; a-eim'a-ās² [Douai Bible].

Achiman: ə-kai'mən¹; a-ei'man² [Douai Bible].

Achimelech: ə-kim'i-lek¹; a-eim'i-lēe² [Douai Bible].

Achimothe: ə-kai'mōth¹; a-ei'mōth² [Douai Bible].

Achinese: əch'i-nīs¹ or -nīz¹; äch'i-nēs² or -nēz² [Natives of Achin
a-chin¹; ä-chin²].

Achinoam: ə-kin'o-am¹; a-ein'o-ām² [Douai Bible].

Achior: ə'ki-or¹; ä'eī-ör² [Apocrypha].

Achiph: ək'i-fə¹; ä'eī-fa² [Apocrypha R. V.].

Achisamech: ə-kis'a-mek¹; a-eis'a-mēe² [Douai Bible].

Achish: ə'kish¹; ä'eish² [Bible].

Achitob: ək'i-tob¹; ä'eī-tōb² [Apocrypha].

Achitophel: ə-kit'o-fel¹; a-eit'ō-fēl² [Douai Bible].

Achmetha: ək'im-thə¹; ä'eī-me-tha² [Bible].

Achobor: ək'o-bor¹; ä'eī-o-bōr² [Douai Bible].

acholla: ə-kō'h-a¹; a-kō'li-a². *C. & E.* ə-kol'i-a [Lack of bile].

Achonry: ə-kon'ri¹; a-eōn'ri²; *not* ək'on-ri¹ [Catholic bishopric in Sligo
county, Ireland].

achor: ə'kor¹ or ək'or¹; ä'eōr² or ä'e'ör². *E.* ək'ör. [Skin disease.]

Achor: ə'kor¹; ä'eōr² [Bible].

Achsa: ək'sə¹; ä'e-sa² [Bible].

Achsah: ək'sā¹; ä'e-sā² [Bible].

Achshaph: ək'shaf¹; ä'e-shāf² [Bible].

Achuas: ə'chu-az¹; ä'chu-ās²; *not* ə-chū'ez¹ [Pigmy tribe, Belgian Congo].

achula: ə-shū'la¹; ä-chū'lū² [P'g. dance].

achylous: ə-kai'lus¹; a-ei'lūs² [Deficient of chyle].

Achzib: ək'zib¹; ä'e-zib² [Bible].

Achziba: ək'zi-ba¹; ä'e-zī-ba² [Douai Bible].

Ac: ə'chī¹; ä'chī² [Sicilian seaport].

acid: əs'id¹; äç'id²; *not* əs'sid¹ as *Walker*.

Acidalia: ə-sai'dē-li-a¹; a-çī'dā-li-a² [Surname of Venus].

acider: əs'id-ər¹; äç'id-er².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; chin, this.

acidic: ə-sid'ik¹; a-çid'ie².

acidiferous: as'ɪ-dif'ər-us¹; äç'i-dif'er-üs².

acidify: ə-sid'ɪ-fai¹; a-çid'ɪ-fy².

acidity: ə-sid'ɪ-ti¹; a-çid'ɪ-ty².

acierage: as'ɪ-ər-ij¹; äç'ɪ-er-äç² [F., process of plating metal with steel].

aciform: as'ɪ-fōrm¹; äs'ɪ-fōrm² [Needle-shaped].

acillate: ə-sil'ɪ-ēt¹; a-çil'ɪ-ät² [Lacking cilia].

acinaceous: as'ɪ-nē'shūs¹; äç'ɪ-nä'shūs² [Full of small seeds].

acinaciform: ə-sin'ə-sɪ-fōrm¹; a-çin'a-çɪ-fōrm². *E.* as-in-as'ɪ-fōrm¹; *M.* as'in-as'ɪ-fōrm¹; *W. & Wr.* as'ɪ-nas'ɪ-fōrm¹.

acinus: as'ɪ-nūs¹; äç'ɪ-nūs². Compare ABDOMEN.

Acipha: as'ɪ-fə¹; äç'ɪ-fə² [Apocrypha].

Acireale: ä'çɪ-rē-ä'lē¹; ä'çɪ-rē-ä'lē² [Sicilian town].

Acis: ə'sɪs¹; ä'çis² [In Roman mythology, a Sicilian shepherd beloved by Galatea].

Acitho: as'ɪ-θɪ¹; äç'ɪ-θɪ² [Apocrypha].

Ackroyd: ak'roid¹; æ'rōid² [A family name].

acme: ak'mɪ¹; ä'e'mē²; *not* ak'mī¹, *C.* The so-called long ē sound recorded by Walker and some modern orthoepists is seldom or never heard; the sound in common use approximates to e (ɪ) in "valley."

acne: ak'nɪ¹; ä'e'nē²; *not* ak'nī¹.

Acemeti: ə-sem'ɪ-tai¹; a-çēm'o-ti². *E.* ə-sim'e-ti¹ [A 5th century religious order].

accolothist: ə-kol'ə-θɪst¹; a-çöl'o-θɪst² [An acolyte: so-called by Walker].

acolyte: ə-kol'ə-lɪt¹; ä'e-o-lýt²; *not* ak'ō-lɪt¹. The sound of o approximates to o in "poetic" and not to ō in "go".

aconate: ə-kol'o-nūt¹; ä'e-o-nāt² [A salt derived from aconite].

aconative: ə-kon'ə-tiv¹; a-çön'a-tiv² [Not requiring conation].

Aconeagua: ə'kon-kä'gwä¹; ä'eön-ä'gwä²; *not* as rarely heard but recorded by *W.* ä'kon-kä'gwä¹. The first pronunciation given is that approved by Dr. F. A. March and Dr. Benj. E. Smith. [Andean volcano in Argentina.]

aconite: ə-kol'o-nɪt¹; ä'e-o-nīt²; *not* ak'ō-nit¹ [A medicinal plant].

aconitin: ə-kon'ɪ-tɪn¹; a-çön'ɪ-tɪn² [An alkaloid obtained from aconite].

aconitine: ə-kon'ɪ-tɪn¹; a-çön'ɪ-tɪn² [A variant of preceding].

Aconquija: ə'kon-kɪ'hä¹; ä'eön-kɪ'hä² [Mountain in Argentina].

acontium: ə-kon'shi-um¹; a-çön'shi-üm²; *not* ə-kon'ti-um¹ [In Greek athletics, a pentathlonic exercise].

acorn: ə'körn¹; ä'eörn²; *not* ə'karn¹, a dilettanteism introduced by *W.* (but corrected in current edition), supported by *Wr.* & by error of transcription, now corrected, into *New Standard*. The first pronunciation represents the best usage as recorded by *C., E., M., St., Walker & Standard* 1st & 2d editions.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, eʌr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

acotyledon: æ-ket'1-lī'dən¹ or æ'ket-1-lī'dən¹; æ-ēd'ty-lē'don² or æ'ēd'ty-lē'don². *M., St., W., & Standard* 1st & 2d eds. prefer first pronunciation and *New Standard* prefers second; *I.* æ-ket'il'den². Compare COTYLEDON.

acoulution: æk'u-lē'shən¹; æ'u-lā'shon² [The process of intensifying sound].

acoumeter: æ-kū[or -kau']mī-tər¹; æ-eu[or -eou']me-tər² [An instrument to test the sense of hearing].

acoustic: æ-kūs'tik¹ (*C., M., Standard, W.*) or æ-kaus'tik¹ (*E., I., Wr.*); æ-eys'tic² or æ-cous'tic²; not æ-kū'stik¹ nor æ-kau'stik¹. *St.* æ-kau'stik¹.

acoustics: æ-kūs[or -kaus']tiks¹; æ-eys[or -eous']ties². For lexicographic preferences see preceding and add s.

acquaint: æ-kwēnt'¹; æ-kwānt'² not, as *Walker*, æk-kwēnt'¹.

acquaintance: æ-kwēn'təns¹; æ-kwān'təns²; not, as *Walker*, æk-kwēn'təns¹.

acquiesce: æk'wi-es'¹; æ'wi-ēs'² not æk-wi'es¹.

Acra: æk'rā¹; æ'ra² [Apocrypha].

Acra bathane: æk'rā-bə-thē'nī¹; æ'ra-ba-thā'ne² [Douai Bible].

Acrasia: æ-krō'sī-ə¹; æ-erā'zhi-a² [In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, an enchantress personifying intemperance]. [personified].

Acrates: æ-krō'tiz¹; æ-erā'tēs² [In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, incontinence].

acratia: æ-krē'shā¹; æ-erā'shā².

Acre: ē'kər¹; ā'eer²; rarely, ā'kər¹ [Syrian seaport]. [Danae].

Acrisius: æ-kris'i-us¹; æ-erīs'i-ūs² [A King of ancient Argos; father of].

acroama: æk'ro-ē'mā¹; æ'ro-ā'mā² [Oral teaching].

acrocephalic: æk'ro-sī-fal'ik¹; æ'rō-çe-fal'ie². *C.* registers also æk-ro-sef'ə-lik¹; *I. & St.* æk'rō-sī-fal'ik¹.

Acropolis: æ-krep'o-lis¹; æ-erōp'o-līs².

across: æ-krōs'¹; æ-erōs'². *I., St., & Wr.*, æ-kros'¹.

acrostic: æ-kros'tik¹; æ-erōs'tie².

Actæon: æk-tī'ən¹; æ-ē'tē-on² [In Roman mythology, a hunter who surprised Diana bathing].

In the *English pronunciation of Latin*, the letters are given values such as they would have in like positions in English words to-day. The *Roman pronunciation* is an approximate restoration of the sounds as spoken by Romans of the Classic period. . . . Roman method diphthongs are sounded as the spelling indicates: æ e (w) = æ + e (approximately al). *New Standard Dict.* p. xxxiv, col. 3.

Actiad: æk'shi-ad¹; æ'shi-ād² [The period between two successive celebrations of the Actian games]. Compare OLYMPIAD.

Actian: æk'shi-ən¹; æ'shi-an² [Pertaining to *Actium*, where the Actian games were held in commemoration of the naval defeat of Antony and Cleopatra by Augustus (Octavius Cæsar), B. C. 31].

actinism: æk'tin-izm¹; æ'tin-īzm² [The property of radiant energy that effects chemical changes].

Actium: æk'shi-um¹; æ'shi-ūm² [Ancient Greek promontory. Compare ACTIAN].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

actor: ak'ter¹; æ'tōr². Pronounce the o as in "not" and not as e in "over."
Sometimes, formally, ak-tēr¹.

actual: nk'tiu-[or -chu]-əl¹; æ'tū-[or -chu]-ul². So also: **actuality**; **actualize**; **actually**; **actualness**; **actuary**; **actuate**; **actuation**; **actuator**, etc.

acturience: ak-tiū'ri-ens¹; æ-tū'ri-ēŋ²; not ak-tū'ri-ens¹.

Acua: ə-kiū'ə¹ or ak'yū-ə¹; a-eū'a² or æ'yū-a² [Apocrypha].

Acub: ɛ'kub¹ or ak'ub¹; ā'eüb² or æ'eüb² [Apocrypha].

Acua: ɛ'kud¹; ā'eüd² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

acumen: ə-kiū'men¹; a-eū'mēn².

Acuña: ə-kū'nyā¹; ā-eū'nyā². **Cristobal de:** kris-tō'val dē¹; ɛrɪs-tō'vāl dē². The tilde ñ of Spanish approximates to "ny" in English, or to "ni," as in "union." Spanish "b" between vowels becomes a bilabial ɸ [Spanish missionary].

Acusilaus: ə-kiū'si-lē'us¹; a-eū'si-lā'tis²; not -laus¹ [Greek commentator].

acycle: ə-sik'hik¹ or ə-sai'khik¹; a-çy'e'lie² or a-çy'e'lie².

Ad: ad¹; ād²; not ād¹ [Bible].

Ada: ɛ'də¹; ā'dā² [Feminine personal name].

Adad: ə-dād'ɪ¹; ā-dād'ɪ²; not ɛ'dad¹ [In Babylonian mythology, "the thunderer": a god of the storm].

Adada: ad'ə-də¹; ād'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Adadah: ad'ə-dā¹ or ad'ə-də¹; ād'a-dā² or ād'a-da² [Bible].

adage: ad'ij¹; ād'ag² not ad-ɛj¹.

adagio: ə-dā'jo¹; ā-dā'go²; not ə-dā'jo¹. *St.* ad-ɛ'ji-o¹; *Fr.* ad-ɛ'ji-ō¹ [It., direction in music].

Adah: ɛ'də¹; ā'dā² [Bible].

Adala: ad-ə-ai'ə¹; ād-a-lā² [Douai Bible].

Adalah: ə-dē'yā¹ or ə-dē' or -dai'yā²; a-dā'yā² or a-dā' or -dā'yā² [Bible].

Adalas: ad'ə-ai'əs¹; ād'a-lā² [Douai Bible].

Ada Kaleh: ā'da ka-lē¹; ā'dū kā-lē²; not ɛ'də kā'h¹ [Turkish island in Danube, above the Iron Gates].

Adall: ad'ə-lai¹; ād'a-lī² [Douai Bible].

Adalla¹: ad'ə-lai'ə¹; ād'a-lī'a² [Bible].

Adalla²: ə-dē'h-ə¹; a-dā'h-lā² [Levantine seaport].

Adallne: ad'ə-lain¹; ād'a-līn² [Feminine personal name].

Adam¹: ad'am¹; ād'am² [Bible].

Adam²: ə'dūn¹; ā'dūn² [Fr. proper name].

Adam³: ā'dam¹; ā'dām² [Ger. proper name].

Adama: ad'ə-mə¹; ād'a-mā² [Douai Bible].

Adamah: ad'ə-mā¹; ād'a-mā² [Bible].

adamantean: ad'ə-man-tē'an¹; ād'a-mān-tē'an².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: art, ărt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rüle; but, būrn;

adamantine: ad'ə-man'tin¹; ăd'a-măn'tin²; *not* ad'ə-man-tain¹ *nor* -tīn¹.

Adamastor: ă'da-mas-tōr'¹; ă'dă-măs-tōr'². *C.* ad-əm-as'tər¹ [The fantom of the Cape of Good Hope said to have appeared to Vasco da Gama. See Camōens's *Lusiad*].

Adami: ad'ə-mai¹ *or* ə-dē'mai¹; ăd'a-mī² *or* ə-dă'mī² [Bible].

Adamic: ə-dam'ik¹; ə-dăm'ie²; *not* ad-am'ik¹ [Pertaining to Adam].

Adami-nekeb: ad'ə-mai-nek'eb¹; ăd'a-mī-nēk'ēb² [Bible, R. V.].

Adana: ə-dā'na¹; ă-dă'nă²; *not* ə-dē'nə¹; *nor* ad'ə-nə¹ [Turk. vilayet].

Adanson: ə'dan'sōn'¹; ă'dăn'sōn'² [Fr. botanist].

Adansonia: ad'ən-sō'nī-ə¹; ăd'an-sō'ni-ə² [A genus of trees named from the preceding].

Adapa: ă'da-pa¹; ă'dă-pă²; *not* ad'ə-pa¹ [A hero of Babylonian mythology].

adaptation: ad'ap-tē'shən¹; ăd'ăp-tă'shon²; *not* ə-dap'tē'shən¹.

Adar: ă'dar¹; ă'dăr². *C.* 1. ă'dār¹; *E.* ă-dār¹; *M.* ă'dar¹; *W.* ə-dār¹; *Wr.* ă'dar¹ [Hebrew month].

Adarezer: ad'ə-rī'zar¹; ăd'a-rē'zer² [Douai Bible].

Adasa: ad'ə-sə¹; ăd'a-sa² [Apocrypha].

Adazer: ad'ə-zər¹; ăd'a-zer² [Douai Bible].

Adbeel: ad'bi-cl¹ *or* ad'bīl¹; ad'be-ēl² *or* ăd'bēl² [Bible].

Addan: ad'ən¹; ăd'an² [Bible].—**Addar:** ad'ār¹; ăd'ār² [Bible].

addendum: ə-den'dum¹; ă-dēn'dūm²; *not* ad'den-dum¹.

Addi: ad'ai¹; ăd'ī² [Bible].

additament: ə-dit'ə-ment¹ *or* ad'i-tə-ment¹ *M.*; ă-dīt'a-mēnt² *or* ăd'i-ta-mēnt². *E.* & *Wr.* ad-dit'ə-ment¹. The first was recorded by Perry (1775) and supported by Walker (1791), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840); it is preferred by *Standard, C., & W.*

Addo: ad'o¹; ăd'o² [Bible].—**Addon:** ad'ən¹; ăd'on² [Bible].

address (n. & v.): ə-dres'¹; ă-drēs'²; *not* ad-dres'¹ as in *Walker*, *nor* ad'dres, which are occasionally heard. Always stress the final syllable.

adduce: ə-diūs¹; ă-dūc'²; *not* ad-diūs¹.

Addus: ad'us¹; ăd'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Adel: ə-del¹ *or* ă'del¹; ə-dēl² *or* ă'dēl² [City in Iowa].

Adela: əd'i-lə¹; ăd'e-lə² [Feminine personal name].

Adelaide: əd'i-lēd¹; ăd'e-lād² [Feminine personal and geographic name].

Adelais: ăd'lē'¹; ăd'lā'² [Wife of Henry I of England; the "Fair Maid of Brabant"].

Adèle: ə'dēl¹; ă'dēl'² [Fr. feminine personal name].

Adeler (Max): ădə-lər¹; ă'de-lər² [Pseudonym of Charles Heber Clark]. Compare **ADLER**.

Adelgard: əd'el-gard¹; ăd'ēl-gārd² [A Teutonic masculine personal name].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, fäst, wəp, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; 1=ē; 1=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Adelina: ad'ɪ-lai'nə¹ or ad''ə-lɪ'nə¹; ʃd'e-lɪ'na² or ʃd''e-lɪ'na² [Feminine personal name. In D. ʔ'dɪ-lɪ'nə¹; ʔ'dɛ-lɪ'na²; L. ad'ɪ-lai'nə¹; ʃd''e-lɪ'na²]. The name changes form in Dan., Fr., Ger. & It. See ADELINÉ.

Adeline: ad'ɪ-lain¹; ʃd'e-lɪn² [Feminine personal name. In Dan. ʔ'dɪ-lɪ'nə¹; ʔ'dɛ-lɪ'ne²; Fr. ʔd'lin¹; ʔd'lin²]. Compare ADELINA.

adelópod: ə-dɪ'lo-pod¹; a-dɛ'lo-pód². E. ə-dɪl'ʊ-pód¹; I. ə-dɪl'ʊ-ped¹; M. ə-dɪl'ə-pod¹; W. ə-dɛl'ə-ped¹.

Adelphi: ə-dɛl'fai¹; a-dɛl'fi² [Comedy by Terence sometimes written Adelphœ and pronounced ə-dɛl'fi¹; a-dɛl'fi²].

Adelphi: ə-dɛl'fi¹; a-dɛl'fi² [A region south of the Strand, London, comprising Adelphi Terrace and several streets].

Adelung: ə'də-lʊŋ¹; ʔ'dɛ-lʊŋ²; not ad'ə-lʊŋ¹ [Ger. philologist].

Aden: ʔ'dɛn¹; ʔ'dɛn². Sometimes ʔ'dɛn¹; ʔ'dɛn². [Arabian seaport].

adenalgia: ad'ɪ-nal'ji-ə¹; ʃd'e-nəl'gi-a² [Glandular pain].

adeniform: ə-dɛn'ɪ-fɔrm¹; a-dɛn'ɪ-fɔrm²; not ə-dɛn'ɪ-fɔrm¹—the division indicated by the penultima is not recorded by any standard work on pronunciation, altho it is recommended by certain phoneticists.

adenophore: ad'ɪ-no-for¹; ʃd'e-no-for². C. a-dɛn'o-for¹; W. ə-dɛn'o-fɔr¹.

adenos: ad'ɪ-nos¹; ʃd'e-nɔs² [Marine cotton].

adenose: ad'ɪ-nɔs¹; ʃd'e-nɔs². C. ad'e-nɔs¹; E. ad'en-es¹; I. ad'en-ɔs¹; M. ad'ɪ-nɔs¹; St. ad'e-nɔz¹ [Glandular].

Adcodatus: ʔ'dɪ-əd'a-tʊs¹; ʔ'dɛ-ɔd'a-tʊs² [Douai Bible].

adept (a. & n.): ə-dept¹; a-dɛpt²; not ad-ept¹. E. ad'ɛpt¹; I. a''dept¹; St. a-dept¹.

Ader: ʔ'dər¹; ʔ'dɛr² [Bible].

Aderno: ə-dɛr'no¹; ʔ'dɛr'no²; not ə-dɛr'no¹ [Sicilian city].

Adherbal: əd'hɪr'bəl¹; ʃd'hɪr'bal² [1. A Numidian king. 2. A Carthaginian commander].

adherence: əd'hɪr'ens¹; ʃd'hɪr'ɛŋç²; not, as Walker, əd'hɪ'rens¹. So also, **adherent**, əd'hɪr'ent¹; ʃd'hɪr'ɛnt²; **adherer**, əd'hɪr'ər¹; ʃd'hɪr'ər².

adherescent: əd'hɪr'es'ent¹; ʃd'he-rɛs'ɛnt².

adhesive: əd'hɪ'sɪv¹; əd'hɛ'sɪv²; not əd'hɪ'zɪv¹.

Adiabene: ʔ'dɪ-a-bɪ'nɪ¹; ʔ'dɪ-a-bɛ'nɛ² [A country in Assyria].

Adlada: ə-dai'a-də¹; a-dɪ'a-də² [Douai Bible].

Adlas: ə-dai'əs¹; a-dɪ'as² [Douai Bible].

adichogamy: əd'ɪ-kɔg'ə-mɪ¹; ʃd'ɪ-eɔg'ə-mɪ²; not -ɛhog'ə-mɪ¹ [Botanical term].

Adida: əd'ɪ-də¹; əd'ɪ-də² [Apocryphal].

Adel: ʔ'dɪ-el¹ or əd'ɪ-el¹; ʔ'dɪ-ɛl² or ʃd'ɪ-ɛl²; not ə-dai'el¹ [Bible].

adieu: ə-dɪ'jɛ¹; a-dɪ'jɛ²; not ə-dɪ'jɛ¹.

Adige: ə-dɪ'jɛ¹; ʔ-dɪ'jɛ²; not ə-dɪ'jɛ¹ [A river of Austria & Italy].

Adighe: ə-dɪ'gɛ¹; a-dɪ'gɛ² [A Circassian].

2: wɒl, dɔ; bɔk, bɔt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, hʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, făre; fast; get, prĕy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

Adin: ă'din¹; ă'dĭn² [Bible].

Adina: ă-dai'na¹ or ad'i-nă¹; ă-dĭ'na² or ăd'i-na² [Bible].

ad infinitum [L.]: ad in'fĭ-nai'tum¹; ăd in'fĭ-nĭ'tum²; not in-fin-ai'tum¹.

So, naturalists observe, a flea

Has smaller fleas that on him prey;

And these have smaller still to bite 'em.

And so proceed *ad infinitum*. SWIFT *Rhapsody on Poetry* 1. 340.

Adino: ă-dai'no¹ or ad'i-nō¹; ă-dĭ'no² or ăd'i-nō² [Bible].

Adinu: ad'i-niū¹; ăd'i-nū² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Adinus: ad'i-nus¹; ăd'i-nŭs² [Apocrypha].

adios [Sp.]: ă'di-ōs'¹; ă'di-ōs'²; not ad'yōs'¹.

adipocere: ăd'i-po-sĭr¹; ăd'i-po-ĉēr²; not ad'ip-ō-sĭr¹.

adipogenic: ăd'i-po-jen'ik¹; ăd'i-po-ĝĕn'ie².

adipogenous: ăd'i-po-j'i-nus¹; ăd'i-po-ĝ'e-nŭs².

adipolysis: ăd'i-pol'i-sis¹; ăd'i-pōl'y-sĭs²; not ăd'i-pō-lai'sis¹.

adipose: ăd'i-pōs¹; ăd'i-pōs². *E.* ad'ip-ōs¹; *M.* ăd'i-pōs'¹; *Wr.* ad-i-pōs'¹.

adiposis: ăd'i-pō'sis¹; ăd'i-pō'sĭs²; not ăd'ip-ō'sis¹.

adipsy: ăd'ip-sĭ¹; ăd'ip-sy²; not ă-dip'sĭ¹.

Adithaim: ăd'i-ĉhĕ'im¹; ăd'i-thă'im² [Bible].

adjacent: ă-jĕ'sent¹; ă-jă'ĉĕnt²; not as *Walker*, ăd-jĕ'sent¹.

adjectival: ăj'ek-tai'vəl¹ or *Standard* & *Wr.* ăj'ek-tiv-əl¹; ăj'ĕe-tĭ'vəl² or ăj'ĕe-tĭv-əl². *C. & S.* ăd-jek-tai'vəl¹; *E.* ăd-jekt-ai'vəl¹; *I.* ăd-jek-tai'vəl¹; *M.* ăd-jek-tai'v-əl¹. The tendency is toward giving the penultima the diphthongal sound of *ai* as in "aisle."

adjectively: ăj'ek-tiv-li¹; ăj'ĕe-tĭv-ly².

adjourn: ă-jŭrn¹; ă-jŭrn²; not ăj-ŭrn¹; nor ăd-jŭrn¹. Compare *SOJOURN*.

adjudge: ă-jŭj¹; ă-jŭdĝ²; not ăd'jŭj¹.

adjudicate: ă-jŭ'di-kĕt¹; ă-jŭ'di-ĉĕt². *E.* ăd-jŭ'dik-ĕt¹; *I., S., & Wr.* ăd-jŭ'di-kĕt¹; *M.* ă-jŭ'di-kĕt¹.

adjunct (*a. & n.*): ăj'ŭŋkt¹; ăj'ŭŋĕt²; not ă-jŭŋkt¹.

adjuration: ăj'ŭ-rĕ'shon¹; ăj'ŭ-ră'shon². *E.* ăd-jŭr-ĕ'shun¹; *I.* ăd'jŭ-rĕ'shon¹; *M.* ăj'ŭ-rĕ'shon¹; *S.* ăd'ju-rĕ'shun¹; *Wr.* ăd-ju-rĕ'shon¹.

adjure: ă-jŭr¹; ă-jŭr²; not ăj-ŭr¹.

adjust: ă-just¹; ă-jŭst²; not ăj-ust¹.

adjutant: ăj'ŭ-tănt¹; ăj'ŭ-tănt².

adjutor: ă-jŭ'tŕ¹; ă-jŭ'tŕ².

adjuvant: ăj'ŭ-vĕnt¹; ăj'ŭ-vănt². *C.* ăj'ŭ-vănt¹; *E.* ăd'jŭv-ănt¹; *I.* ăd'jŭ-vănt¹; *M.* ăj'ŭ-vănt¹; *S.* ăd'ju-vănt¹; *Wr.* ăd'ju-vănt¹.

Adlai: ăd'lai¹ or ăd'lĭ-ai¹; ăd'lĭ² or ăd'la-l² [Bible].

Adler: ăd'lăr¹; ăd'ler² [Personal name].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, făre, făst, whăt, ăll; mĕ, ĝĕt, prĕy, fĕrn; hĭt, Iĕs; J=ĕ; I=ă; gō, nŏt, őr, wŏn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.*

Adlersparre: ad'lərz-pūr'ə; äd'lərs-pär'e² [Swedish statesman].

ad libitum [L.]: ad lib'i-tum¹; äd lib'i-tüm².

ad item: [L.]: ad lai'tem¹; äd l'i'tēm².

Admah: ad'mā¹; äd'mä²; *St.* ad'mə¹ [Bible].

Admatha: ad'mə-thə¹; äd'ma-tha² [Bible].

Admetus: ad-mi'tus¹; äd-mē'tüs² [King of Thessaly].

administrative: ad-min'is-trē'tiv¹; äd-mĭn'is-trā'tiv²; *not* -trə-tiv¹.

administrator: ad-min'is-trē'tor¹; äd-mĭn'is-trā'tör². *C.* ad-min'is-trē-tor¹; *B.* ad-min'is-trē-tūr¹; *I.* ad-min'is-trēt'ūr¹; *M. & W.* ad-min'is-trē'tor¹; *St.* ad-min'is-trē'tor¹; *Wr.* ad-min'is-trē'tor¹.

administratrix: ad-min'is-trē'triks¹; äd-mĭn'is-trā'triks².

admirable: ad'mi-rə-bl¹; äd'mi-ra-bl²; *not* ad'mir-ə-bl¹. The pronunciation ad-mai'ra-bl¹, based on analogy with **admire** (ad-mair¹), is incorrect.

admiral: ad'mi-rəl¹; äd'mi-ral²; *not* ad'mir-əl¹.

admiralty: ad'mi-rəl-ti¹; äd'mi-ral-ty²; *not* ad'mir-əl-ti¹, *nor* ad'mi-rāl'ti.

Admiralty . . . is frequently pronounced as if written *admiraltry*, with an *r* in the last syllable, nor is this mispronunciation, however improper, confined to the lowest order of the people.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [1791].

admiration: ad'mi-rē'shən¹; äd'mi-rā'shən²; *not* ad-mai'rē'shən¹.

admirative: ad'mi-rē'tiv¹ *or* ad-mair'ə-tiv²; äd'mi-rā'tiv² *or* äd-mīr'a-tiv². *C.* ad'mi-ri-tiv¹; *B.* ad'mūr-a-tiv¹; *I.* ad'mi-rē-tiv¹; *M.* ad'mi-rē'tiv¹; *W.* ad'mi-ri-tiv¹; *Wr.* ad'mi-ri-tiv¹.

admonition: ad'mo-ni'sh'ən¹; äd'mo-nī'sh'on².

admonitory: ad-mon'i-to-ri¹; äd-mōn'i-to-ry².

Adna: ad'nə¹; äd'na² [Bible].—**Adnah:** ad'nā¹; ad'nā² [Bible].

adnascence: ad-nas'ens¹; äd-nās'ēnç²; *not* ad-nē'sens¹.

ad nauseam [L.]: ad nō'si-am¹; äd nū'se-ām².

adobe: ə-dō'b¹; ə-dō'be² [Sun dried earthen brick].

Adolph: ə'dɒlf¹; ə'dɒlf². *Dan., D. & Ger.* ə'dɒlf¹; ä'dɒlf²; *Fr.* **Adolphe,** ə'dɒlf¹; ä'dɒlf² [Personal name].

Adonai [Heb.]: ad'o-nē'ai¹ *or* ə-dō'nai¹; äd'o-nā't² *or* ə-dō'nī² [Lord].

Adonals: ad'o-nē'is¹; äd'o-nā'is² [Shelley's elegy on Keats].

Adonia: ə-dō'nī-a¹; ə-dō'nī-a² [Ancient Greek celebration commemorating Adonis].

Adonias: ad'o-nai'as¹; äd'o-nī'as² [Douai Bible].

Adonibezec, Adonibezek: ə-dō'nai-bi'zek¹; ə-dō'nī-bē'zē² [Bible; Douai Bible].

Adonican: ə-don'i-kən¹; ə-dōn'i-eən² [Apocrypha].

Adonijah: ad'o-nai'jā¹; äd'o-nī'jā² [Bible].

Adonikam: ad'o-nai'kəm¹; äd'o-nī'kam² [Bible].

Adoniram: ad'o-nai'rəm¹; äd'o-nī'ram² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Adonis: æ-dō'nis¹; a-dō'nis² [In mythology, a youth beloved by Venus].

Adonisedec: æ-dō'nai-si'dek¹; a-dō'nī-sē'dēe² [Douai Bible].

Adonizedek: æ-dō'nai-zī'dek¹; a-dō'nī-zē'dēe² [Bible].

Adora: æ-dō'ræ¹; a-dō'ra² [Apocrypha].

Adoralm: ad'o-rē'im¹; ăd'o-rā'im² [Bible].

Adoram: æ-dō'ræm¹; a-dō'ram² [Bible].

adoration: ad'o-rē'shæn¹; ăd'o-rā'shon² [Worship or devotion].

adoratory: æ-dōr'æ-to-rī¹; a-dōr'a-to-ry².

Adowa: ā'do-wæ¹; ă'do-wa²; not æ-dau'æ¹ [Abyssinian town].

Adramelech, Adrammelech: æ-dram'ī-lek¹; a-drām'e-lēe² [Bible].

Adramyttium: ad'ræ-mit'ī-um¹; ăd'ra-mýt'ī-ŭm² [Bible].

Adria: ā'dri-ā¹ or ē'dri-æ¹; ă'dri-ă² or ā'dri-ă² [Bible: The Adriatic].

Adrian: ē'dri-æn¹; ă'dri-an² [Masculine personal name].

Adriana: ē'dri-an'æ¹; ă'dri-an'ă²; not ad-ri-an'æ¹ [In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the wife of Antipholus].

Adriani: ā'dri-ā'nī¹; ă'dri-ă'nī² [It. historian].

Adrianite: ē'dri-æn-ait¹; ă'dri-an-it² [One of a religious sect of the 16th cent.].

Adrianist: ē'dri-æn-ist¹; ă'dri-an-ist² [One of a religious sect of A. D. 34].

Adrianople: ad'rī-ænō'pl¹; ăd'ri-a-nō'pl² [Vilayet & city of Turkey].

Adrianus: ē'dri-æ'nus¹; ă'dri-ă'nūs² [Cir. rhetorician].

Adriatic: ē'dri-at'ik¹; ă'dri-ăt'ie² [Sea east of Italy].

Adriel: ē'dri-el¹; ă'dri-ël² [Bible].

Adrienne: ā'dri'en¹; ă'dri'ēn² [Feminine personal name].

adroit: æ-droit¹; a-droit².

Aduel: æ-diū'el¹; a-dū'ël² [Apocrypha].

Adullam: æ-dul'æm¹; a-dŭl'am² [Bible: A cave where David hid from Saul].

adult: æ-dult¹; a-dŭlt². *E.* ad'ult¹; *I. & St.* a-dult¹.

adulterine: æ-dul'tær-in¹; a-dŭl'tær-ŭn². *E. & I.* a-dul'tŭr-ain¹; *M. & Wr.* æ-dul'tær-ain¹. The modern preferred form is the original pronunciation as recorded by Perry in 1775.

adulatory: ad'yu-læ-to-rī¹; ăd'yu-la-to-ry² [Fulsomely flattering].

adumbration: ad'ŭm-brē'shæn¹; ăd'ŭm-brā'shon² [A slight sketch].

adumbrative: ad-ŭm'bræ-tiv¹; ăd-ŭm'bra-tiv².

Adummim: æ-dum'im¹; a-dŭm'im² [Bible].

Aduram: æ-diū'ræm¹; a-dŭ'ram² [Douai Bible].

ad valorem [L.]: ad vā-lō'rem¹; ăd va-lō'rēm². In commerce, ad vā-lōr'em¹.

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, fäst, wbat, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fœrn; hīt, lœe; 1=ā; 1=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôu,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ɒu = out; ɒl; lū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

advance: ad-vans¹; ʌd-vʌŋç². The symbol ʌ is used to indicate a sound which varies from a, as in "at," to ʌ, as in "arm," according to locality. Hence, *E.* ad-vʌns¹—the pronunciation of Southern England. Compare *ASK*.

advanced: ad-vanst¹; ʌd-vʌŋçt².

advantage (*n.* & *v.*): ad-van'tɪj¹; ad-vʌn-taɪʒ²; *not* ad-van'teɪj¹.

advantageous: ad'vən-tē'jus¹; ʌd'vʌn-tā'gʊs².

advent: ad'vent¹; ʌd'vent²; *not* ad-vent¹.

adventive: ad-ven'tɪv¹; ʌd-vən'tɪv².

adventure: ad-ven'chʊr¹ or -tiʊr¹; ʌd-vən'chʊr² or -tʊr². The tendency is toward weakening the last syllable so as to give it the sound of *er*, heard in "over."

adversary: ad'vər-sē-rɪ¹; ʌd'vər-sū-rɪ²; *not* ad-vər-sūr¹.

adverse: ad'vʊrs¹; ʌd'vērs²; *rarely*, as in poetry or *Wr.*, ad-vʊrs¹.

advert: ad-vʊrt¹; ʌd-vērt².

advertise: ad'vər-taɪz¹; ʌd'ver-tɪz². *I.* ad-vʊr-taɪz¹; *M.* ad'vər-taɪz¹; *St. & W.* ad'vər-taɪz¹; *Wr.* ad-vər-taɪz¹. This word was originally a synonym of *advert* and drew its pronunciation from the parent word. At that time (16th cent.) the chief stress was put on the penultimate—ad-vʊr'taɪz¹. Later the stress was shifted to the ultimate, ad-vər-taɪz¹, and was so indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). Smart, in 1840, first indicated the shifting of the accent to the antepenult. The tendency to-day is to throw the stress back as far as possible—ad'vər-taɪz¹.

advertisement: ad-vʊr'tɪz-mənt¹; ʌd-vʊr'tɪs-mənt². *M.* ad-vʊr'tɪz-mənt. The pronunciation ad'vər-taɪz'mənt¹, altho advocated by Walker in 1791, made little headway in England, and is now recorded merely as alternative by American dictionaries. It was indicated by Sheridan (1780), but was preceded by that now in use, which Perry noted in 1775. Compare CHASTISEMENT.

advertiser: ad'vər-taɪ'zər¹; ʌd'ver-tɪ'ʒər².

advice: ad-vʌɪs¹; ʌd-vɪç².

advise: ad-vʌɪz¹; ʌd-vɪʒ².

advowson: ad-vau'zən¹; ʌd-vow'ʒən². *I.* ad-vau'sn¹; *S.* ad-vau'sun¹.

Adwalton: ad'ər-tən¹ or ad'əl-tən¹; ʌd'ər-ton² or ʌd'al-ton²—the *w* is silent. [Moorland in Yorkshire, Eng.].

adynamle: ad'i-nam'ɪk¹; ʌd'y-nam'ie²; *not* ʌ'dai-nam'ɪk¹ [Characterizing a condition due to disease].

adytum: ad'i-tum¹; ʌd'y-tʊm²; *not* ad'it-um¹. [Æacus.]

Æacides: i-as'i-dɪz¹; ʌ-ç'i-dɛɪʒ² [1. King of Epirus. 2. Descendants of

Æacus: i'ə-kus¹; ʌ-ə-çɪs² [King of Ægina].

aeae: a'c-ū-ē¹; ʌ'c-ū-ē² [Hawaiian shrub with edible berry].

Ææa: i-i'ə¹; ʌ-ē-ə² [Island between Italy and Sicily; legendary home of Circe, who was also so called].

Æanteum: i'an-ti'um¹; ʌ'n-tē-ūm² [Ancient Thessalian town famed for a tomb and temple of Ajax].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɒl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Æantides: i-an'ti-diz¹; ē-än'ti-dēs² [Gr. poet].

Æcia: i'shi-a¹ or i'si-a¹; ē'shi-a² or ē'ci-a² [First stage of rust fungi].

Ægle: i'gli¹; ē'glē² [In Gr. mythology: (1) One of the Hesperides; hence, in art, splendor of color; radiance of light. (2) A nymph loved by Theseus].

Ædial: ē'i-dai'as¹; ā'e-dī'as² [Apocrypha].

ædile: i'duil¹; ē'dil² [Ancient Roman magistrate].

Ædon: ē-i'don¹; ā-ē'dōn² [Wife of Zethus, King of Thebes].

Ædul: ed'yu-ai¹; ēd'yu-i² [First Gallic people to form an alliance with the Romans, B. C. 58].

Æetes: i-i'tiz¹; ē-ē'tēs² [King of Colchis, who nailed the Golden Fleece to an oak in the Grove of Mars].

Ægades: i'gā-diz¹; ē'gā-dēs² [Islands W. of Sicily; off which a naval battle which ended first Punic War took place, B. C. 241].

Ægean: i-jī'on¹; ē-gē'an² [A sea between Greece and Asia Minor].

Ægeon: i-jī'on¹; ē-gē'on² [1. One of the Uranids. 2. A merchant in Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*].

Ægeria: same as EGERIA.

Ægeus: i'jūs¹ or i'ju-us¹; ē'gys² or ē'ge-ūs² [A mythical King of Athens drowned in the Ægean sea, which was named after him].

Ægialea: i'ji-a-lī'a¹; ē'gi-a-lō'a² [In mythology, the wife of Diomedes].

Ægialeus: i'ji-ē'h-us¹; ē'gi-ā'li-ūs² [A hero of the Theban War].

Ægidi: ē-gī'di¹; ē-gī'di² [Ger. statesman and jurist].

Ægidius: i-jid'i-us¹; ē-gīd'i-ūs² [Roman general; king of the Franks].

ægliops: i'ji-lops¹; ē'gi-lōps². *E. & W.* i'jil-ops¹; *M. & W.* ej'i-lops¹ [A disease of the eye].

Ægimius: i-jim'i-us¹; ē-gīm'i-ūs² [In mythology, an ancestor of the Dorians].

Ægimus: ej'i-mus¹; ēg'i-mūs² [Ancient Gr. physician].

Ægina: i-jai'nō¹; ē-gī'na² [Gr. island and city].

Æginetian: i'ji-nī'an¹; ē'gē-nā'tan²; *not* i-jin'i-tan¹ [Pertaining to Ægina].

Æginium: i-jin'i-um¹; ē-gīn'i-ūm² [Gr. town famous in Roman wars].

Ægir: i'jir¹; ē'gīr² [Norse god of the raging sea].

ægis: i'jis¹; ē'gīs² [L., a shield].

Ægisthus: i'jis-thus¹; ē'gīs-thūs² [In Gr. mythology, the seducer of Clytemnestra].

Ægium: i'ji-um¹; ē'gī-ūm² [Achaean city where the Achaean League met].

Ægospotami: i'gos-pot'a-mai¹; ē'gōs-pōt'a-mī² [River of Thrace, scene of Lysander's defeat of Athenian fleet, B. C. 405].

Ægyptus: i-jip't us¹; ē-gy'p'tūs² [Egypt].

Æhrenthal: ā'ren-tāl¹; ā'rēn-tāl² [Ger. personal name].

1: æ = final; i = habit; æsle; au = out; øil; iū = fewd; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

æelpathy: ē-ai'pə-θu¹; ā-i'pa-θy² [Constant suffering].

Ælfgifu: alf'gi-fu¹; ælf'gi-fu² [A.-S., elf-gift; personal name of several English queens of 10th and 11th centuries].

Ælfred: al'fred¹; ælf'rēd² [A.-S. form of ALFRED].

Ælfric: al'fri¹; ælf'fri² [Eng. bishop of 10th century].

Ælfthryth: alf'thriθ¹; ælf'thryθ² [A.-S., elf-strength. Daughter of King Alfred].

Ælfwine: alf'win-ə¹; ælf'wīn-e² [Eng. bishop of 11th century; celebrated in legend].

Ælian: i'li-ən¹; ē'li-an² [Same as ÆLIANUS].

Ælianus: i'li-ē'nus¹; ē'li-ā'nūs² [Gr. & Rom. writers of 2d and 3d centuries respectively].

Ælius: i'li-us¹; ē'li-ūs² [Rom. jurist, 3d century].

Ælla: al'ə¹; æl'a²; *not* el'ə¹ [One of several Eng. kings].

Aello: ē-el'ə¹; ā-ēl'ə² [In Gr. mythology, a Harpie].

æluropobia: i'liū-ro-fō'bi-ə¹; ē'liū-ro-fō'bi-a² [Dread of cats].

Æmilla: i-mil'i-ə¹; ē-mīl'i-a² [1. Roman matron, mother of the Gracchi.
2. An abbess in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"].

Æmillianus: i-mil'i-ē'nus¹; ē-mīl'i-ā'nūs² [Roman emperor].

Æmillus: i-mil'i-us¹; ē-mīl'i-ūs² [Roman masculine personal name].

Æneas: i-nī'əs¹; ē-nē'əs² [Trojan hero of Vergil's **Æneid**: i-nī'əd¹; ē-nē'əd²].

Ængus: ēn'gus¹; ān'gūs² [In Gaelic mythology, the god or spirit of love].

Ænon: i'non¹; ē'nōn² [Bible].

Æolla: i-ō'li-ə¹; ē-ō'li-a² [Country of ancient Greece or of Asia Minor].

Æollan, Æolic, etc. See **ÆOLIAN, etc.**

æollpile: i-ol'i-pail¹; ē-ōl'i-pīl². *C.* i'ə-li-pail¹; *M.* i'ə-li-pail¹. In simpler form spelled **ÆOLPILE**. [winds.]

Æolus: i'ə-lus¹; ē'ə-lūs²; *not* i-ō'lus¹ [In classic mythology, the god of the æon: i'ən¹; ē'ōn²; *not* ē'ən¹].

aerate: ē'ər-ēt¹; ā'er-ēt²; *not* ā'rēt¹.

aerial (*a. & n.*): ē-i'ri-əl¹; ā-ē'ri-əl²; *not* ā'ri-əl¹.

aerie: ē'ər-ē¹; ā'er-ē². *C.* ā'ri¹; *I.* i'ri¹; *M.* ā'ri¹; *St. & W.* i'ri¹.

aeriform: ē'ər-i-fōrm¹; ā'er-i-fōrm²; *not* ā'r-i-fōrm¹; favored by Jameson (1827) but now illiterate.

aerify: ē'ər-i-fai¹; ā'er-i-fī²; *not* ā'r-i-fai¹.

Ærö: ā'rū¹; ā'rū² [Dan. island in Baltic sea].

aerodrome: ē'ər-o-drōm¹; ā'er-o-drōm²; *not* ā'ro-drōm¹.

aerogram: ē'ər-o-gram¹; ā'er-o-gram²; *not* ā'ro-gram¹

aerograph: ē'ər-o-graf¹; ā'er-o-graf²; *not* ā'ro-graf¹.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, būrn;

aerography: ē'ar-eg'ra-fi¹; ä'er-ōg'ra-fy²; *not* ä-reg'ra-fi¹ (Jameson, 1827).

aeroides: ē'ar-ei'diz¹; ä'er-ōi'dēs².

aerolite: ē'ar-o-lait¹; ä'er-o-lit². *E.* ē'ar-el-ait¹; *I.* ē'ūr-o-lait¹; *St.* ē'r'ō-lait¹; [Wr. ē'i-re-lait¹.

aerology: ē'ar-ol'o-ji¹; ä'er-ōl'o-gi²; *not* ä-r-ol'ē-ji¹ (Jameson, 1827).

aerometer: ē'ar-om'i-tär¹; ä'er-ōm'i-ter²; *not* ä-rom'i-tär¹.

aeromotor: ē'ar-o-mō'tär¹; ä'er-o-mō'tor²; *not* ä"ro-mō'tär¹.

aeronaut: ē'ar-o-nōt¹; ä'er-o-nat². *C.* ē'ä-ro-nōt¹; *E.* ē'ar-on-ōt¹; *I.* ē'ūr-ō-nōt¹; *St.* ē'r'ō-nōt¹; *Wr.* ē'i-ra-nōt¹. The pronunciation given by Stormonth (indicated also by Jameson, 1827, Knowles, 1835, and Smart, 1836), altho in wide use, is not now accepted as correct.

Aerope: ē'er'o-pi¹; ä-ēr'o-pē² [In Gr. myth, the mother of Agamemnon].

aerophane: ē'ar-o-fēn¹; ä'er-o-fān².

aerophone: ē'ar-o-fōn¹; ä'er-o-fōn².

aerophore: ē'ä-o-för¹; ä'er-o-för².

aeroplane: ē'ar-o-plēn¹; ä'er-o-plān². Commonly mispronounced ä'r-o-plēn¹. In all aeronautical terms of the *aero*-series the o, being unstressed, is pronounced short as in *obey*, not long as in *go*, excepting in *aerology*, which see.

aerostat: ē'ar-o-stat¹; ä'er-o-stät². *C.* ē'ä-ro-stat¹; *E.* ē'ar-os-tat¹; *I.* ē'ūr-ō-stat¹; *St.* ē'r'ō-stat¹; *Wr.* ē'i-ra-stat¹.

aery (a.): ē'är-i¹; ä'er-y²; see AERIE.

æsc: ask¹; äse² [A.S., Norseman's galley].

Aerschot: ä'r'sket¹; ä'r'seöt² [Belg. town].

Æschines: es'[or is]ki-niz¹; es'[or es]ei-nēs² [Athenian orator].

æschrolalia: es'kro-lē'h-a¹; es'ero-lä'li-a².

Æschylean: es'ki-lī'an¹; es'ey-lē'an².

Æschylus: es'[or is]ki-lus¹; es'[or es]ey-lüs² [Gr. tragic poet].

æscigenin: i-sij'i-nin¹; ē-çig'e-nin².

Æsculapius: es'kiu-lē'pi-us¹; es'eu-lä'pi-üs² [In classic myth, the son of Apollo, and god of medicine].

Æsora: i-sō'ra¹; ē-sō'ra² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

æsthesia, æsthesis, æsthete, æsthetic, etc. Classic forms of ESTHESIA, ESTHESIS, ENTHETE, ENTHETIC, etc., which see.

æstival: es'ti-val¹; es'ti-val². *E.* es-tai'val¹; *I.* es-tai'val¹; *St.* es'tai-val¹.

Æthelbald, Æthelred, Æthelwolf: Same as ÆTHELBALD, ÆTHELRED, etc.

Æthelstan: Same as ÆTHELSTAN.

Æthra: i'thra¹; ē'thra² [In myth, the mother of Theseus].

æthroscope: i'thri-o-skōp¹; ē'thri-o-seōp². *C.* eth'ri-o-skōp¹; *E.* eth'ri-os-kōp¹; *I.* ith'ri-ō-skōp¹; *M.* ith'ri-a-skōp¹; *Wr.* i'thri-a-skōp¹. [A thermometric instrument used in meteorology].

ætiology: Same as ETIOLOGY.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

aetites: ɛˈi-taiˈtɪzˈ; ɛˈe-tiˈtɪzˈ.

Aetius: ɛˈiˈshi-usˈ; ɛˈeˈshi-ʊsˈ [Gr. writer or Roman general of 5th cent.].

Ætna: etˈnəˈ; ɛtˈnaˈ [Same as ETNA].

Ætnean: et-niˈənˈ; ɛt-nēˈanˈ.

Ætolla: i-tōˈli-aˈ; ɛ-tōˈli-aˈ [Gr. district famous for the **Ætollan** (i-tōˈli-ənˈ; ɛ-tōˈli-anˈ) League of several tribes against Macedon, B. C. 338].

Afer: ɛˈfərˈ; ɛˈferˈ [L., the southwest wind].

Notus and Afer, black with thundrous clouds.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. x, l. 702.

affaire [F.]: aˈfərˈ; ɛˈfərˈ [Used in combination in French phrases, such as *affaire d'amour*; *a. du cœur*; *a. d'honneur*, etc. See under AMOUR, etc.]

afferent: afˈər-entˈ; ɛfˈer-ɛntˈ. Contrast with EFFERENT.

affetuos: af-fetˈtu-ōˈzoˈ; ɛf-fɛtˈtu-ōˈzoˈ [It., in music, a direction to play with feeling].

affinage: a-faiˈniˈ; ɛ-fɪˈnəˈ; not af-finˈɛjˈ.

affine: af-faiˈniˈ; ɛf-fɪˈnɪˈ.

affiniton: afˈi-niˈshˈənˈ; ɛfˈi-nɪˈshˈonˈ.

affirm: a-fürmˈ; ɛ-firmˈ.

affirmation: afˈər-mēˈshənˈ; ɛfˈir-māˈshonˈ.

affirmative: a-fürmˈə-tivˈ; ɛ-firmˈa-tivˈ.

affix (n.): afˈiksˈ; ɛfˈiksˈ.

affix (v.): a-fiksˈ; ɛ-fiksˈ.

afflatus: a-flēˈtusˈ; ɛ-flāˈtʊsˈ [Inspiration].

affleuré [F.]: aˈflūˈrēˈ; ɛˈflūˈrɛˈ [Blossomed].

affluence: afˈlū-ensˈ; ɛfˈly-ɛŋsˈ.

afflux: afˈluksˈ; ɛfˈlʌksˈ.

affluxion: a-flukˈshənˈ; ɛ-flʌkˈshonˈ.

Affonso [Pg.]: a-fōnˈzōˈ; ɛ-fōnˈzōˈ [Personal name: Alphonso].

afforest: a-forˈestˈ; ɛ-förˈɛstˈ.

afforestation: a-forˈes-tēˈshonˈ; ɛ-förˈɛs-tāˈshonˈ.

affranchise: a-franˈchizˈ; ɛ-frānˈchɪzˈ. C. & Standard prefer a-franˈchizˈ; E. a-franˈchizˈ; I. & W. a-franˈchizˈ; M. a-franˈchizˈ; W. a-franˈchizˈ.

affray (n. & v.): a-frēˈ; ɛ-frāˈ.

affront: a-fruntˈ; ɛ-frōntˈ; not af-frontˈ.

affronté: aˈfrōnˈtēˈ; ɛˈfrōnˈtɛˈ [F., facing: a term in art & heraldry].

Afghan: afˈganˈ; ɛfˈgānˈ.

Afghanistan: af-ganˈi-stanˈ; ɛf-gānˈi-stānˈ. C. af-gan-is-tūnˈ. The pronunciation afˈgaˈni-stānˈ is now heard only occasionally.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

Aflalo: a-flā'lo¹; ā-flā'lo² [Family name].

aflaunt: ə-flānt¹; a-flānt². *E. & M.* ə-flōnt¹; *I.* a-flōnt¹.

afofa: ə-fō'fa¹; ā-fō'fā² [Portuguese dance].

a fortiori: ē fôr'shi-ō'rai¹; ā fôr'shi-ō'ri² [L., by a stronger reason].

Afranlius: ə-frē'nī-us¹; a-frā'nī-ūs² [Roman consul or poet].

Afrasian: əf-rē'shān¹; āf-rā'shan².

Africaine, l': laf'ri'kēn¹; lūf'ri'eān² [Opera by Meyerbeer].

Africander: əf'ri-kan'dər¹; āf'ri-eān'dər². Also spelled **Afrikaner**.

Africanism: əf'ri-kən-izm¹; āf'ri-eān-izm².

Africanus: əf'ri-kē'nus¹; āf'ri-eā'nūs²; *not* əf'rik-ē'nus¹ [1. Roman orator of 1st cent. 2. Christian historian of 3d cent.].

Afrikantaal: əf'ri-kan-tāl¹; āf'ri-kān-tāl² [The speech of the Africander: South-African Dutch].

aft: aft¹; āft². The pronunciation āft¹, preferred by Stormonth, is more common on the south coast of England than elsewhere.

after: af'tər¹; āf'tər². The Editor of *The Evening Sun*, New York (Nov. 14, 1912) remarks that Professor Walter Rippmann, like the rest of the English reformers, turns such words as "answer," "after," and "grass" into "answer," "aafter," and "grass," etc., the double a in the new spelling of course representing the a in *father*. This will not go down in New York, nor in Edinburgh, nor in Dublin. It is essentially southern English. It may be added that in many English counties north of the Ouse and south of the Tweed usage differs from that of London and southern England. In Walker's time the "a" in *after* was given the sound of a in "fat." See **ASK**.

Afton: af'tən¹; āf'ton² [River in Ayrshire, Scotland].

Agaba: əg'ə-bə¹; āg'a-ba² [Apocrypha].

Agabus: əg'ə-bus¹; āg'a-būs² [Bible].

Agag: ē'gag¹; ā'gāg² [Bible].

Agagite: ē'gag-ait¹ or əg'ə-gait¹; ā'gāg-it² or āg'a-ġit² [Bible].

again: ə-gen¹; a-ġēn². *E.* ə-ġēn¹; *I.* a-ġēn¹; *S.* a-gen¹. Altho the pronunciation ə-gen¹ is used occasionally in poetry, and is commonly heard in London and southern England, a-gen¹ predominates throughout the English-speaking world. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *ageyn*, *agein*, and the Middle English, *agein*, *ageyn*, or *agen*, this word has been variously written from Wyclif's time *agen*, *agein*, *ageyn*, and *agen*. Shakespeare wrote:

I grant, sweet love, thy lovely argument
Deserves the travail of a worthier pen;
Yet what of thee thy poet doth invent,
He robs thee of, and pays it thee *again*.

Burns, riming it with "chain," penned the following:

This day Time winds th' exhausted *chain*
To run the twelvemonth's length *again*.

Sketch, New Year's Day 1790 st. 1.

against: ə-genst¹; a-ġēnst². Compare **AGAIN**.

agama: əg'ə-mə¹; āg'a-ma² [A lizard of the Old World tropics].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, loe; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Agamedes: ag'ə-mi'diz¹; ăg'a-mē'dēs² [Gr. architect].

Agamemnon: ag'ə-mem'nən¹; ăg'a-mēm'nōn² [Gr. leader in the Trojan war].

Agamenticus: ag'ə-men'ti-kus¹; ăg'a-mēn'ti-ēūs² [Hill in York county, Maine].

agamic: ə-[or ɛ]-gam'ik¹; a-[or ă]-gām'ie².

agamist: ag'ə-mist¹; ăg'a-mīst².

agamobium: ag'ə-mō'bi-um¹; ăg'a-mō'bi-ūm².

agamogenesis: ag'ə-mo-jen'i-sis¹; ăg'a-mo-gēn'e-sīs².

agamous: ag'ə-mus¹; ăg'a-mūs².

agamy: ag'ə-mi¹; ăg'a-my².

Aganippe: ag'ə-nip¹; ăg'a-nīp'e² [A Boeotian fountain-nymph].

agape: ə-gēp¹; ă-gāp². *C., Standard, St., W., & Wr., ə-gāp¹.* The pronunciation here recorded is that which the writer has heard most frequently in the United States and Great Britain. It is given as alternative by *C. & W.*, but is preferred by *E., I., & M.* This pronunciation was first recorded by Perry (1775) but Walker (1791) introduced ə-gāp¹.

agape: ag'ə-pī¹; ăg'a-pē² [*L.*, a love feast]. [England in 1846].

Agapemone: ag'ə-pem'o-nī¹; ăg'a-pēm'o-nē² [A religious community in the early Church].

Agapeti: ag'ə-pī'tai¹; ăg'a-pē'ti² [A community of monks and virgins in the early Church].

Agapetus: ag'ə-pī'tus¹; ăg'a-pē'tūs² [Either of two popes].

Agar: ə'gār¹; ă'gār² [Bible].

Agarenes: ag'ə-rīnz¹ or ɛ'gə-rīnz¹; ăg'a-rēns² or ă'gā-rēns² [Apocrypha].

Agarens: ɛ'gə-renz¹; ă'gā-rēns² [Douai Bible].

agarie: ə-gar'ik¹; ă-gār'ie², *Standard*; *C., M., W., & Wr.* ag'ə-rik¹; *E.* ag'ər-ik¹; *I.* a-gar'ik¹; *St.* ag-ar'ik¹. *C., M., & W.* record the *Standard's* preferred form as alternative.

Agarites: ɛ'gar-aits¹; ă'gār-īts² [Douai Bible].

Agasias: ə-gē'si-as¹; ă-gē'sī-ās² [Ephesian sculptor].

Agassiz: ag'ə-sī¹ or (Fr.) a'gā'sī¹; ăg'a-sī or (Fr.) ă'gā'sī² [Swiss naturalists in United States].

agate: ag'it¹; ăg'ut² [A mineral].

agate: ə-gēt¹; ă-gūt² [*N. Eng.* or *Scot.*, on the move].

Agatha: ag'ə-thā¹; ăg'a-thā² [Personal name. In *D.* a-gā'thā¹; ă-gā'thā². In *Fr.* Agathe, a'gāt¹; ă'gāt²; *Ger.* a-gāt¹; ă-gāt²; *I.* ag'ə-thā¹; ăg'a-thē². In *It.*, *Pg.*, & *Sp.*, Agata, a'ga-tā¹; ă'gā-tā²; *Sw.* a-gāt¹; ă-gāt²].

Agatharchus: ag'ə-thār'kus¹; ăg'a-thār'ēūs² [Gr. painter].

Agathocles: ə-gath'o-kliz¹; ă-gāth'o-elēs² [Tyrant of Syracuse].

Agathon: ag'ə-thon¹; ăg'a-thōn² [1. Gr. tragic poet. 2. An author named by Chaucer in the Prologue to his *Legend of Good Women*].

2: wolf, dq; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; oil, bōy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, polfice; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Agave: ə-gē'vī¹; a-gē'vē². *I.* a-gē'vī¹; *S.* ag'av-i¹ [In Greek legend, the daughter of Cadmus].

Agawam: əg'ə-wēm¹; äg'a-wam² [Colonial name of Ipswich, Hampden county, Mass., preserved in Nathaniel Ward's *The Simple Cobbler of Agawam* (1647)].

Agde: ägd¹; ägd² [Fr. town].

aged (*a.*): ē'jed¹; ä'gēd².

Time, that aged nurse.

KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 25.

I am a bending, aged tree.

BURNS *Lament of Glencairn* l. 25.

aged (*p.*): ējd¹; ägd², especially in compounds.

Agee: ē'gī¹ or ē'jī¹; ä'gēē² or ä'gēē² [Bible].

agelast: əj'i-last¹; äg'c-läst² [One who never laughs].

Men whom Rabelais would have called *agelasts*.

GEORGE MEREDITH in *The Times*, London, Feb. 5, 1877, p. 4, col. 5.

Agen: ə'zūn¹; ä'zhän² [Fr. town].

agendum: ə-jen'dum¹; a-gēn'düm².

agenesic: əj'i-nes'ik¹; äg'e-nēs'ie²; *not* əj'i-nī'sik¹.

agenesis: ə-jen'i-sis¹; a-gēn'e-sis² [Imperfect development].

agennesis: əj'e-nī'sis¹; äg'ē-nē'sis² [Absence of reproductive power; also, mixture of species].

Agenor: ə-jī'nor¹; a-gē'nör² [In myth, a Phœnician king; also, a warrior in the Trojan war].

agent: ē'jent¹; ä'gēnt². See the next.

agential: ə-jen'shəl¹; a-gēn'shal².

ager: ē'jər¹; ä'gēr² [L., enclosed field].

Agesander: əj'i-san'dər¹; äg'e-sän'der² [Rhodian sculptor].

Agesilan of Colchos: ə-jēs'i-lan¹, kol'kōs¹; a-gēs'i-län², ēl'ēōs [Leading character in "Amadis the Gaul," bks. xi & xii].

Agesilaus: ə-jēs'i-lō'us¹; a-gēs'i-lā'ūs² [Spartan king and conqueror].

Aggaba: əg'ə-bə¹; äg'a-ba² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Aggæus: a-gī'us¹; ä-gē'ūs² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

agger: əj'ər¹; äg'er²; *not* əg'ər¹.

Aggeus: a-gī'us¹; ä-gē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Aggl: əg'ai¹; äg'i² [Douai Bible].

Aggle: əg'i¹; äg'i² [Diminutive of AGNES].

agglutinant: a-glū'ti-nant¹; ä-glū'ti-nant². *E.* & *I.* ag-glū'ti-nant¹; *M.* ə-glū'ti-nant¹; *S.* ag-glūt'i-nant¹; *Wr.* ag-glū'ti-nant¹.

agglutinative: a-glū'ti-nə-tiv¹; ä-glū'ti-nə-tiv². *C.* a-glū'ti-nə-tiv¹; *E.* ag-glū'ti-nə-tiv¹; *I.* ag-glū'ti-nə-tiv¹; *M.* ə-glū'ti-nə-tiv¹; *S.* ag-glūt'i-nə-tiv¹; *W.* a-glū'ti-nə-tiv¹; *Wr.* ag-glū'ti-nə-tiv¹.

aggrandize: əg'ran-daiz¹; äg'ran-dīz².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

aggrandizement: ag'rən-daiz'ment¹ or -mənt¹; äg'rən-diz'mənt² or -mənt². *C.* ag'rən-daiz-mənt¹; *E.* ag-grand'iz-mənt¹; *I.* ag'gran-daiz-mənt¹; *M.* a-gran'diz-mənt¹; *S.* ag'gran-daiz-mənt¹; *W.* a-gran'diz-mənt¹; *Wr.* ag'grən-daiz-mənt¹. The first syllable of this word has been stressed since the days of Walker (1791), who gave the penultima the diphthongal ai sound, Perry (1775) giving it the sound of i in "hit," but accenting the antepenult. [Fatimites].

Aghlabites: ag'lə-baits¹; äg'la-bits² [Arab dynasty that preceded the

Aghrim: ə'grim¹; ä'grim² [Parish in Galway].

Agla: ə'gi-ə¹; ä'gi-ä² [Apocrypha].

agile: ə'jil¹; äg'il²; not a-jail¹.

agility: ə-jil'i-ti¹; a-gil'i-ty².

Agincourt: a'zan'kūr¹; ä'zhän'eür². In English usage now commonly ə'jin-kōrt¹.

aglo: ə'ji-ō¹ or ə'ji-ō¹; äg'i-ō² or ä'gi-ō². *E.* ə'ji-ō¹; *M.* ə'ji-ō¹; *S.* ə'ji-ō¹; *Wr.* ə'ji-ō¹ or əd'ji-ō¹ [Exchange premium].

agiotage: ə'ji-ō-ti¹; äg'i-ō-tä². *E.* ə'ji-ōt-ə¹; *I.* ə'ji-ōt-ə¹; *S.* ə'ji-ōt-ə¹; *Wr.* ə'ji-ō-tä¹.

Agis: ə'jis¹; ä'gis² [Ancient Spartan kings].

Aglaia: ə-glē'ya¹; a-glā'ya² [Gr., brightness. One of the three Graces].

agley: ə-glī¹ or ə-glai¹; a-glē² or a-glī² [Scottish, awry].

Agnadello: ä'nyā-del'lo¹; ä'nyä-däl'lo² [Village of Cremona province, Italy; scene of Venetian defeat].

agneau: ä'nyō¹; ä'nyō² [F., lamb].

Agnes: äg'nēs¹; äg'nēs². Dan., D., Ger., & L. äg'nēs¹; äg'nēs²; F. ä'nyēs¹; ä'nyēs². It. **Agnese:** ä'nyēs'ō¹; ä'nyēs'ō² [Feminine personal name. Compare INES].

Agnoetæ: äg'no-ī'ti¹; äg'no-ē'tō² [Religious sect].

Agnola: ä-nyō'la¹; ä-nyō'lä² [It., Angelina].

agnomen: äg-nō'men¹; äg-nō'mēn² [L., a personal name descriptive of some achievement, as, Scipio *Africanus*—the word in italics being the agnomen].

agnomical: äg-nom'i-kəl¹; äg-nōm'i-eal².

agnostic: äg-nos'tik¹; äg-nōs'tic².

agnosticism: äg-nes'ti-sizm¹; äg-nōs'ti-çizm²; not äg-nos'tis-izm¹.

agnus: äg'nūs¹; äg'nūs² [L., lamb].—**agni:** äg'nai¹; äg'nī²; not äg'nī¹.

Agobard: äg'o-bard¹ or (Fr.) ä'gō'bär¹; äg'o-bärd² or (Fr.) ä'gō'bär² [Archbishop of Lyons in 816].

agoge: ä-gō'ji¹; ä-gō'gē² [In ancient Gr. music, rhythm; time].

agogics: ä-gō'jiks¹; ä-gō'gēs² [Theory concerning expression in music].

agomphiasis: äg'om-fai'ə-sis¹; äg'om-fi'a-sis² [Loosening of the teeth].

agon: äg'on¹ or ä'gon¹; äg'ōn² or ä'gōn² [Gr. assembly or games].

agone¹: äg'ōn¹; äg'ōn² [An agonie line].

agone²: ä-gōn¹; ä-gōn² [Archaic form of ago]. Compare GONE.

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, přey; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

Agonistes: ag'o-nis'tēz¹; äg'o-nis'tēs² [Gr. contestant. Compare SAMSON].

agora: ag'o-ræ¹; äg'o-ra²—o as in "obey," not as in "go" [Gr. popular assembly].

Agostinho: ä'gos-ti'nyo¹; ä'gos-ti'nyo² [Pg., Augustine].

Agostino: ä'gos-ti'nō¹; ä'gos-ti'nō² [It., Augustine].

Agoult: a'gū¹; ä'gū² [Fr. countess and author].

Agra: ā'grā¹; ä'grā². *W.* ā'grā¹. If the final a be given the sound of a in "art" the chief stress should fall on the last syllable, ā'grā¹, but this is seldom or never heard. [Division of British India.]

Agram: ā'gram¹ or og'rom¹; ä'grām² or ag'ram² [City of Hungary].

Agramante: ā'gra-mān'tē¹; ä'grā-mān'tē² [King of the Moors in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"].

agrarian: ä-grār'i-an¹; a-grār'i-an²; not ag-rē'ri-an¹. See BARBARIAN.

agrége: a'grē'žē¹; ä'grē'žē² [Fr., added].

agrestial: ä-gres'chal¹; a-grēs'chal².

agrestian: ä-gres'chan¹; a-grēs'chan².

[Innamorato].

Agricane: ä'gri-kā'nō¹; ä'grī-eā'ne² [Tatar King in Boiardo's "Orlando

Agricola: ä-grik'o-læ¹; a-grī'e'o-la² [Roman general, governor of Britain].

agriculture: ag'ri-kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; äg'ri-eül'chur² or -tür²; not -cher¹.

agriculturist: ag'ri-kul'chur-ist¹ or -tiur-ist¹; äg'ri-eül'chur-ist² or -tür-ist².

Agri-gentum: ag'ri-jen'tum¹; äg'ri-gēn'tum² [Greek city of ancient Sicily; modern GIRGENTI].

agrimony: ag'ri-mo-ni¹; äg'ri-mo-ny²; not ä-grim'o-ni¹.

Agrippa: ä-grip'æ¹; a-grīp'a² [Roman statesman & general].

Agrippina: ag'ri-pai'næ¹; äg'ri-pī'na²; not ag-rip-ai'næ¹ [1. Mother of Caligula. 2. Mother of Nero].

ague: ē'gin¹; ä'gū²; not ēg'yu¹ [Chills and fever].

Agullar (Grace): ä'gī-lūr¹; ä'gī-lūr². In Sp. *gu* before *e* & *i* are pronounced as *g* in *gu*. [English authoress of Sp. descent.]

Aguineldo: ä'gī-nāl'do¹ or [Colloq.] ag'wi-nāl'do¹; ä'gī-nāl'do² or [Colloq.] äg'wi-nāl'do² [Filipino leader].

Agulre: a-gī'ræ¹; ä-gī'ræ² [Sp. explorer].

Agulhas: a-gūl'yas¹; ä-gūl'yās² [Pg., needles; cape of Southern Africa].

Agur: ē'gur¹; ä'gūr² [Bible].

Agyleus: ä-jai'yūs¹; a-gī'yūs² [In Gr. myth, Apollo].

Agnilan: ä-jin'i-an¹; a-gŷn'i-an² [A Gnostic sect of the 7th cent.].

agryate: ä-jai'rēt¹; a-gŷ'rāt².

aha¹ (interj.): ä-hä¹; a-hä².

aha² (n.): ä-hä¹; ä-hä² [Sunken fence; also, HA-HA].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, fáre, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, přey, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; ou = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ahab: ɛ'həb¹; ɛ'həb² [Bible].

Ahalab: ɛ'hə-lab¹; ɛ'ha-ləb² [Douai Bible].

Ahalya: ɑ-həl'ya¹; ɑ-həl'yā² [In Hindu legend, a beautiful woman; wife of Rishi Gautama].

Ahara: ə-har'ə¹; a-hār'a² [Douai Bible].

Aharah: ə-har'a¹; a-hār'ā² [Bible].

Aharehel: ə-har'i-hel¹; a-hār'e-hēl² [Douai Bible].—**Aharhel:** ə-hūr'hel¹; a-hār'hēl² [Bible].

Asasal: ə-hē'sai¹ or ə-has'i-ai¹; a-hā'sī² or a-hās'a-i² [Bible].

Asabal: ə-has'bai¹ or ə-has'bi-ai¹; a-hās'bi² or a-hās'ba-i² [Bible].

Asasthar: ə-has'ṭha-rai¹; a-hās'tha-rī² [Douai Bible].

Asasuerus: ə-haz'yū-i'rus¹; a-hās'yū-ē'rūs² [1. The legendary Wandering Jew. 2. One of several Median or Persian kings].

Avava: ə-hē'və¹; a-hā'va² [Bible].

Ahaz: ɛ'haz¹; ɛ'hāz² [Bible].

Ahazl: ə-hē'zai¹; a-hā'zī² [Douai Bible].

Ahaziah: ɛ'hə-zai'a¹; ɛ'ha-zī'ā² [Bible].

Ahban: ɑ'ban¹; ɑ'bān² [Bible].

Aher: ɛ'hūr¹; ɛ'hēr² [Bible].

Ahi¹: ɛ'hai¹; ɛ'hī² [Bible].

ahi²: ɑ-hī¹; ɑ-hī² [Hawaiian fish].

Ahia: ə-hai'ə¹; a-hī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Ahiāh:** ə-hai'ə¹; a-hī'a² [Bible].

Ahialon: ə-hai'ə-lon¹; a-hī'a-lōn² [Douai Bible].

Ahiām: ə-hai'əm¹; a-hī'am² [Bible].

Ahiān: ə-hai'ən¹; a-hī'an² [Bible].

Ahiās: ə-hai'əs¹; a-hī'as² [Douai Bible].

Ahiām: ə-hai'kam¹; a-hī'eam² [Douai Bible].

Ahiezer: ɛ'hai-i'zer¹; ɛ'hī-ē'zer² [Bible].

Ahihud: ə-hai'hud¹; a-hī'hūd² [Bible].

AhiJah: ə-hai'ja¹; a-hī'jā² [Bible].

Ahiām: ə-hai'kam¹; a-hī'kām² [Bible. Compare AHICAM].

Ahihūd: ə-hai'lud¹; a-hī'lūd² [Bible].

Ahiāaz: ə-hin'ə-az¹; a-hīn'a-āz² [Bible].

Ahiām: ə-hai'mən¹; a-hī'man² [Bible].

Ahiāleah: ə-him'i-lek¹; a-hīm'e-lēe² [Bible].

Ahiāmoth: ə-hai'mōth¹; a-hī'mōth² [Bible].

Ahinadab: ə-hin'ə-dab¹; a-hīn'a-dāb² [Bible].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊm; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Ahinoam: ə-hin'o-am¹; a-hîn'o-ām² [Bible].

Ahlo: ə-hai'o¹; a-hî'o² [Bible].

Ahlon: ə-hai'en¹; a-hî'on² [Douai Bible].

Ahnr: ə-hîr¹; a-hîr² [Hindu caste].

Ahira: ə-hai'ræ¹; a-hî'ra² [Bible].

Ahram: ə-hai'ram¹; a-hî'ram² [Bible].—**Ahramites:** ə-hai'ræm-aits¹; a-hî'ram-its² [Bible].

Ahisahar: ə-his'a-hâr¹; a-hîs'a-hâr² [Douai Bible. Compare AHISHAHAR].

Ahisamach: ə-his'a-mak¹; a-hîs'a-mæc² [Bible].

Ahisar: ə-hai'sar¹; a-hî'sâr² [Douai Bible].

Ahishahar: ə-hîsh'a-hâr¹ or ə-hai'shæ-hâr¹; a-hîsh'a-hâr² or a-hî'sha-hâr² [Bible. Compare AHISHAHAR].

Ahishar: ə-hai'shar¹; a-hî'shâr² [Bible. Compare AHISHAR].

Ahithophel: ə-hîth'o-fel¹; a-hîth'o-fêl² [Bible. Compare ACHITHOPHEL].

Ahitob: ə-hai'tob¹; a-hî'tôb² [Apocrypha].

Ahitub: ə-hai'tub¹; a-hî'tûb² [Bible].

Ahiud: ə-hai'ud¹; a-hî'ûd² [Douai Bible].

Ahlab: ə'lab¹; ä'lâb² [Bible].

Ahlai: ə'lai¹; ä'li² [Bible].

Ahlquist: əl'kwist¹; ä'lkwîst² [Finnish philologist].

Ahmadabad: ə'mæ-da-bād¹; ä'ma-lä-bâd² [District & capital, Bombay pres., British India].

Ahmednagar: ə'med-nug'ær¹; ä'mæd-nûg'ar² [District & capital, Bombay pres., British India].

Ahoah: ə-hō'a¹; a-hō'a² [Bible].

Ahoe: ə-hō'i¹; a-hō'e² [Douai Bible].

Ahohite: ə-hō'hait¹; a-hō'hîl² [Bible].

Aholah: ə-hō'la¹; a-hō'lâ² [Bible].

Aholiab: ə-hō'li-ab¹; a-hō'li-âb² [Bible].

Aholibah: ə-hol'i-bæ¹ or ə-hō'li-bæ¹; a-hōl'i-ba² or a-hō'li-ba² [Bible].

Aholibamah: ə-hol'i-bæ'mæ¹; a-hōl'i-bâ'mä² [Bible].

Ahriman: ə'ri-mæn¹; ä'ri-man² [In Persian myth, the ruler of the dominion of darkness].

Ahuizotl: ə'hwit-zō'tl¹; ä'hwîl-zō'tl² [Mexican king of the 12th century].

Ahumai: ə-hiū'mai¹ or -mi-ai¹; a-hî'mî² or -ma-i² [Bible].

Ahuramazda: ə'hü-ra-maz'dæ¹; ä'hü-rä-mâz'da² [In Zoroastrianism, the Supreme God].

Ahuzam, Ahuzzam: ə-hū'zam¹; a-hy'zām² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wæt, æll; mæ, gæt, præy, fæm; hit, lee; I=æ; I=ê; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; əu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, θɪs.

Ahuzzath: ə-huz'əfh¹; a-hüz'ath² [Bible].

Ahzai: ā'zai¹; ä'zī² [Bible (R. V.)].

ai: ā'ī¹; ä'ī² [A three-toed sloth].

AI¹: ē'ai¹ or ai¹; ā'i² or i² [1. A Bible city. 2. In Babylonian myth, the female power of the sun].

Al²: $\alpha\bar{1}^1$; $\bar{1}^2$ [Rus. river].

Aia: ē'yə¹; ā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Aiah:** ē-ai'ə¹ or ē'yə¹; ā-ī'a² or ā'ya² [Bible].

Aialon: ē'yə-lon¹; ā'ya-lōn² [Douai Bible].

Alantea: ē"van-tī'vəi'; ā"yǎn-tē'ya² [Festivals observed in Greek antiquity]

Alath: ē-ai'ačh¹ or ē'yačh¹; ā-ī'ăth² or ā'yăth² [Bible].

Aïda: ā-ī'da¹; ā-ī'da² [Title of an opera by Verdi, and the name of its heroine, an Ethiopian captive].

alde=de=kamp: ɛd'=dɪ=kamp⁷¹ or (Fr.) ɛd'=dɛ=kũn⁷¹; ũl'=dɛ=ɛmp⁷² or (Fr.) ɛd'=dɛ=ɛm̃⁷². *E.* & *f.* ɛd'dɛ=kõn⁷¹; *M.* ed'da=kan⁷¹ or (Fr.) ɛd'da=kõn⁷¹; *S.* ɛd'da=kõn⁷¹; *Wr.* ɛd'-kõn⁷¹. The *e* of the penultima is weak and should not be rendered long *e* as by some phoneticists. Walker (1806) recorded the Fr. pronunciation and remarked: *Alde=de=kamp* . . . like most other military terms from the French, is universally adopted; but the polite pronunciation of the nasal vowel in the last syllable is not to be attained by a mere Englishman. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* p. 15 (1806).

alde-mémoire [F.]: ēd"mē"mwār'¹; ād"mē"mwār'² [An aid to memory].

Aidoneus: ē'i-dō'nī-us¹; ā'i-dō'ne-ūs² [In Gr. myth, Hades or Pluto].

aiglet: $\bar{a}'glet^1$; $\bar{a}'\bar{g}l\bar{e}t^2$ [In heraldry, an eaglet].

Aiglon: ē'glōn¹; ā'glōn² [Fr., the eaglet. Cognomen of the son of Napoleon Bonaparte sometimes known as Napoleon II or the Duke of Reichstadt; also, title of a drama of which he is the central figure].

Aignan: ē''nyūn'¹; ā''nyūn'² [Ir. scholar; translator of Homer's "Iliad"].

algrette: ē'gret¹; ā'grēt². *C. & W.* ē-gret¹; *M.* ē'grit¹; *Wr.* ə-gret¹.

Algues=Mortes: ēg^mmōrt¹; āg^mmōrt² [Fr. town].

alguière: ē"gi-ār'¹ or ē"gyār'¹; ā"gi-ēr'² or ā"gyēr'² [Fr., a ewer or flagon].

alguille: $\bar{e}'gwi^{1/}$ or $\bar{e}'gwi^{1/}$; $\bar{a}''gwi^{2/}$ or $\bar{a}'gwi^{2/}$. In Fr. the final syllable is obscured. $\bar{e}''gwi^{1/}a^{1/}$.

Alguillon: ē"gwī"vōn'¹; ā"ēwī"vōn'²; *not* ē-gī-vōn'¹ [Fr. town and dukedom].

Alla: ē-ai'ja¹ or ai'ja¹; ā-ī'ja² or ī'ja² [Bible].

Aljalon: ē'[or ai']ja-lon¹; ā'[or i']ja-lōn² [Bible, a valley; also a city in Palestine]

Ajeleth=shahar: ai-iī'leth=shē'hār¹; i-jē'lōth=shā'hār² [Bible].

Alken: ē'ken¹; ā'kĕn² [Personal & place name].

Alla: $\bar{e}'i-l\partial^1$; $\bar{a}'i-la^2$ [Douai Bible].

allanthus: ē-lan'chus¹: ā-lăn'thŭs².

Allath: ē'i-lath¹; ā'i-lāth² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, ru:l, eə, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔ:l, bɔ:y; gəʊ, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

aileron: ē'h-rən¹ or ē'la-rən¹; ā'le-rön² or ā'le-rön².

Aillesbury: ēlz'bar-1; āls'bur-y² [English family name. Corruption of AS. *Aeglesberg*. Compare *AYLESBURY*].

Aillin: āl'yīn¹; āl'yīn² [In Ir. legend, the daughter of Lewy].

Ailly: ā'yī'1; ā'yī'² [Fr. cardinal, Pierre d'Ailly].

ailment: ēl'mənt¹; āl'mənt². In conversation the final syllable *-ment* is obscured; seldom or never is it given the formal pronunciation *-ment*¹.

Ailsa Craig: ēl'sə krēg¹; āl'sa erāg² [Islet in Firth of Clyde].

Aimak: ai'mak¹; i'māk² [Afghan tribe].

Aimard: ē'mār¹; ā'mār² [Fr. traveler].

Ain¹: ē'in¹; ā'in² [Bible].

Ain²: aīn¹; āīn² [Fr. river & department].

ain¹: ēn¹; ān² [Scot., own].

ain²: ā'yīn¹; ā'yīn² [Hebrew letter. Spelled also **ayin**].

ainé: ē'nē'¹; ā'ng'² [Fr., elder; as, Dumas, *ainé*].

Ainmüller: ain'mül-er¹; in'mül-ēr² [German painter].

Aino: ai'no¹; i'no² [A people of Japan. Spelled also *Ainu*, -nū¹; -ny²].

aire: ai'ri¹ or ār¹; i're² or ār² [In Ir. history, a freeman].

Aire: ār¹; ār² [Fr. town].

Airus: ē-ai'rus¹; ā-i'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Aisha or **Ayesha**: ā-i-shā¹ or ē'shā²; ā'i-sha² or ā'sha² [Mohammed's favorite wife].

aisle: ail¹; il².

Aisne: ēn¹; ān² [Fr. river and department].

ait: ēt¹; āt² [An islet. From AS. *iget*, diminutive of *ig*, island. Sometimes written *eyot*, ai'et¹; y'et²].

Aitchison: ēch'i-sen¹; āch'i-son² [An English family name].

Aiton: ē'ten¹; ā'tōn² [Scottish botanist].

Aix¹: ēks¹; āks² [Fr. cathedral city].

Aix²: ē¹; ā² [Fr. island in the mouth of the Charente river off which Napoleon I surrendered to the English on the "Bellerophon" in 1815].

Aix-la-Chapelle: ēks'-la-sha"pel'¹; āks"-lä-čhü"pēl'² [Prussian city].

Aix-Bains: ēks'-lē-bān'¹; āks"-lē bān'² [French town].

Ajaccio: a-yā'cho¹; ā-yā'cho². In Italian the letter *j* before a vowel has the sound of *i* or *y*. [Capital of Corsica, birthplace of Napoleon I.]

Ajah: ē'ja¹; ā'jā² [Bible].

Ajalon: aj'ā-lon¹; āj'a-lōn² [Bible].

Ajan: a-zūn¹; ā-zhān² [Former name of east African coast from Zanzibar to Cape Guardafui].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; lū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

Ajax: ē'jaks¹; ā'jaks² [In Gr. myth, son of Telamon; a hero of the Trojan war].

Ajodhya: a-yōd'ya¹; ā-yōd'yā² [Indian city of pilgrimage].

Akan: ē'kan¹; ā'kan² [Bible].

Akatan: ak'a-tan¹; āk'a-tān² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Akbar: ak'bar¹; āk'bār². From the Arabic *agbar*, "very great." [Mogul emperor of Hindustan.]

Akeldama: a-kel'da-ma¹; a-kēl'da-ma². Compare ACELDAMA.

Akerman: ak'ar-mən¹; āk'er-man² [Family name].

Akerman: ā'ker-mān¹; ā'ker-mān² [Russian city].

Akers-Douglas: ē'kerz-dug'lās¹; ā'kers-dūg'las² [British family name].

Akka: ūk'a¹; āk'ā²; not ak'a¹ [1. Syrian town. 2. Saharan village].

Akkos: ak'oz¹; āk'ōs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Akkra: ak'rā¹; āk'ra²; not āk'ra¹ [Capital of Gold Coast Colony].

Akkub: ak'ub¹; āk'ūb² [Bible].

Akrabattine: ak'ra-ba-tai'ni¹; āk'ra-ba-ti'nē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Akrabbim: ak-rab'im¹; āk-rāb'im² [Bible].

Akron: ak'rən¹; āk'ron²; not ē'krun¹ [A city in Ohio].

Akud: ak'ud¹; āk'ūd² [Apocrypha].

ala: ē'lā¹; ā'lā² [L., wing].

à la: ā lā¹; ā lā² [Fr., after the manner of; according to].—**à la carte:** ā lā kār't¹; ā lā kār't²; not a la kār't¹. The pronunciation of *à la* when used in combination with other words does not change. [Fr., by the card.]

Alabama: al'a-bam'a¹; āl'a-bām'a²; not al'a-bā'mā¹.

alabaster (a. & n.): al'a-bas'tēr¹; āl'a-bās'tēr². *E.* al-a-bast'er¹; *I.* al'a-bas'tūr¹.

Aladdin: a-lad'in¹; a-lād'in² [In the "Arabian Nights," the hero of the story of "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp"].

Alain de Lille: a'lān' de līl¹; ā'lān' de līl² [Fr. sage].

Alamath: al'a-math¹; āl'a-māth² [Douai Bible].

Alameda: ā'lā-mē'dā¹; ā'lā-mē'dā² [A county & city in California].

Alameth: al'a-meth¹ or a-lē'meth¹; āl'a-mēth² or a-lā'mēth² [Bible].

Alammelech: a-lam'i-lek¹; a-lām'e-lē² [Bible].

alamo: ā'lā-mō¹; ā'lā-mō² [Sp.-Am. cottonwood; specif., a mission building of San Antonio, Texas, where Colonel James Bowie, W. B. Travis, and David Crockett with 140 men opposed Santa Anna with 4,000 Mexicans in 1836].

alamode: ā'lā-mōd'¹; ā'lā-mōd'². The pronunciation al-a-mōd'¹; āl-a-mōd'², introduced by Walker, is erroneous. When first used in English the word was written *al-a-mode*. To-day it is properly treated as three French words, *à la mode* [Fr., according to custom; as, beef *à la mode*].

2: wolf, dog; book, boat; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

à la mort: *ä lä mör*¹; *ä lä mör*² [Fr., to the death. Formerly Anglicized and written as one word, *alamort*, then pronounced *äl'a-mört*¹; *äl'a-mört*²].

Alamoth: *äl'a-meth*¹ or *-möth*¹; *äl'a-möth*² or *-möth*² [Bible].

Alan: *äl'an*¹; *äl'an*² [Masculine personal name]. Fr. **Alain**, *ä'lañ*¹; *ä'läñ*²; It. & Sp. **Alano**, *ä-lä'nö*¹; *a-lä'nö*².

Aland: *ö'land*¹; *ä'länd*². *Standard*, between *ö'* & *ö'land*¹ [Russian island group in Gulf of Bothnia].

à l'anglaise: *ä läñ'glöz*¹; *ä läñ'gläs*² [Fr., literally, "in the English style." In Fr., adjectives derived from proper nouns are correctly written with a small initial letter].

Alani: *ä-j'ë'nai*¹; *a-lä'ni*² [An ancient nomadic people of Europe & Asia].

Al Araf: *äl ä'raf*¹; *äl ä'räf*²; *not* *äl ä'r'äf*¹ [In the Koran, the boundary between heaven and hell].

Alaric: *äl'a-rik*¹; *äl'a-rïe*² [Masculine personal name]. In Fr., *ä'lä'rik*¹; *ä'lä'rie*²; G. **Alarich**, *ä'lä-rîh*¹; *ä'lä-rîh*²; Sp. **Alarico**, *ä'lä-rî'kô*¹; *ä'lä-rî'eô*²; L. **Alaricus**, *äl'a-rui'kas*¹; *äl'a-r'ëus*²; Dan. **Alarik**, *ä'lä-rik*¹; *ä'lä-rik*².

alarum: *ä-lär'um*¹ or *ä-lar'um*¹; *a-lär'üm*² or *a-lär'üm*². C., E., S., & W. prefer *ä-lar'um*¹; I. *a-lär'um*¹; M. *ä-lär'em*¹; W. *ä-lä'rem*¹. Perry (1775) favored *ä-lä'rem*¹.

alas: *ä-las*¹; *a-läs*²; *not* *a-las*¹.

Alastor: *ä-las'ter*¹; *a-läs'tör*²; *not* *äl'as-tär*¹ [1. In myth, Zeus. 2. In Homer & Ovid, a Lycian slain by Odysseus].

alate¹: *ä'lät*¹; *ä'lät*² [Winged].

alate²: *ä-lät*¹; *a-lät*² [Lately].

a latticino: *ä lät'ti-chi'ni-ö*¹; *ä lät'ti-chi'ni-ö*² [It., so as to resemble milk: said of glassware decoration].

alay: *ä-lä*¹; *a-lä*² [To carve].

alaya: *ä-lä'yä*¹; *ä-lä'ya*² [In theosophy, the cosmic principle].

alb: *alb*¹; *älb*²; *not* *äb*¹.

alba¹: *äl'bä*¹; *äl'ba*² [1. The alb. 2. The white substance of the central nervous system].

alba²: *äl'bä*¹; *äl'bä*² [A lyric poem of the troubadours].

Alba¹: *äl'bä*¹; *äl'ba*² [A town in Italy].

Alba²: *äl'bä*¹; *äl'ba*² [Gaelic name for Scotland].

Alba Longa: *äl'bä löng'gä*¹; *äl'ba löng'gä*² [A city of ancient Latium; legendary birthplace of Romulus & Remus].

alban: *äl'bän*¹; *äl'ban*² [A chemical product].

[Britain].

Alban: *äl'* or *äl'bän*¹; *äl'* or *äl'ban*² [First Christian martyr in Great Britain].

Albani: *äl-bä'ni*¹; *äl-bä'ni*² [Canadian soprano: Emma LaJeunesse].

Albania: *äl-bë'ni-ä*¹; *äl-bä'ni-ä*² [A Balkan country].

Albany¹: *äl'bä-ni*¹; *äl'ba-ny*² [1. Capital of New York State. 2. Scottish dukedom].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

Albany²: al'ba-ni¹; āl'ba-ny² [The Scottish highlands: ancient name].

Albati: al-bē'tai¹; āl-bā'ti² [A European fanatical 15th cent. sect, the White Brethren].

albatross: al'bē-tres¹; āl'ba-trōs². C. & W. al'bē-trēs¹; I. & S. al'ba-tres¹. E., I., M., S., & W., agreeing with *Standard*, give to the last syllable the sound of o in "not."

O! is it thy will
On the breezes to toss?
Or, capriciously still,
Like the lone *Albatross*,

Incumbent on night
(As she on the air)
To keep watch with delight
On the harmony there?

EDGAR ALLAN POE *Al Aaraaf* pt. II, st. 4.

albe¹: āl-bi'¹; āl-bē'² [Albeit].

albe²: al'bi¹; āl'be² [*Roman Antiq.*, an album].

Albemarle: al'bi-mārl¹; āl'be-mārl²; not al'bi-mārl¹ [County, island, or sound; also, dukedom or earldom].

Alberic: al'bē-rik¹; āl'be-rīc² [Masculine personal name].

Alberich: āl'ber-ih¹; āl'bēr-ih² [In Ger. myth, a vassal of the Nibelungen kings; also, a dwarf in Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung"]. See AUBREY.

Alberico: See AUBREY.

Alberoni: āl'bē-rō-ni¹; āl'bē-rō-ni² [It. cardinal & statesman].

Albers: āl'bērz¹; āl'berz²; not āl'bērs¹ [Ger. physician].

Albert: al'hārt¹; āl'bert² [Masculine proper name]. Fr. al'bār'¹; āl'bēr'²; Sw. āl'bert¹; āl'bērt²; It. & Sp., **Alberto**: al-ber'to¹; āl'bēr'to²; L., **Albertus**: al-būr'tus¹; āl'bēr'tūs².

Alberta: al-būr'tā¹; āl'bēr'tā² [Feminine proper name and Canadian province].

Alberti: al-ber'ti¹; āl'bēr'ti² [1. Dutch theologian. 2. Ger. anatomist. 3. It. architect or painter].

albertite: al'hārt-ait¹; āl'bert-it².

Albertville¹: al'hārt-vil¹; āl'bert-vil² [A town in Alabama].

Albertville²: al'bār'vil¹; āl'bēr'vil² [A town in France].

albertype: al'bēr-taip¹; āl'bēr-typ².

Albi: al'bi¹; āl'bi² [Fr. cathedral city whence came the Albigenes].

Albigenses: al'bi-jen'sīz¹; āl'bi-gēn'sēs² [A sect of religious reformers of the 11th to the 13th centuries: named from ALBI].

Albinen: al-bi'nen¹; āl-bi'nēn² [Swiss mountain village].

albino: al-bai'no¹; āl-bi'no². C., I., M., S., W., & W., -nō¹. E. & W. give al-bi'no¹, and M. al-bi'nō¹ as alternative.

Alboni: al-bō'ni¹; āl-bō'ni² [It. contralto].

alborak: al'bo-rak¹; āl'bo-rāk². E. al-bōr'āk¹; I. & S. al'bō-rak'¹ [Ar., the white mule on which Mohammed is said to have gone to heaven].

Albrecht: al'brent¹; āl'brēht². Compare ADALBERT.

Albuera: āl'bu-ē'ra¹; āl'bu-g'rā²; not al-bwē'ra¹ [Sp. town].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; inq; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*.

Albufeira: *äl'bu-fē'i-ra¹*; *äl'bu-fē'i-rä²* [Pg. seaport].

albuginea: *äl'biu-jin'i-a¹*; *äl'bū-gin'e-a²*; *not* *äl'biu-jin'i-a¹*—the penultimate is obscure.

albumen: *äl-biū'men¹*; *äl-bū'mēn²*.

albumin: *äl-biū'min¹*; *äl-bū'min²*.

albuminuria: *äl-biū'mi-niū'ri-a¹*; *äl-bū'mi-nū'ri-a²*.—Note that the primary stress is on the antepenult.

Albuquerque: *äl'bū-ker'kē¹*; *äl'by-kēr'ke²* [Pg. navigator].

Albuquerque: *äl'bū-kūr'k¹*; *äl'by-kēr'ke²*. *Standard* *äl'biū-kūr'k¹*. [City in New Mexico.]

Alburg: *äl'būrg¹*; *äl'būrg²* [Village in Vermont].

Albury: *äl'her-i¹*; *äl'bēr-y²* [Town in New South Wales].

Albyn: *äl'bin¹*, *äl'bŷn²* [Scottish name for Scotland].

alcabala: *äl'ka-vā'la¹*; *äl'kā-vā'lā²*. In Sp. *b* when between vowels becomes a bilabial *v* having the sound of *b* softened by not bringing the lips into firm contact [Sp. tax].

Alcæus: *äl-sī'us¹*; *äl-çō'tis²* [Gr. poet].

Alcaic: *äl-kē'ik¹*; *äl-eā'ie²* [Pertaining to Alcaeus].

alcalde: *äl-kāl'dē¹* or *äl-kal'di¹*; *äl-eāl'dē²* or *äl-eāl'de²* [Sp., magistrate].

Alcarnenes: *äl-kam'i-niz¹*; *äl-eām'e-nō²* [Gr. sculptor].

Alcañiz: *äl'ka-nyī'h¹*; *äl'eū-nyī'h²* [Sp. town].

Alcantara: *äl-kān'ta-ra¹*; *äl-eān'tā-rā²* [Sp. monk].

Alcantarine: *äl-kan'ta-rin¹*; *äl-eān'ta-rin²* [A Franciscan of the order of Alcantara].

alcazar: *äl-kā'zar¹* or (Sp.) *äl-kā'char¹*; *äl-eā'zār²* or (Sp.) *äl-eā'thār²* [Sp. or Moorish palace].

alcazava: *äl'ka-čhū'va¹*; *äl'kā-thā'vā²* [Sp., fort].

Alceste: *äl'sest¹*; *äl'çest²* [Hero of Molière, *Le Misanthrope*].

Alcester: *äl'stər¹* or *ös'tər¹*; *äl'stər²* or *üs'tər²* [Eng. town and personal name]. In England the tendency is toward shortening many of the proper names. See ALNWICK, ALNEMOUTH, ALVESTON.

Alcestis: *äl-ses'tis¹*; *äl-çes'tis²* [Class. Myth. A daughter of Pelias].

alchemic: *äl-kem'ik¹*; *äl-eēm'ie²*.

alchemist: *äl'ki-mist¹*; *äl'ee-mist²*; *not* *äl'kī-mist¹* [The *e* in this and the following word has the same sound as *e* in "valley," not as *e* in "me," as is sometimes erroneously claimed].

alchemy: *äl'ki-mi¹*; *äl'ee-my²*; *not* *äl'kī-mi¹*. See preceding.

alchitran: *äl'ki-tran¹*; *äl'ei-trān²*; *not* *äl'chi-tran¹* [Resinous exudation from fir-trees].

Alciati: *äl-čhū'ti¹*; *äl-čhā'ti²* [It. author and jurist].

Alcibiades: *äl'si-bai'ē-diz¹*; *äl'çi-hī'a-dē²* [Athenian general].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fɪt = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

Aleidas: al'si-das¹; əl'çi-däs² [Spartan naval commander].

Aleides: al-sai'diz¹; əl'çi-dēs² [Class. Myth. Hercules as grandson of Alceus].

Alcimus: al'si-mus¹; əl'çi-müs² [Jewish high priest & Hellenist leader].

Alcinous: al-sin'o-us¹; əl'çin'o-üs² [Gr. philosopher; also a king in Homer's "Odyssey"].

Alciphron: al'si-fren¹; əl'çi-frön² [Gr. sophist; also, title of poem by Moore].

Alcira: əl-çhī'ra¹; əl-thī'rä² [Sp. town].

Alcmaeon: əl-kmī'en¹; əle-mē'ön² [Gr. philosopher; also (Class. Myth.), leader of Epigoni against Thebes].

Alcmena, } əl-kmī'nä¹, -nī¹; əle-mē'na², -nē² [Class. Myth. Mother of
Alcmene: } Hercules].

Alcock: əl'kok¹; əl'eök² [Eng. family name].

Alcofribas Nasler: əl'ko'frī'bū' nū'sī'e¹; əl'eo'frī'bū' nū'sī'e² [Pen- name of François Rabelais].

Alcoran: əl'ko-rän¹; əl'eo-rän². *C.* əl'ko-rän¹; *E.* əl-kör'an¹; *I.* əl'kō-rän¹; *M.* əl-ko-rän¹ or əl'ko-rän¹; *S.* əl'kō-rän¹; *W.* əl'ko-rän¹. Notwithstanding the variety of pronunciations recorded by lexicographers, the pronunciation given by Worcester is followed by the majority of persons who use the word. Walker pronounces it əl'kō-rän¹. Orientalists pronounce it əl'ko'rän¹ [Fr., the Koran, from Ar., al, the, & qorān, book].

Alcorn: əl'körn¹; əl'eörn². [1. Am. statesman. 2. County in Mississippi].

alcornoque: əl'kōr-nō'kē¹; əl'eōr-nō'ke² [Sp., a S. Am. medicinal bark].

Alcott: əl'kot¹; əl'eöt² [Am. author].

alcove: əl'kōv¹ or əl-kōv¹; əl'eōv² or əl-eōv². The pronunciation recorded by Walker, who accents the final syllable, is that preferred by *M.* & recorded as prevailing in England to-day. It was indicated by all lexicographers from Perry (1775) to Webster (1828); the latter, however, accented the penult.

Alcoy: əl-kō'ī¹; əl-eō'y² [Sp. town].

Alcuescar: əl-kwes'kar¹; əl-ewes'eür² [Sp. town].

Alcuin: əl'kwīn¹; əl'ewīn²; not əl-kū'm¹ [Eng. scholar].

Alcyone: əl-sai'o-nī¹; əl-çy'o-nē² [Class. Myth. Daughter of Aeolus].

alcyonite: əl'si-o-nait¹; əl'cy-o-nit² [A sponge-like fossil].

Aldan: əl-dän¹; əl-dän² [Siberian mountain & river].

aldane: əl'dēn¹; əl'dän² [Chemical substance].

Aldborough: əld'bur-o¹ or ə'brē¹; əld'būr-o² or ə'bro² [Eng. town].

Aldebaran: əl-deb'a-rən¹; əl-dēb'a-rän² [Ar., the follower: a star that follows the Pleiades].

Aldeburgh: əl'bur-o¹ or əl'brā¹; əl'būr-o² or əl'bro²; not əl'de-bürg¹ [Eng. town.]

Alden: əl'den¹; əl'dēn² [Am. family & place name].

2: wɒl. dɜː, bɒt, fʊl, rʌl, eʊə, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ʊk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

Aldenhām: ăl'də-nām¹; ăl'de-nām²—the *h* silent [Eng. family name].

alder: ăl'dər¹; ăl'der²; *not* ăl'dər¹. Compare **ELDER**.

Alderete: ăl'dē-rē'tē¹; ăl'de-re'te² [Sp. scholar].

alderman: ăl'dər-mən¹; ăl'der-man²; *not* ăl'dər-mən¹.

aldermanic: ăl'dər-man'ik¹; ăl'der-mān'ie².

Alderney: ăl'dər-nī¹; ăl'der-ny² [Island in Eng. channel].

Aldershot: ăl'dər-shōt¹; ăl'der-shōt² [Eng. town & military camp].

Aldhelm: ăld'helm¹; ăld'hēlm² [Eng. bishop].

Aldiborontiphoscophornio: ăl'di-bo-ren'ti-fos'ko-fūr'm-ō¹; ăl'di-bo-rōn'ti-fōs'eo-fūr'nī-ō² [A haughty character in Henry Carey's burlesque "Chrononhotontologos"; applied by Sir Walter Scott as a nickname to James Ballantyne].

Aldine: ăl'dain¹ *or* ăl'dain¹; ăl'dīn² *or* ăl'dīn². *C., E., & M.* prefer the first; *I., S., W., & W.* favor the second. *Standard* prefers ăl'dīn¹; *Fallows*, ăl'dīn¹. The pronunciation ăl'dīn¹ is used by many persons. [1. Belonging to, printed by or in imitation of Aldus Manutius or his family. 2. A book printed at the Aldine press.]

Aldingar: ăl'dīn-gār¹; ăl'dīn-gār² [1. In the Percy "Reliques," a ballad about a false steward. 2. A prior in Scott's poem, "Harold the Dauntless"].

Aldini: ăl-dī'nī¹; ăl-dī'nī² [It. scholar or statesman].

Aldred: ăl'dred¹; ăl'drēd²; *not* ăl'dred¹ [Eng. archbishop].

Aldrich: ăl'drich¹ *or* ăl'drij¹; ăl'drich² *or* ăl'drij² [Am. author].

Aldridge: ăl'drij¹; ăl'dridgē² [Family name].

Alduin: ăl'dwīn¹; ăl'dwīn² [King of the Longobardi in 6th cent.].

Aldus: ăl'dūs¹ *or* ăl'dus¹; ăl'dūs² *or* ăl'dūs² [Prenomen of MANUTIUS].

Alea: ă'lī-ā¹; ă'le-ā² [A town in ancient Arcadia].

Alecto: ă-lek'tō¹; ă-lēe'tō² [*Class. Myth.* One of the Furies].

Alectryon: ă-lek'trī-on¹; ă-lee'try-ōn² [Gr., Chanticleer].

alegar: ă'lī-gār¹ *or* ă'lī-gār¹; ă'lē-gār² *or* ă'lē-gār². *E.* ă'lī-gār¹; *I.* ă'lī-gār¹; *M., W., & W.* ă'lī-gār¹; *S.* ă'lē-gār¹ [Sour ale].

Alema: ă'lī-mā¹; ă'lē-mā² [Apocrypha].

Aleman¹: ăl'mān'ī¹; ăl'mān'ī² [Fr. ecclesiastic].

Aleman²: ă'lē-mān'ī¹; ă'lē-mān'ī² [Sp. novelist].

Alemanni¹: ăl'mān'ai¹; ăl'mān'ī² [Confederation of Ger. tribes].

Alemanni²: ă'lē-mān'ī¹; ă'lē-mān'ī² [It. diplomat].

Alembert: ă'lān'bār'ī¹; ă'lān'bēr'ī² [Fr. philosopher & encyclopedist].

Alemeth: ă'lī-mēth¹ *or* ă-lī'mēth¹; ă'lē-mēth² *or* ă-lē'mēth² [Bible].

Alemeto: ă'lān-tē'zō¹; ă'lān-tē'zō² [Pg. province].

Alempōn: ă-len'sān'ī *or* (F.) ă'lān'sōn'ī¹; ă-len'çōn² *or* (F.) ă'lān'çōn'ī² [Fr. city].

aleph: ă'lef¹; ă'lēf²; *not* ă'lef¹ [First letter of Hebrew alphabet].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lōe; l=ē; l=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsɪ; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; ɛɦn; go; ɪ = sing; ɦn, this.

Aleppo: ə-lep'o¹; a-lēp'o² [Turk. vilayet & city in Syria].

alert: ə-lürt'¹; a-lért'²; not al'ert¹.

alerta: ə-lār'ta¹; ä-lēr'tä² [Sp. military call, "on duty"].

Alesia: ə-lī'shi-ə¹; a-lē'shi-a² [A town of ancient Gaul].

Alestus: ə-lī'shi-us¹; a-lē'shi-üs² [Scottish divine].

Alessandria: ə'les-sün'dri-a¹; ä'les-sün'dri-ä² [It. province & city].

Alessandro: ä'les-sün'dro¹; ä'les-sün'dro² [It., Alexander].

Alessun: ə'lə-sun¹; ä'le-sun² [Norw. town].

Alethea: ə'lī-θi'ə¹ or ə-lī'θi-ə¹; ä'lē-θē'a² or a-lē'θē-a² [A feminine personal name]. Ger. ä'lē-tē'ə¹; ä'lē-tē'a²; It. **Altea:** ä'lī-tē'a¹; ä'lī-tē'ä²; Sp. **Altea:** ä'lē-tē'a¹; ä'lē-tē'ä².

alethorama: ə'lī-θo-rū'mə¹; ä'lē-θo-rū'ma²; not ə-leth'o-rē'mə¹.

alethoscope: ə-lī'θo-sköp¹; a-lē'θo-seöp²; not ə-leth'o-sköp¹.

Aletium: ə-lī'shi-um¹; a-lē'shi-üm² [Ancient Calabrian town].

Aleut: ə-lī-ūt¹; ä'lē-ūt² [Native of the Aleutian islands].

Aleutian: ə-lī-ūt'shi-ən¹ or ə-lī-ūt'shən¹; ä'lē-ūt'shi-an² or a-lū'shan² [Alaskan islands].

Alexander: ə'æg-z-an'dər¹; ä'lē-gz-än'der²; not ə'eg-zan'dər¹ [A masculine personal name]. D. & Ger. ä'leks-än'dər¹; ä'lēks-än'der²; Fr. **Alexandre:** ä'leks-än'dr¹; ä'lēks-än'dr²; Pg. ä'leks-än'dr¹; ä'lēks-än'dr².

Alexander Balas: ə'æg-z-an'dər bē'ləs¹; ä'lē-gz-än'der bā'las² [Syrian king].

Alexandria: ə'æg-z-an'dri-a¹; ä'lē-gz-än'dri-a² [Egyptian seaport].

Bentley . . . may call it *Alexandria*, but you had better pronounce it *Alexandria*.

SAMUEL PARR quoted by Lounsbury in *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, p. 261. [L. '04.]

Alexandrina: ə'æg-z-an'dri-nə¹; ä'lē-gz-än'dri-na² [Rus. feminine personal name; Alexandrina].

Alexandrina: ə'æg-z-an'dri-nə¹; ä'lē-gz-än'dri-na² [Lake in Australia].

Alexandrine: ə'æg-z-an'drin¹ or -drin¹; ä'lē-gz-än'drin² or -drin². C. & W. ə'æg-zan'drin¹; E. ə'leks-än'drain¹; M. ə'æg-zan'drin¹; W. ə'æg-zan'drin¹.

Alexandrovsk: ə'læg-z-an'drɔfsk¹; ä'lē-gz-än'drɔfsk² [Rus. city].

alexia: ə-leks'i-ə¹; a-lēks'i-a² [Inability to read correctly].

Aleyn: ə'līn¹; ä'līn² [Eng. poet].

alezan: ə'lāz¹; ä'lēz² [Fr., sorrel].

alèze: ə-lāz¹; a-lēz²; not ə-liz¹ [Fr., a waterproof sheet].

Alfarabius: ə'lfa-rē'bi-us¹; ä'lfa-rū'bi-üs² [Ar. scholar and encyclopedist].

Alfaro: ə-lfū'ro¹; ä'l-fū'ro²; not ə-lfē'ro¹ [Sp. town].

Alfeo: ə-lfē'o¹; ä'l-fē'o² [It. & Sp., ALPHEUS].

Alferi: ə'lfi-ē'ri¹; ä'lfi-ē'ri² [It. architect or poet].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ɦn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Alfonso: al-fon'so¹; älfön'so² [Sp. masculine personal name]. **Alphonso**†.

Alford: ðl'færd¹; ælford²; not al'förd¹ [Eng. churchman].

Alford: ælfærd¹; ælförd² [Scottish town].

Alfordsville: ðl'færdz-vil¹; ælfordz-vil² [Village in North Carolina].

Alfred: al'fred¹; ælfred² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., ælfred¹; ælfred²; D. & G., ælfret¹; ælfret²; Fr. ælfred¹; ælfred²; It. & Sp., **Alfredo**, al-frē'do¹; ælfred²; L., **Alfredus**, al-frē'dus¹; ælfred².

al fresco: al fres'ko¹; ælfres'eo²; not al fres'ko¹. [It., in the open air.]

Alfreton: ðl'fri-tən¹; ælfre-ton² [Eng. city].

Alfric: ðl'frik¹; ælfrie² [Anglo-Saxon writer].

alga (*n. sing.*): al'gæ¹; æl'gæ².—**algæ** (*n. pl.*), al'jī¹; æl'gē².—**algal** (*a.*): al'gul¹; æl'gæl².

Algardi: al-gār'dī¹; æl-gār'dī² [It. sculptor].

Algarotti: æl'ga-ret'tī¹; æl'gæ-rēt'tī² [It. author].

algarroba: al'gæ-rō'bæ¹; æl'gæ-rō'ba² [Sp., one of several trees, as the carob].

Algarsife: al'gær-sif¹; æl'gær-sif² [In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," the elder son of Cambuscan in "The Squire's Tale"].

Algebar: al'jī-bār¹; æl'gæ-bār² [Ar., the giant; a constellation].

algebra: al'jī-bræ¹; æl'gæ-bræ²; not al'jī-bræ¹, nor al'jī-bræ¹. Altho the pronunciation in vogue in Walker's day was al'jī-bræ¹, modern usage so obscures the *e* that it approximates to *i* in "habit."

algebraic: al'jī-bræ'ik¹; æl'gæ-bræ'ie². In *Standard & W.* the first syllable is given secondary stress, the principal stress falling on the penult.

algebraist: al'jī-bræ'ist¹; æl'gæ-bræ'ist². *M.* records al'jī-brist¹ as an alternative.

Algeciras: al'jī-sī-ras¹; æl'gæ-çī-ras²; *Sp.* æl'hē-çhī-ras¹; æl'hē-çhī-ras² [Sp. seaport].

algedo: al-jī'do¹; æl-gē'do²; not al-gē'do¹.

Alger: al'jer¹; æl'ger² [Am. inventor or banker].

Algernon: al'jer-nən¹; æl'ger-nən² [Masculine personal name].

algisia: al-jī'si-æ¹ or -zi-æ¹; æl-gē'si-æ² or -gi-æ².

Algiers: al-jīrz¹; æl-gērs² [Department or seaport of Algeria].

Algoa: al-gō'æ¹; æl-gō'æ² [Bay of southeastern coast of Africa].

algodon: æl'go-thōn¹; æl'gō-thōn² [Sp., the cotton-plant; cotton].

Algodones: æl'go-dō'nez¹ or (*Sp.*) -nef¹; æl'gō-dō'nēs² or (*Sp.*) -nēth² [Town in Chile & New Mexico].

algononite: al-god'o-nit¹; æl-gōd'o-nit² [Mineral from Algodones, Chile].

Algonkian, } al-gon'ki-æn¹; æl-gōn'ki-æn². In this and the following word,

Algonquian: { *qu* has the sound of *k*, not of *kw* [A linguistic stock of North-American Indians].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɛ; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ɛhɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɛhɪn, this.

Algonkin, { al-ɡɒŋ'kɪn¹; ʌl-ɡɒŋ'kɪn² [Am. Indian of the Algonkian
Algonquin: } stock].

algor: al'ɡɒr¹; ʌl'ɡɒr² [L., cold].

algorism: al'ɡo-rɪzm¹; ʌl'ɡo-rɪzm² [Arabic system of notation now in use].

algosis: al-ɡɒ'sɪs¹; ʌl-ɡɒ'sɪs² [Pathological condition due to the presence of algae].

alguazil: al'ɡwa-zɪl¹; ʌl'ɡwä-zɪl² [Sp., an officer of the law]. **alguacil**†.

Alhagi: al-hɛ'jɑɪ¹; ʌl-hä'ɡɪ². *C.* al-haj'ɪ¹; *E.* a-hög'ɪ¹; *M.* al-hāj'ɪ¹ [A genus of African or Asiatic shrubby plants].

Alhambraic: al'ham-brɛ'ɪk¹; ʌl'häm-brä'ɪɛ² [Relating to the Alhambra, a Moorish palace in Grenada, Spain].

Alhambresque: al'ham-bresk¹; ʌl'häm-brɛsk². *I.* ʌl-äm'bresk¹ [Alhambraic].

Ali: ʌ'lɪ¹; ʌ'lɪ²; *not* ʊ'lɑɪ¹ [Mohammed's adopted son].

Aliah: al'ɪ-ɑ¹ or ʌ-lɑɪ'ɑ¹; ʌ'lɪ-ä² or a-lɪ'ä² [Bible].

Allamet: ʌ'lyä'mɛ¹; ʌ'lyä'mɛ² [Fr. engraver].

Allan: al'ɪ-ən¹ or ʌ-lɑɪ'ən¹; ʌ'lɪ-an² or a-lɪ'an² [Bible].

alias: ʌ'lɪ-əs¹; ʌ'lɪ-as²; *not* ʌ'lɪ-əs¹; *nor* al'yɛs¹.

Ali Baba: ʌ'lɪ bɑ'ba¹; ʌ'lɪ bɑ'hä². Notwithstanding the dictionaries this is very commonly pronounced al'ɪ bɑ'hä.

Albert: ʌ'lɪ'bär¹; ʌ'lɪ'bär² [Fr. physician].

alibi: al'ɪ-bɑɪ¹; ʌ'lɪ-bɪ²; *not* al'ɪb-ɑɪ¹.

Allbrandi: ʌ'lɪ-brän'dɪ¹; ʌ'lɪ-brän'dɪ²; *not* al'ɪ-bran'dɪ [It. painter].

allicant: al'ɪ-kant¹; ʌ'lɪ-känt². *Standard* al'ɪ-känt¹; *C., E., & I.* al'ɪ-kant¹; *M.* al-ɪ-kant¹; *W.* al'ɪ-känt¹.

Alicante: ʌ'lɪ-kän'tɛ¹; ʌ'lɪ-ɛän'tɛ² [Sp. province or its capital].

Alice: al'ɪs¹; ʌ'lɪç² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* ɑ'lɪs¹; ʌ'lɪç². See *ELSA; ELSE; ELISE.*

Alicia: ʌ-lɪsh'ɪ-ɑ¹; ʌ-lɪsh'ɪ-ä² [L., Alice].

alldade: al'ɪ-däd¹; ʌ'lɪ-däd²; *not* ʌ'lɪ'däd¹.

allen: ʌ'lɪ-en¹; ʌ'lɪ-ən². *Standard, C., I., S., & W.* ʌ'lɪ'en¹; *E.* ʌ'lɪ-ən¹; *M.* ʌ'lɪ-en¹; *W.*, ʌ'lɪ'en¹. While in English usage this word has three syllables, in American and Scottish it has but two.

alienate: ʌ'lɪ-en-ɛt¹; ʌ'lɪ-ən-ɛt². *Standard*, ʌ'lɪ'en-ɛt¹, so also most of the other dictionaries. See preceding. In Walker's time there was "a strong propensity in undisciplined speakers to pronounce this word with the accent on e in the penultimate," but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) recorded ʌ'lɪ'en-ɛt¹; Perry (1775) al'ɪ-en-ɛt¹.

Allgarh: al'ɪ-gur¹; ʌ'lɪ-ɡür² [A district or city of British India].

Allighieri: ʌ'lɪ-ɡɪ-ɛ'rɪ¹; ʌ'lɪ-ɡɪ-ɛ'rɪ². *W.* ʌ'lɪ-gyɛ'rɪ¹ [Dante's family name].

Allima: al'ɪ-mə¹; ʌ'lɪ-mä² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒk, bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Ali Masjid: ā'li mus'jid¹; ā'li müs'jid² [Fort in Khaibar Pass, Peshawur, Brit. Ind.].

alliment: al'i-ment¹; ā'l'i-mēnt²; *not* al'im-ent¹, which is contrary to usage.

allimentation: al'i-men-tē'shan¹; ā'l'i-mēn-tā'shon². Compare with preced-

allimentative: al'i-men-tā-tiv¹; ā'l'i-mēn-tā-tiv²; *not* al'i-men-tē'tiv². [ing.]

allimony: al'i-mo-ni¹; ā'l'i-mo-ny²; *not* al'i-mō-ni¹; *nor* al'i-mun-i¹ as given by Walker.

allineation: ə-lin'i-ē'shan¹; ə-lin'e-ā'shon².

Allington: ōl'ing-tən¹; āl'ing-ton² [English family name].

alliquant: al'i-kwənt¹; āl'i-kwant².

Alliris: al'i-ris¹; āl'i-ris² [The hero in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"].

Allwal: α'li-wāl¹; ā'li-wāl² [A town in the Punjab, India].

allizarin: ə-liz'ə-rin¹; ə-liz'a-rin². *C.* al-i-zā-rin¹; *E.* al-iz'ər-in¹; *I.* ə-liz'ə-rin¹ [Orangered dye].

aljibar: al-hi'bar¹; āl-hi'bār² [Sp., cistern].

alkahest: al'kə-hest¹; āl'ka-hēst²; *not* al-kē'hest¹.

alkalamid: al'kə-lam'id¹; āl'ka-lām'id². *C.* al-kal'ə-mid¹ or -maid¹; *E.* al'kə-lə-maid¹; *M.* al'ka-lə-maid²; *W.* al'kə-lə-maid¹ or -id¹.

alkali: al'kə-lai¹ or -li¹; āl'ka-lī² or -lī², so also *W.*; *C., M., & W.* al'kə-lī¹; *E.* al'kal-i¹; *I. & S.* al'ka-lī. Walker gives the *i* the sound of *e* in "me."

alkalify: al'kə-li-fai¹; āl'ka-lī-fī², so also *C., M., & W.*; *not* al-kal'if-ai¹ al'kal-i-fai¹; *I.* al'ka-li-fai¹ or al-kal'i-fai¹; *S.* al-kal'i-fai¹; *W.* al-kal'i-fai¹.

alkaline: al'kə-lain¹ or -lin¹; āl'ka-līn² or -līn², so also *W.*; *C.* al'kə-līn¹ or -lain¹; *E.* al'kal-ain¹; *I.* al'ka-lain¹; *M.* al'ka-lain¹; *S. & W.* al'ka-līn¹; *W.* al'ka-lain¹ as alternative, a pronunciation indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835).

alkalization: al'kə-lai-zē'shan¹; āl'ka-lī-zā'shon².

alkalize: al'kə-lai-zē¹; āl'ka-lī-zē².

Alkmaar: ālk'mar¹; ālk'mār² [Dutch town].

alkyl: al'kul¹; āl'kyl²; *not* al'kail¹.

Allacci: al-lā'chī¹; āl-lā'chī² [Gr. scholar].

allagite: al'ə-jait¹; āl'a-gīt².

Allah: al'la¹ or al'ə¹; āl'lā² or āl'a² [Arabic, the Supreme Being].

Allahabad: al'lā-hā'bad¹ or *Standard* al'ə-hā-bād¹; āl'la-hā'bād² or āl'a-hā-bād²; *C. & Heilprin*, in "Lippincott's Gazetteer," give āl-lā-hā-bād¹; *W.* al'a-hā-bād¹ [A division, district or its capital, in British India].

Allan: See ALAN.

allantiasis: al'en-tai'ə-sis¹; āl'an-tī'a-sīs²; *not* al'en-tī'ə-sis¹.

allantois: ə-lan'to-is¹; ā-lān'to-īs²; *not* ə-lan'tois¹.

Allapaha: ə-lap'ə-hō¹; ā-lāp'a-hā² [River in Georgia].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

Allar: al'ur¹; ɦl'ɦr² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Allegany: al'i-gɦn¹; ɦl'e-gɦny² [County in Maryland or New York].

The forms **Alleghany** [Mountain range or county in North Carolina or Virginia] and **Allegheny** [A geological formation, county in Pennsylvania or river in W. New York State] are pronounced as the first.

allegiance: a-l'jɦns¹; ɦ-lɦ'gɦns². *C.* ɦ-l'jɦns¹; *E.* ɦ-l'ɦi-ɦns¹; *I.* ɦ-l'ɦi-ɦns¹; *M.* (alternative) ɦ-l'ɦi-ɦns¹. *Standard, M., S., W., & Wr.* prefer the first pronunciation given above.

allegoric: al'i-gɦr'ɦk¹; ɦl'e-gɦr'ɦe².

allegorism: al'i-go-rɦzm¹; ɦl'e-gɦ-rɦzm².

allegorist: al'i-go-rɦst¹; ɦl'e-gɦ-rɦst².

allegorize: al'i-go-rɦz¹; ɦl'e-gɦ-rɦz².

allegorization: al'i-gɦr'ɦ-zɦshɦn¹; ɦl'e-gɦr'ɦi-zɦshɦn².

allegory: al'i-go'rɦ¹; ɦl'e-gɦ'rɦ². *Walker, E., & I.* al'i-gɦr'ɦ¹.

allegretto: al'ɦlɦ-gret-tɦno¹; ɦl'ɦlɦ-gɦrɦt-tɦno² [It. direction in music].

allegretto: al'ɦlɦ-gret'to¹; ɦl'ɦlɦ-gɦrɦt'to² [It. direction in music].

Allegri: al-lɦ'gɦrɦ¹; ɦl-lɦ'gɦrɦ² [It. composer or poet].

allegro: al-lɦ'gɦro¹; ɦl-lɦ'gɦro² [It. direction in music].

Allegro, L': lɦl-lɦ'gɦro¹; lɦl-lɦ'gɦro² [Poem by Milton].

Alaine: al'mɦ¹; ɦl'in² [Eng. author].

alleja: al'i-jɦɦ¹; ɦl'e-jɦɦ²; *not* ɦ-lɦ'yɦ¹ [Silk fabric].

alleleu: al'i-lɦɦ¹; ɦl'e-lɦɦ². Compare HALLELUJAH.

alleleuia: al'i-lɦ'yɦ¹; ɦl'e-lɦ'yɦ².

allemande: ɦl'mɦɦd'ɦ¹ or al'ɦ-mɦɦd'ɦ¹; ɦl'mɦɦd'ɦ² or al'ɦ-mɦɦd'ɦ². *C.* al-e-mɦɦd'ɦ¹; *E.* al'ɦ-mɦɦd'ɦ¹; *I.* al-l-mɦɦd'ɦ¹; *M.* al-e-mɦɦd'ɦ¹; *W.* ɦl'mɦɦd'ɦ¹; *Wr.* al-i-mɦɦd'ɦ¹ [Fr. music or dance of Ger. origin].

Allemeth: al'i-mɦɦ¹; ɦl'e-mɦɦ² [Bible (R. V.)].

Allende: al-yɦn'dɦ¹; ɦl-yɦn'dɦ² [Chilean dramatist or Mex. city].

Allenstein: ɦl'ɦn-sɦtɦnɦ¹; ɦl'ɦn-sɦtɦnɦ² [Prus. town].

alleviative: a-l'ɦvɦ-ɦtɦvɦ¹; ɦ-l'ɦvɦ-ɦtɦvɦ²; *not* a-l'ɦvɦ-ɦtɦvɦ¹.

Alley: al'mɦ¹; ɦl'ɦn² [Eng. actor].

Allhusen: al-hɦɦ'sɦnɦ¹; ɦl-hɦɦ'sɦnɦ² [Eng. family name].

Allia: al'i-ɦɦ¹; ɦl'i-ɦɦ² [It. river; scene of battle B. C. 390].

alliable: a-lɦɦ'ɦ-blɦ¹; ɦ-lɦɦ'ɦ-blɦ²; *not* al'ɦlɦ-ɦ-blɦ¹.

alliacious: al'ɦ-ɦ'sɦɦɦ¹; ɦl'ɦ-ɦ'sɦɦɦ².

Alliance: a-lɦɦ'ɦnsɦ¹; ɦ-lɦɦ'ɦɦɦ² [U. S. city].

Alliance: [F.]: ɦ'l'ɦ'yɦɦɦɦ¹; ɦ'l'ɦ'yɦɦɦɦ². See BELLE ALLIANCE.

allicient: a-lɦɦ'ɦɦtɦ¹; ɦ-lɦɦ'ɦɦtɦ².

2: wɦlf, dɦ; bɦɦk, bɦɦt; fɦll, rɦle, cɦre, bɦt, bɦrn; ɦɦl, bɦy; ɦɦo, ɦɦem; ɦɦk; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præ; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, but, börn;

Allienus: al'i-f'nus¹; ä'l'i-ē'nūs² [Roman proconsul].

Allier: ä'l'yē¹; ä'l'yē² [Fr. river or dept.].

Allingham: al'ŋ-əm¹; ä'l'ing-am²—the *h* is silent. [Anglo-Ir. poet].

alliterative: a-lit'er-a-tiv¹; ä-lit'er-a-tiv²; *not* a-lit'er-ē'tiv. (*C.* a-lit'er-ri-tiv¹; *E.* & *W.* al-lit'er-a-tiv¹; *I.* al-lit'ür-ēt'iv¹; *M.* a-lit'er-a-tiv¹; *S.* al-lit'er-ē'tiv¹; *W.* a-lit'er-i-tiv¹).

Allix: ä'liks¹; ä'liks² [Fr. preacher].

Allobroges: a-leb'ro-jiz¹; ä-löb'ro-gēs² [Gallie nation].

Allobrological: al'o-broj'i-käl¹; ä'l'o-bröğ'i-eäl².

allocate: al'o-kēt¹; ä'l'o-eät²; *not* al-lö'kēt¹ [To place; apportion].

allochiral: al'o-kai'ral¹; ä'l'o-ei'ral².

alloclasite: a-lok'lä-sait¹; ä-löe'lä-sit²; *not* al'lo-klas'ait¹ [Mineral].

alogamete: al'o-gam'it¹ or -gä-mit¹; ä'l'o-ğäm'ēt² or -gä-müt² [Botanical term].

alogamy: a-log'a-mi¹; ä-löğ'a-mi² [Botanical fecundation].

Allom: al'öm¹; ä'l'om² [Apocrypha].

Allon: al'en¹; ä'l'ön² [Bible].

Allon-bachuth: al'on-bak'uth¹; ä'l'ön-bäe'üth² [Bible]. In R. V. spelled **Allon-bacuth**.

allonge: a-lunj¹; ä-löng²; *not* a-lonj¹ [Term in law & commerce].

allopath: al'o-path¹; ä'l'o-päth². See ALLOPATHY.

allopathic: al'o-path'ik¹; ä'l'o-päth'ie².

allopathist: a-lop'a-thist¹; ä-löp'a-thist²; *not* al'lö-path'ist¹.

allopathy: a-lop'a-thi¹; ä-löp'a-thy² [System of medical treatment].

allopsychic: al'o-sai'kik¹; ä'l'o-sy'eie² [Term in psychology].

allotriophagy: a-löt'ri-of'a-jü¹; a-löt'ri-of'a-ğy²; *not* al-lö'trai-of'a-ğü¹ [Depraved appetite].

allotrophic: al'o-tref'ik¹; ä'l'o-tröf'ie²; *not* al'lö-tröf'ik¹.

allotropic: al'o-trop'ik¹; ä'l'o-tröp'ie².

allotropism: a-lot'ro-pizm¹; ä-löt'ro-pizm²; *not* r-ö-pizm¹.

allotropy: a-lot'ro-pi¹; ä-löt'ro-py²; *not* r-ö-pi¹ [Chemical term].

alloy: a-loi¹ or al'oi¹; a-löy² or ä'l'öy². *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *S.*, *Standard*, *W.*, & *W.* give the first pronunciation for both noun and verb.

alloy (v.): a-loi¹; ä-löy².

Allston: ä'l'stän¹; ä'l'ston² [Am. poet and painter].

allude: a-lüd¹; ä-lüd². The *u* as in "feud," *not* as in "rule"; see also the six following words.

allure: a-liür¹; ä-lür²; *not* a-lür¹.

allusion: a-liü'zan¹; ä-lü'zhon². Compare **ALLUDE**.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, pgy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɛ; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; fɪd = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

alluvial: a-liū'vɪ-əl¹; ʌ-lū'vi-əl²; not -lū'vɪ-əl¹.

alluvion: a-liū'vɪ-ən¹; ʌ-lū'vi-ɔn²; not -lū'vɪ-ən¹.

alluvium: a-liū'vɪ-um¹; ʌ-lū'vi-ūm²; not -lū'vɪ-um¹.

ally (*n.* & *v.*): a-lai'ɪ¹; ʌ-lȳ²; not al'ɪ¹, nor al'lai¹, as sometimes heard. The last pronunciation is based on false analogy. Modern dictionaries (*Standard, C., & W.*) give the same pronunciation to the noun as to the verb. See quotation.

A few years ago [*circa* 1785] there was an affectation of pronouncing this word, when a noun, with the accent on the first syllable; and this had an appearance of precision from the general custom of accenting nouns in this manner, when the same word, as a verb, had the accent on the last; but a closer inspection into the analogies of the language shewed this pronunciation to be improper, as it interfered with an universal rule, which was, to pronounce the *y* like *e* in a final unaccented syllable. But, whatever was the reason of this novelty, it now seems to have subsided; and this word is now generally pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as it is uniformly marked by all the Orthoepists in our language.—WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, page 21 (1806).

allyl: al'ɪl¹; ʌl'yɪ² [Chemical].

Alma¹: al'mə¹; ʌl'ma² [Feminine personal name].

Alma²: al'mə¹; ʌl'ma² or (*Rus.*) ʌl'y'-mə¹ [River in the Crimea, Russia; scene of battle in 1854].

Almack: ɔl'mak¹; ʌl'mæ² [English family name].

Among the twenty-seven original members of *Almack's Club* [established about 1763, by William Almack in Pall Mall, London] were the Duke of Portland and Charles James Fox. *LESLIE STEPHEN Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. 1, s. v. [s. e. & co. 1885].

Alma Dagh: ʌl'mə dāg¹; ʌl'ma dāg² [Syrian mountain range].

Almaden: ʌl'ma-then¹; ʌl'mä-thēn² [Sp. town].

[omy].

Almagest: al'mə-jest¹; ʌl'ma-gĕst² [Title of Ptolemy's work on astron-]

almagra: al-mā'grā¹; ʌl-mä'grā² [Sp. deep-red ocher].

Almagro: ʌl-mā'grō¹; ʌl-mä'grō² [Sp. soldiers in Peru].

[mother].

alma mater: al'mə mē'tər¹; ʌl'ma mā'ter²; not al'mə mā'tər¹ [L., fostering]

almanac: ɔl'mə-nak¹; ʌl'ma-næ².

almandite: al'mən-dait¹; ʌl'man-dīt² [A mineral, the garnet].

Almansa: ʌl-mān'sa¹; ʌl-män'sä² [Sp. city; scene of battle, April 25, 1707].

Almanzor: al-man'zor¹; ʌl-män'zör² [A knight errant in Dryden's "Conquest of Granada"].

Alma-Tadema: al'mə-tad'i-mə¹; ʌl'ma-tād'e-ma² [Brit. painter, born in the Netherlands].

Almaviva: ʌl'mā'vɪ'vū¹; ʌl'mä'vɪ'vū² [In Beaumarchais's *Le Mariage de Figaro*, the disillusioned husband].

Almelda: ʌl-mē'ɪ-dā¹; ʌl-mē'ɪ-dā²; *erroneously*, al-mē'da¹ [Pg. town where Wellington defeated Massena, Aug. 5, 1811].

almemar: al-mɪ'mar¹; ʌl-mē'mär² [A platform in a synagog].

Almeria: ʌl'mē-rɪ'a¹; ʌl'mē-rɪ'ä² [Sp. province or town].

Almira: al-mai'rə¹; ʌl-mɪ'ra² [Feminine personal name].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, rʌle, cʌre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭm;

Almodad: al-mō'dad¹; ä'l-mō'däd² [Bible].

Almohades: al'mo-hēdz¹ or -hadz¹; ä'l'mo-hädz² or -hädz² [Moslem dynasty].

Almon: al'mən¹; ä'l'mon² [Bible].

almond: ā'mənd¹ or al'mənd¹; ä'mond² or ä'l'mond². Only *Standard, C., & W.* give the alternative which is preferred by *E.* as al'mund¹; *M. & W.* ä'mənd¹; *S. & W.* ä'mund¹; Perry (1775) recorded ä'l'mənd¹.

Almon-diblathaim: al'mən-dib¹la-thē'im¹; ä'l'mon-dib²la-thā'im² [Bible].

Almondsbury: ēmz'ber-1; äms'ber-y²; not ā'mənz-bār-1 [English town].

almoner: al'mən-ər¹ or ā'm'nər¹; ä'l'mon-er² or äm'ner². Compare **ALMS**.

Almonte¹: al-mōn'tē¹; ä'l-mōn'tē² [Mex. dictator].

Almonte²: al-mon'ti¹; ä'l-mön'te² [Canadian town].

Almoravides: al-mō'ra-voidz¹; ä'l-mō'ra-vīdz² [Moslem dynasty].

almost: ol'mōst¹; ä'l'mōst²; not al-mōst².

Almqvist: älm'kvist¹; älm'kvīst² [Swedish novelist].

alms: ämz¹; äms².

Alnaschar: al-nāsh'er¹ or -nas'kār¹; ä'l-nāsh'ar² or -nās'ear² [In "The Arabian Nights," the "Barber's Fifth Brother"].

Alnathan: al'ne-thən¹; ä'l'na-than² [Apocrypha].

Alnmouth: el'məuth¹; ä'l'mouth²—the *n* is silent. [Eng. town on the Alne river]. **Alnmouth¹.**

Alnwick: an'ik¹; ä'n'ik²—the *l* is silent. [Eng. town].

Aloadæ: ə-lō'ə-dī¹; ə-lō'a-dē² [Two giants in Gr. myth].

aloe: al'oi¹; ä'l'oi².—**aloes:** al'oz¹; ä'l'og²; not al'o-ēz¹, nor al'o-iz¹.

Alogian: ə-lō'ji-an¹; ə-lō'gi-an² [Religious sect (2d & 3d cent.)].

Alohes: ə-lō'hīz¹; ə-lō'hēz² [Douai Bible].

aloin: al'o-in¹; ä'l'o-īn² [Chemical].

aloja: ə-lō'ha¹; ä-lō'hā² [Spiced liqueur].

along: ə-lōŋ¹; ə-lōŋg². British lexicographers & *Wr.* uniformly give *o* the sound it has in "not," American that which it has in "or."

Alonzo: ə-lon'zo¹; ə-lōn'zo² [Masculine personal name]. See **ALPHONSO**.

Alost: ā'lōst¹; ä'lōst² [Belgian town].

Aloth: ē'lōth¹; ä'lōth² [Bible].

à l'outrance: (common but erroneous form for *Fr.* **à outrance**, ā ū'-trāns¹; ä ū'-trāns²) a lū'trāns¹; ä lū'trāns². [name].

Aloysius: al'o-is¹[or -ish'ji-us¹]; ä'l'o-ys²[or -y'sh'ji-ūs²] [Masculine personal name].

alpaca: al-pak'ə¹; ä'l-pä'e'a².

alpaga: al-pag'ə¹; ä'l-pä'g'a²; not ä'l'pā'gā¹ [Fr. dress goods].

alpargata: ä'l'par-gā'ta¹; ä'l'pär-ḡä'tä² [Sp. sandal-like shoe].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; fu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

alpasotes: ʌl'pɑ-sō'tēs¹; ʌl'pɑ-sō'tēs² [Mex. tea].

alpestrine: ʌl-pes'trɪn¹; ʌl-pēs'trɪn²; *not* ʌl-pes'troin¹.

Alpha: ʌl'fə¹; ʌl'fɑ².

alphabetize: ʌl'fə-bə-taɪz¹; ʌl'fɑ-be-tɪz². Notwithstanding that the pronunciation ʌl'fə-bet-aɪz¹ is the only one recorded by the dictionaries, that given above predominates.

Alpheus: ʌl-fi'ʊs¹; ʌl-fē'ʊs² [River-god in mythology].

Alphonse: ʌl'fōns¹; ʌl'fōns² [Fr. masculine personal name].

Alphonso: ʌl-fen'so¹ or -zo¹; ʌl-fōn'so² or -so². L. **Alphonsus**, ʌl-fen'-ʊs¹; ʌl-fōn'sūs² [Masculine personal name]. Compare ALFONSO.

Alpine: ʌl'pɪn¹ or ʌl'pain¹; ʌl'pɪn² or ʌl'pɪn². E., I., & M. prefer ʌl'pain¹; S. ʌl'pɪn¹, first recorded by Enfield (1807).

Alpinus: ʌl-pɪ'nūs¹; ʌl-pɪ'nys² [It. botanist].

Alpujaras: ʌl'pū-hā'ras¹; ʌl'pū-hā'rās² [Sp. mountain region].

alquiler: ʌl'kɪr¹; ʌl'kēr² [Pg. & Braz. measure].

Alsace: ʌl-sēs¹ or ʌl'sās¹; ʌl-sāç² or ʌl'sāç² [Ger. imperial state]. See ELZASS; LORRAINE; LOTHERINGEN.

Alsatia: ʌl-sē'shi-ə¹; ʌl-sā'shi-ə² [Former name of Whitefriars, London].

al segno: ʌl sē'nyo¹; ʌl sē'nyo² [It., "to the sign"; a direction in music].

Alsen: ʌl'zen¹; ʌl'gēn² [Ger. island in Baltic Sea].

Alsirat: ʌl-sɪ'rat¹; ʌl-sɪ'rāt² [In the Koran, the straight path]. **Al Sirat**.

also: ʌl'so¹; ʌl'so²; *not* ʌl'so¹.

Alsop: ʌl'səp¹; ʌl'sop². In southern Eng. ʌl'səp¹; ʌl'söp². [Family name].

Alston: ʌl'stən¹; ʌl'ston² [Eng. town].

Alstonia: ʌl-stō'nɪ-ə¹; ʌl-stō'nɪ-ə² [A genus of trees of the dogbane family].

alta: ʌl'ta¹; ʌl'tā² [It., high; feminine of **alto**].

Altai: ʌl'tai¹; ʌl'tɪ² [Asiatic mountain range].

Altale: ʌl-tē'ɪk¹; ʌl-tā'ie² [Pertaining to the Altai Mts.].

Altair: ʌl-tār¹; ʌl-tār² [A star used in determining lunar distance].

Altamaha: ʌl'ta-mə-hō¹; ʌl'ta-ma-hq²; *not* ʌl'ta-mə-hā¹ [River in Georgia].

Altamont: ʌl'tə-mont¹; ʌl'ta-mōnt² [1. Town in Illinois. 2. In Thackeray's "Pendennis," the alias of Amory].

Altaneus: ʌl'tə-nɪ'ʊs¹; ʌl'ta-nē'ʊs² [Apocrypha].

Altar: ʌl-tār¹; ʌl-tār² [Ecuadorian mountain].

altar: ʌl'tər¹; ʌl'ter².

Altaschith: ʌl-tas'kiθ¹; ʌl-tās'eith² [Bible].

Altashheth: ʌl-tash'heth¹; ʌl-tāsh'hēth² [Bible (R. V.)].

alter¹: ʌl'tər¹; ʌl'ter².

2: wɒlf, dʒ; bɒk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

alter²: al'tar¹; öl'tar¹; ält'er²; al'ter² [L., "other"].—**alter ego**: al'[(or öl')tar eg'ot; ält'or al'tär äg'ot [L., "other (or second) self"]].

alterative: öl'tar-ä-tiv¹; al'ter-a-tiv²; not öl'trä-tiv¹.

altercate: al'tar-kēt¹ or öl'tar-kēt¹; ält'er-eüt² or al'ter-eüt².

altercation: al'tar-kē'shan¹ or öl'tar-kē'shan¹; ält'er-eä'shon² or al'ter-eä'shon². C., M.¹, & Wr. al'tar-kē'shan¹; E. öl'tar-kē'shun¹; I. al-tür-kē'shon¹; M.² öl'tar-kē'shan¹. Walker, who announced the principle that *a* followed by *ll* or *l* had the sound of *a* in "all," "bald," etc., pronounced this word al-tur-kē'shun¹.

altern: al'tärn¹ or öl'tärn¹; ält'ern² or al'tern². I. al'turn¹; M. al'törn¹; Wr. al-törn¹.

alternate (*a.* & *n.*): al-tür'nit¹ or öl-tür'nit¹; ält-tär'nat² or al-tär'nat². E. öl-tür'nat¹; I. & St. al-tür'nät¹; M. al-tür'nit¹ or öl-tür'nat¹. See next entry.

alternate (*v.*): al'tär-nät¹ or öl'tär-nät¹; ält'er-nät² or al'ter-nät². E. öl-tür'nät¹ or öl'tär-nät¹; I. al'tür-nät¹ or al-tür'nät¹; St. al-tür'nät¹; Wr. öl-tür'nät¹. There is a tendency to return to the accentuation first noted by Perry (1775) al-tür'nät¹ for both adjective and verb. See above.

alternately: al'-(or öl-)tär'nit-l¹; ält'-(or al-)tär'nat-ly².

alternation: al'-(or öl')tär-nä'shan¹; ält'-(or al')tär-nä'shon².

alternative: al'-(or öl-)tär-nä-tiv¹; ält'-(or al-)tär-nä-tiv².

Althea: al-thi'a¹; ält-thē'a² [Feminine personal name]. **Althæa**†.

Althing: öl'thiŋ¹ or al'tiŋ¹; al'thiŋg² or ält'ŋg² [The legislative body of Iceland].

Althorp: al'thörp¹; ält'hörp² [English manor associated with the Spencer family].

Altisidora: al-tis'i-dō'rä¹; ält-tis'i-dō'ra² [A damsel in Cervantes' "Don Quixote"].

altissimo: al-tis'si-mo¹; ält-tis'si-mo² [It., "highest"; a direction in music].

Altkirch: ält'kirh¹; ält'kirh² [Alsatian town].

alto: al'to¹ or al'to¹; ält'to² or ält'to² [It., "high"; designating a voice quality].

alto-cumulus: al'to-kiū'miu-lus¹; ält'to-eū'mū-lüs² [I'leecy cloud].

Alton: öl'ton¹; al'ton² [One of several cities in U. S. or Eng.].

Altona¹: al-tō'nä¹; ält-tō'na² [Town in N. Y. state].

Altona²: öl'to-na¹; ält'to-nä² [Town in Prussia].

Altoona: al-tū'na¹; ält-tō'na² [Town in Pa. or Tex.].

alto-rilievo, (äl'to-ri-lyē'vo¹ or al'to-ri-livō¹; ält'to-ri-lyē'vo² or ält'to-

alto-relievo: rē-livō² [It., high relief].

alto-stratus: al'to-strē'tus¹; ält'to-strä'tüs² [In meteorology, a bluish-gray cloud].

altruism: al'tru-izm¹; ält'ru-izm².

aludel: al'yu-del¹; ält'yu-däl² [A pear-shaped vessel used in chemistry].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ico; I=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɪhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɪhɪn, this.

alula: al'yū-lə¹; ɔl'yū-lə² [A tuft of feathers].

alum: al'um¹; ɔl'um².

alumina: ə-liū'mi-nə¹; a-lū'mi-na²; *not* ə-lū'mi-nə¹.

aluminium: al'yū-min'i-um¹; ɔl'yū-mɪn'i-um². Compare ALUMINUM.

aluminum: ə-liū'mi-num¹; a-lū'mi-nūm². Compare ALUMINIUM.

alumnæ: ə-lum'nɪ¹; a-lūm'nē².—**alumni:** ə-lum'noɪ¹; a-lūm'nɪ².

Alush: ə'lʊʃ¹; ɔ'lʊʃ² [Bible].

Alva: al'və¹ or (Sp.) ɔl'və¹; ɔl'və² or (Sp.) ɔl'və² [Sp. general].

Alvah: al'və¹; ɔl'və² [Bible].

Alvan: al'vən¹; ɔl'vən² [Bible].

Alvarado¹: ɔl'və-rə'do¹; ɔl'və-rə'do² [Sp. soldier].

Alvarado²: al'və-rē'do¹; ɔl'və-rə'do² [City in Texas].

Alvarez¹: ɔl'və-rez¹; ɔl'və-rēz²; but commonly also, al-və'res¹; *not* ɔl-və'reʃ¹
[Stage name of Albert Raymond Gourron, French operatic singer].

Alvarez²: ɔl'və-reʃ¹; ɔl'və-rēʃ² [Pg. traveler].

Alvarez³: ɔl'və-reʃ¹; ɔl'və-rēʃ² [Sp. sculptor].

Alvarez⁴: ɔl'və-res¹; ɔl'və-rēs² [Mex. soldier].

Alvary: al-və'rɪ¹; ɔl-və'ry² [Ger. tenor].

alveolar: al'vi-o-lər¹ or C., M., S., W., & Wr. al-vi'o-lər¹; ɔl'vi-o-lər² or ɔl-və'o-lər²; E. al've-ɔ-lər¹; I. al-vi'o-lər¹ [Pertaining to the ALVEOLUS].

alveolate: al'vi-o-lēɪ¹ or al-vi'o-lēɪ¹; ɔl've-o-lāt² or ɔl-və'o-lāt² [Pitted with cells].

alveolus: al-vi'o-lus¹; ɔl-və'o-lūs² [A small cavity as of a honeycomb].

Alverstone: al'vər-stən¹; ɔl'vər-stən²; *not* ɔl'vər-stōn¹ [Eng. jurist]. In Eng. proper names ending in -stone, as Gladstone, Folkestone, etc., the tendency is to pronounce the o as u in "tun."

Alveston: ɔ'stən¹; ɔ'stōn²—the *lve* are silent. [Eng. family name].

Alvin: al'vin¹; ɔl'vin²; *not* ɔl'vin¹ [Masculine personal name].

Alvinczi: al-vin'tsi¹; ɔl-vin'tsi² [Austrian general].

always: ɔl'wɪz¹ or ɔl'wɛz¹; ɔl'wəz² or ɔl'wəz².

Alwin, Alwyn: al'win¹; ɔl'wɪn²; *not* ɔl'win¹ [Masculine personal name].

Amaad: am'a-ad¹; ɔm'a-əd² [Douai Bible].

Amabel: am'ə-bel¹; ɔm'a-bəl² [Feminine personal name].

amabile¹: ə-mab'i-lɪ¹; a-məb'i-le² [A groove in the upper lip].

amabile²: ə-mə'bɪ-lē¹; ɔ-mə'bɪ-lē² [It., tenderly; a direction in music].

amacrine: am'ə-kruɪn¹ or -krɪn¹; ɔm'a-erɪn² or -erɪn² [Without long fibers].

Amad: ɔ'mad¹; ɔ'məd² [Bible].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɪhɪn, ɪhɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Amadatha: ə-mad'ə-tha¹; a-mäd'a-tha² [Apocrypha].

Amadathi: ə-mad'ə-thai¹; a-mäd'a-thi² [Apocrypha: Douai Bible].

Amadathus: ə-mad'ə-thus¹; a-mäd'a-thüs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Amadeus: am''ə-dī'us¹; äm''a-dē'üs² [Masculine personal name].

Amadis: am''ə-dis¹; äm''a-dīs² [Masculine personal name. **A. of Gaul**, title of Lobeira's romance of chivalry; **A. of Greece**, title of a Spanish romance attributed to Feliciano de Silva].

Amador¹: ā''ma-dör'¹; ä''mü-dör'² [President of Panama].

Amador²: am''ə-dēr¹; äm''a-dör² [Californian county].

amah: ā''ma¹ or am''ə¹; ä''mä² or äm''a² [A nurse-girl in Brit. India].

Amalmon: ə-mē'[or -moi']mon¹; a-mā'[or -mī']mōn² [In myth, a chief devil].

Amal: ē''mal¹; ā''mäl² [Bible].

Amalech: am''ə-lek¹; äm''a-lēc² [Douai Bible].

Amalek: am''ə-lek¹; äm''a-lēc² [Bible].

Amalekite: am''ə-lek'ait¹; äm''a-lēc'it². But ə-mal'ə-kait¹ is frequently heard. [Bible].

Amalfi: ə-mal'fī¹ or a-mäl'fī¹; a-mäl'fī² or ä-mäl'fī² [It. seaport].

amalgam: ə-mal'gəm¹; a-mäl'gäm² [An alloy or mixture].

amalgamate: ə-mal'gə-mōt¹; a-mäl'gä-mät².

amalgamative: ə-mal'gə-mō'tiv¹; a-mäl'gä-mä''tiv²; not ə-mal'gə-mō-tiv¹.

amalic: ə-mal'ik¹; a-mäl'ie² [Term in chemistry].

Amalric: ā''mäl'rik'¹; ä''mäl'rie'² [Fr. theologian].

Amalrician: am''əl-rish'en¹; äm''äl-rish'an² [A follower of Amalric].

Amalthea: am''äl-thē'ə¹; äm''äl-thē'a² [Name in mythology].

Amam: ē''mam¹; ä''mäm² [Bible].

Aman¹: am'an¹; äm'an² [Apocrypha].

aman²: am'an¹; äm'an² [Turk. blue cotton cloth].

Amana¹: ā''ma-nā'¹; ä''mü-nā'² [Braz. lake or Venez. river].

Amana²: a-mā'na¹ or am''ə-nə¹; ä-mü'nä² or äm''a-na² [Bible].

Amanah: am''ə-na¹; äm''a-nä² [Bible].

Amanda: ə-man'də¹; a-män'da² [Feminine personal name]. **Amandine**, Fr. ä''män'din'¹; ä''män'din'².

amandin: am'an-din¹; äm'an-din² [Albuminous matter of sweet almonds].

Amanita: am''ə-nai'tə¹; äm''a-ni'ta². But ə-man'i-tə¹ has its votaries. [A genus of fungi].

amanitin: ə-man'i-tin¹; a-män'i-tin² [A fungoid poisonous principle].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; I = ē; I = ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

amanous: am'ə-nʊs¹; ʌm'a-nʊs²; *not* ə-mɛ'nʊs¹ [Handless].

amanuensis: ə-man'yū-en'sɪs¹; a-mʌn'yū-ɛn'sɪs.²

Amanvillers: ʌ'mʌn'vɪl'yər¹; ʌ'mʌn'vɪl'yɛr². [Village near Metz: sometimes substituted for Gravelotte in naming the battle of August 18, 1870].

Amar: ʌ'mār¹; ʌ'mār² [Fr. revolutionist].

Amarant: am'ə-rant¹; ʌm'a-rʌnt² [In Percy's "Reliques," a giant].

amaranth: am'ə-ranθ¹; ʌm'a-rʌnth².

amaranthine: am'ə-ran'θɪn¹; ʌm'a-rʌn'thɪn²; *not* -θɪn¹.

Amariah: am'ə-raɪ'ɑː; ʌm'a-rɪ'ɑː [Bible].

Amarias: am'ə-raɪ'əs¹; ʌm'a-rɪ'as² [Apocrypha].

Amaryllis: am'ə-rɪl'ɪs¹; ʌm'a-rɪl'ɪs² [A country girl or shepherdess; also a flowering plant].

Here and there, on sandy beaches
A milk-bell'd amaryllis blew.

TENNYSON, *The Daisies* st. 4.

Amasa: am'ə-sə¹; ʌm'a-sə². Also, occasionally ə-mɔ'sə¹ [Bible].

Amasai: am'ə-sɛ'ɑɪ¹ or am'ə-sɑɪ¹; ʌm'a-sɛ'ɪ² or ʌm'a-sɪ² [Bible].

Amashai: ə-mʌsh'ɑɪ¹ or ə-mʌsh'ɑɪ¹; a-mʌsh'ɑɪ² or a-mʌsh'ɪ² [Bible].

Amasia: ə-mʌ'si-ɑɪ¹; ʌ-mʌ'sɪ-ɑɪ² [City in Asia Minor where Strabo was born].

Amaslah: am'ə-sɑɪ'ɑɪ¹; ʌm'a-sɪ'ɑɪ² [Bible].

Amasis: ə-mɔ'sɪs¹; a-mʌ'sɪs² [Egyptian king].

amass: ə-mas¹; a-mʌs². To indicate the sound of the ultima with a as in "ask" is erroneous, for that symbol (a) is used to indicate a sound that varies in different English-speaking regions from a in "at" to ʌ in "arm." While many persons say ask¹, glas¹, many more say ask¹, glas¹, but no educated person says ə-mas¹. See
ASK.

Amata: ə-mɔ'tɑɪ¹; a-mʌ'tɑɪ² [L., Amy: feminine personal name].

amateur: am'ə-tiər¹ or C., Wal., am'ə-tiər¹; ʌm'a-tiər² or ʌm'a-tiər². *Wr.*
am-a-tiər¹.

Amathas: am'ə-θas¹; ʌm'a-thʌs² [Bible].

Amathels: am'ə-thɪ'sɪs¹; ʌm'a-thɛ'sɪs² [Apocrypha].

Amathi: am'ə-θɑɪ¹; ʌm'a-thɪ² [Apocrypha; Douai].

Amathis: am'ə-thɪs¹; ʌm'a-thɪs² [Apocrypha].

Amati: ə-mʌ'tɪ¹; ʌ-mʌ'tɪ² [Family of It. violin-makers].

Amato: ʌ'mʌ'tɔɪ¹; ʌ'mʌ'tɔɪ² [It. operatic singer].

amatory: am'ə-tɔɪ-rɪ¹; ʌm'a-tɔɪ-ry².

amaurosis: am'ə-rɔ'sɪs¹; ʌm'a-rɔ'sɪs²; *not* am-ɔr-ɔ'sɪs¹ [Loss of sight].

Amaxosa: ʌ'mʌ-kɔ'sɑɪ¹; ʌ'mʌ-kɔ'sɑɪ² [Negroes of the Zulu-Kafir tribe].
In Zulu, the letter "x" is pronounced as a click which can not be reproduced phonetically in English.

2: wɒlf, dɒk, bʊk, bʊt, fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊr, ɔɪl, bɔɪ, ɡo, ɡem, ɪn; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Amaziah: am'ə-zai'ə¹; äm'a-zī'ä² [Bible].

Amazon¹: am'ə-zen¹; äm'a-zōn² [Female warrior].

Amazon²: am'ə-zen¹; äm'a-zōn². Sp., a-ma-thōn¹; Sp.-Am., a-ma-sōn¹.

Amazonas: ä'ma-zō'nas¹; ä'mā-zō'nās². In Pg. z when between vowels remains z; when final or between voiceless consonants it is equivalent to sh; when before a voiced consonant it equals 3 (zh). *New Standard Dict.*

Amazonomachia: am'ə-zen-o-mak'ī-a¹; äm'a-zōn-o-mäe'ī-a² [In Gr. antiquities, a battle in which the Amazons took part].

ambage: am'bij¹; äm'bag²; not am'bēj¹ [winding path].

Ambarvalia: am'bar-vē'li-a¹; äm'bār-vā'li-a²; not am'bar-val'ī-a¹ [festival].

ambary: am-bā'ri¹; äm-bā'ri²; not am'bæ-ri¹ [Fibrous East-Ind. plant].

ambassador: am-bas'ə-dor¹; äm-bās'a-dör²; not am-bas'a-dūr¹.

ambergris: am'har-gris¹; äm'ber-gris²; *erroneously*, am'bar-gris¹. Derived from the Fr. *ambre gris*, gray amber, the *i* retains its native sound as *i* in "police."

Ambert: äñ'bār¹; äñ'bēr² [Fr. town].

ambidextrous: am'bi-deks'trus¹; äm'bi-dēks'trūs²; not am'bi-deks'ter-us² [Able to use both hands equally well].

Ambiorix: am'bi-o-riks¹ or am-bui'o-riks¹; äm'bi-o-riks² or äm-bī'o-riks² [King of the Eburones, 54 B. C.].

Ambols: äñ'bwā¹; äñ'bwä² [Name of two characters in Chapman's play, "The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois"].

Ambolse: äñ'bwāz¹; äñ'bwāz² [Fr. town or cardinal].

Amboyna: am-boi'na¹; äm-bōy'na² [Island in Malaysia]. **Ambolna†.**

Ambracia: am-brē'shi-a¹; äm-brā'shi-a² [Capital of ancient Epirus].

Ambrose: am'brōz¹; äm'brōz² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., D., or Ger., **Ambrosius:** am-brō'zi-us¹; äm-brō'gi-us²; Fr. **Ambroise:** äñ'brwāz¹; äñ'brwāz²; It. **Ambrogio:** am-brō'gi-o¹; äm-brō'gi-ō²; L. **Ambrosius:** am-brō'zi-us¹; äm-brō'zhi-us²; Pg. **Ambrosio:** an-brō'si-o¹; äñ-brō'si-ō²; Sp. **Ambrosio:** am-brō'si-o¹; äm-brō'si-ō².

ambrosia: am-brō'zi-a¹; äm-brō'zhi-a². E., M., & W. am-brō'zi-a¹.

ambrosial: am-brō'zəl¹; äm-brō'zhal². M. am-brō'zi-a¹ or -zi-a¹; W. am-brō'zi-a¹ or -zi-a¹.

ambulacrum: am'biu-lē'krum¹; äm'bū-lā'erūm²; not am'biu-lak'rum¹ [I., a shady walk].

ambulance: am'biu-lən-sēr¹; äm'bū-lan-çēr² [One attached to an ambulance].

ambulate: am'biu-lēt¹; äm'bū-lät².

ambulative: am'biu-lə-tiv¹; äm'bū-la-tiv²; not am'biu-lē'tiv¹.

ambulatory: am'biu-lə-to-ri¹; äm'bū-la-to-ry²; not am'biu-lē'to-ri¹.

ambuscade (n. & v.): am'būs-kād¹; äm'būs-eād² [Ambush].

ambs=ace: amz'ēs¹; ämz'ēç². I., S., & W. emz'ēs¹; M. amz'ēs¹; W. emz'ä¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, drey. ærn: hit. Ice; I=ö; I=e; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

ameba: ə-mī'bə¹; a-mē'ba² [A protozoan].

amebeum: am'ɪ-bī'um¹; ʌm'e-bē'um² [A poem in dialog].

Amedatha: ə-med'ə-thə¹; a-mēd'a-tha² [Bible].

ameer: ə-mīr'¹; a-mēr'² [From the Arabic, *amir*, "ruler"].

Amella: ə-mī'lyə¹; a-mēl'ya² [Feminine personal name]. D. & G. **Amalia**, ə-mā'li-a¹; ʌ-mā'li-a²; F. **Amélie**, ʌ'mē'li-a¹; ʌ'mē'lē'²; It. **Amalia**, ə-mā'li-a¹; ʌ-mā'li-ā²; Pg. & Sp. **Amelia**, ə-mē'li-a¹; ʌ-mē'li-ā².

amellorate: ə-mīl'yo-rēt'¹; a-mēl'yo-rāt'². C. ə-mī'lyə-rēt'¹; E. ə-mī'li-ō-rēt'¹; I. ə-mīl'yor-ēt'¹; M. & Perry (1775), ə-mī'li-o-rēt'¹; S. ə-mīl'yo-rēt'¹; W. ə-mīl'yo-rēt'¹; Wr. ə-mīl'ya-rēt'¹. Of the foregoing only the *Standard* and *W.* agree.

amellorative: ə-mīl'yo-rə-tiv'¹; a-mēl'yo-ra-tiv'²; not ə-mīl'yo-rē'tiv'¹.

amen¹: ē'men'¹ or (*Music*) ā'men'¹; ʌ'mēn'² or (*Music*) ʌ'mēn'².

Amen²: am'en'¹; ʌm'ēn'² [Egypt. name of the sun-god Ammon].

amenable: ə-mī'nə-bl'¹; a-mē'na-bl'²; not ə-men'ə-bl'¹. Compare AMENITY.

amend: ə-mend'¹; a-mēnd'². Compare AMENDE.

amende: ā'mānd'¹; ʌ'mānd'².—**amende honorable** [F.], ā'mānd' ə'ne'-rābl'¹. In most French words the *h* is silent. [Lit., "honorable reparation" or "recantation"].

amenide: ə-men'id'¹; a-mēn'id'² [Pertaining to the god Amen].

amenity: ə-men'i-ti'¹; a-mēn'i-ty'²; not ə-mī'n-i-ti'¹. Compare AMENABLE.

Amenophis: am'ɪ-nō'fis'¹; ʌm'e-nō'fis'² [One of a dynasty of Egyptian kings].

ament: am'ent'¹; ʌm'ent'². *W.* gives ē'ment'¹ as alternative.

amental¹: am'en-tal'¹; ʌm'ēn-tal'² [Bearing aments].

amental²: ə-men'tal'¹; a-mēn'tal'² [Non-mental].

Amenthes: ə-men'chiz'¹; a-mēn'thēs'² [In Egypt. myth, the world of the [dead].

Amentl: ə-men'ti'¹; a-mēn'ti'² [The Egypt. goddess of the world of the dead].

Amergin: əm'ər-gin'¹; ʌm'er-gin'² [In Irish myth, a Milesian or Gaelic bard].

America: ə-mer'i-kə'¹; a-mēr'i-eə'²; not ə-mūr'i-kə'¹—the antepenult is sometimes given the sound of *e* in "over" instead of that of *e* in "pen."

Americus Vespucci: ə-mer'i-kus ves-piū'shū's¹; a-mēr'i-eūs vēs-pū'shūs² [Amerigo Vespucci].

Amerigo Vespucci: ā'mē-rī'gō ves-pū'chī'¹; ʌ'mē-rī'gō vēs-pū'chī'² [It. navigator from whom American continent was named].

Amerindian: am'ər-in'di-ən'¹; ʌm'er-in'di-an'² [American Indian].

Ames: əmz'¹; ʌmz'²; not ē'mes'¹.

[Knights of the Holy Grail].

Amfortas: am-fōr'tas'¹; ʌm-fōr'tūs'² [In Wagner's *Parsifal*, the chief of the

Amhara: am-hā'ra'¹; ʌm-hā'rā'² [Kingdom in Abyssinia].

Amharic: am-har'ik'¹; ʌm-hār'ie'² [The speech of the Abyssinian court].

Amherst: am'ərst'¹; ʌm'erst'². The *h* is silent.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fare; fast; get, prey; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, bōrn;

Ami: ʔ'mai¹; ʔ'mi² [Bible].

amiable: ʔ'mi-ə-bl¹; ʔ'mi-a-bl².

Amice¹: ə-mīs¹; a-mīç² [Feminine personal name].

amice²: am'is¹; ʔm'iç² [Ecclesiastical vestment].

Amicls: a-mī'chīs¹; ʔ-mī'chīs². Commonly mispronounced am'i-sis¹ [It. author].

amid¹: ə-mid¹; a-mīd² [Surrounded by].

amid², amide: am'id¹ or am'uid¹; ʔm'id² or ʔm'id² [Chemical compound].

amidogen: ə-mid'o-jen¹; a-mīd'o-gēn². Compare AMID².

Amlēl¹: ʔ'mi-el¹; ʔ'mi-ēl² [A character in Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel"].

Amlēl²: ʔ'mīl¹; ʔ'mīl² [Swiss scholar].

Amlens: am'i-enz¹ or (Fr.) ʔ'mī'ān¹; ʔm'i-ēns² or ʔ'mī'ān². W. ʔ'myan¹. The pronunciation ʔ'mi-enz¹; ʔ'mi-ēns², sometimes heard, is erroneous [Fr. historic city].

Amina¹: am'i-nə¹; ʔm'i-na² [In the "Arabian Nights," the half-sister of Zobeide].

Amina²: a-mī'na¹; ʔ-mī'nā² [The heroine of Bellini's opera "La Sonnambula"].

Aminadab: ə-min'ə-dab¹; a-mīn'a-dāb² [Bible].

amine¹: am'in¹ or -in¹; ʔm'in² or -in². M. am'ain¹ or, in combination, a-main¹; S. am-in¹ [Chemical compound].

Amine²: am'i-nī¹ or ə-mīn¹; ʔm'i-nē² or a-mīn² [In the "Arabian Nights," the wife of Sidi, in the "History of Sidi Nouman"].

amir: ə-mīr¹; a-mīr². Compare AMEER.

Amish: am'ish¹; ʔm'ish² [Mennonite sect].

Amitabha: am'i-tā'ba¹; ʔm'i-tā'ba² [Sanskrit, "infinite light"; a Buddha of the Mahayana school].

Amital: am'i-tal¹; ʔm'i-tāl² [Douai Bible].

Amttal: am'it'ui¹ or -i'ui¹; a-mīt't² or -a-t² [Bible].

Amizabad: ə-miz'ə-bad¹; a-mīz'a-bād² [Bible, edition of 1611].

AmJerah: ʔm'jə-rā¹; ʔm'jə-rā² [A state of central India].

Amluch: am'luk¹; ʔm'lue² [Seaport in Anglesey].

Ammah: am'a¹; ʔm'a² [Bible].

Ammaus: am'i-us¹; ʔm'a-ūs² [Douai Bible].

Ammedatha: a-med'ə-thə¹; ʔ-mēd'a-tha² [Bible, edition of 1611].

Ammi: am'ui¹; ʔm'i² [Bible].

Ammidol: a-mid'i-oi¹; ʔ-mīd'i-ōi² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Ammidol: am'i-doi¹; ʔm'i-dōi² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔll; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Amiel: am'i-el¹; ʔm'i-ɛl² [Bible].

Amihel: am'i-hel¹; ʔm'i-hɛl² [Douai Bible].

Amihud: ə-mai'hud¹ or am'i-hud¹; a-mi'hud² or ʔm'i-hud² [Bible].

Amihur: am'i-hur¹; ʔm'i-hur² [Bible].

Amminadab: a-min'ə-dab¹; ʔ-mɪn'a-dɒb² [Bible].

Amminadib: a-min'ə-dib¹; ʔ-mɪn'a-dɪb² [Bible].

Ammisaddai: am'i-sad'ai¹ or am'i-sad'i-ai¹; ʔm'i-sɒd'ɪ² or ʔm'i-sɒd'a-ɪ² [Douai Bible].

Ammishaddai: am'i-shad'ai¹ or am'i-shad'i-ai¹; ʔm'i-shɒd'ɪ² or ʔm'i-shɒd'a-ɪ² [Bible].

Amliud: a-mai'ud¹; ʔ-mi'ud² [Douai Bible].

Amimizabad: a-miz'ə-bad¹ or ə-mai'zə-bad¹; ʔ-mɪz'a-bɒd² or a-mi'zə-bɒd² [Bible].

Ammon¹: am'ən¹; ʔm'on² [The Gr. & Rom. name for the Egyptian sun-god Amen].

Ammon²: ʔm'ɒn¹; ʔm'ɒn² [Ger. family name].

Ammoni: am'o-nai¹; ʔm'o-nɪ² [Douai Bible].

ammonia: a-mɒ'ni-ə¹; ʔ-mɒ'ni-a²; *not* am-mɒ'ni-ə¹.

ammoniacal: am'o-nai'ə-kəl¹; ʔm'o-nɪ'a-eal².

Ammonite: am'ən-aɪt¹; ʔm'on-ɪt² [Bible].

Ammonitess: am'ən-aɪt'es¹; ʔm'on-ɪt'es² [Bible].

Ammonoosuc: am'o-nū'suk¹; ʔm'o-nɒ'suɛ² [Rivers in New Hampshire].

amnesia: am-ni'si-ə¹ or -zi-ə¹; ʔm-nɛ'si-a² or -zhi-a² [Loss of memory].

amnesty: *v.* & *n.*: am'nes-tɪ¹; ʔm'nɛs-ty².

amnion: am'm-on¹; ʔm'ni-ɒn² [A membranous sac in mammals, etc.].

amniotic: am'ni-ɒt'ik¹; ʔm'ni-ɒt'ie².

Amnon: am'nən¹; ʔm'nɒn² [Bible].

amœba: ə-mi'hə¹; a-mɛ'ba² [A protozoan. Compare AMEBA].

Amok: ə'mok¹; ʔm'ɒk² [Bible].

amole [Mex.]: a-mɒ'lɛ¹; ʔm'ɒ'lɛ² [A saponaceous root or plant].

Amona: am'o-nə¹; ʔm'o-na² [Douai Bible].

amontillado: a-mon'til-yā'do¹; ʔm'ɒn'tɪl-yā'do². The penultimate is frequently mispronounced -lā' [Sp., a variety of sherry].

Amoret: am'o-ret¹; ʔm'o-rɛt² [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," the wife of Sir Scudamore, & in Fletcher's "Faithful Shepherdess," a shepherdess loved by Perigot].

Amorite: am'o-raɪt¹; ʔm'o-rɪt² [Bible].

Amorrhcan: am'o-rɪ'an¹; ʔm'ɒ-rɛ'an² [Douai Bible].

Amorrhite: am'o-raɪt¹; ʔm'ɒ-rɪt² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gô; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

amortize: a-môr'tiz¹; a-môr'tiz². *W.* -taiz¹.

Amory: æ'mo-ri¹; æ'mo-ry² [English writer of the 18th cent. "The English Rabelais"].

Amos: æ'mos¹ or æ'mas¹; æ'môs² or æ'mos² [Bible].

Amosa: am'o-sæ¹; æm'o-sa² [Douai Bible].

Amoskeag: am-os-keg¹; æm-ôs-këg² [Amerind tribe friendly to the English till 1676].

Amon: æ'mon¹; æ'môn² [Bible].

amour [F.]: a"mûr¹; æ"mûr².

amour propre [F.]: a-mûr' prô'prû¹; æ-mûr' prô'prâ² [Self-esteem].

Amoz: æ'moz¹; æ'môz² [Bible].

amperage: am-pîr'ij¹; æm-për'ag² [Electric current in amperes].

Ampère: æh"pâr¹; æh"pêr² [Fr. physicist].

ampere: am-pîr¹ or (Fr.) æh"pâr¹; æm-pêr² or (Fr.) æh"pêr² [Electrical unit].

Amperian: am-pî'ri-on¹; æm-pê'ri-an² [Pertaining to Ampère].

Amphialus: am-fai'a-lus¹; æm-fi'a-lûs² [In Sidney's "Arcadia," the valorous son of Ceeropia].

Amphiarus: am'fi-a-rû-us¹; æm'fi-a-rû-us² [In Gr. myth, an Argive ruler & hero].

amphictyonic: am-fik'ti-on'ik¹; æm-fle'ty-ôn'ie² [Pertaining to an amphictyony, as the **Amphictyonic league**, a confederacy constituted for the protection of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi and other objects].

amphictyony: am-fik'ti-o-ni¹; æm-fle'ty-o-ny² [Ancient Greek league of peoples for the protection of common interests].

amphigenous: am-fij'i-nus¹; æm-fîg'o-nûs² [Produced on all sides; growing around, as a plant].

amphigonous: am-fîg'o-nus¹; æm-fîg'o-nûs² [Transmitting the characteristics of both parents].

amphimacer: am'fi-mâ'sær¹ or am'fi-mô'sær¹; æm-fîm'a-çer¹ or am'fi-mâ'çer² [In prosody, a foot of three syllables].

First and last being long, middle short, *Amphimacer*

Strikes his thundering hoofs like a proud high-bred racer.

COLERIDGE *Metrical Feet* st. 1.

Amphion: am-fai'on¹; æm-fi'on²; *not* am'fi-on¹, a pronunciation formerly common in London with the middle class.

Amphipolis: am-fip'o-lis¹; æm-fîp'o-lîs² [Bible].

amphisclians: am-fish'enz¹; æm-fîsh'ang²; *not* -i-enz¹ [The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall north or south at different seasons].

amphisclia: am-fish'i-ai¹; æm-fîsh'i-i² [The AMPHISCIANS].

amphitheater, } am'fi-thî'a-tær¹; æm'fi-thê'a-ter². The first syllable of

amphitheatre: } this word should be stressed, but the primary stress falls on the third syllable.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɛ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

amphithecium: am"fi-ʃhɪ'shi-ʊm¹; ʃm"fi-thē'shi-ʊm² [Outer layer of cells in moss].

Amphitrite: am"fi-trai'ti¹; ʃm"fi-tri'te². The sound that should be given to the ultima is that of e in "valley," not that of e in "me." [The goddess of the sea.]

Amphitryon: am-fit'rɪ-ən¹; ʃm-fit'ry-ʊn² [In Gr. myth, the foster-father of Hercules].

amphor: am'fər¹; ʃm'fər²: pl. **amphora,** am'fo-rə¹; ʃm'fo-ra²; not am-fēr^ə¹ [A pitcher or jar].

Amphrysian: am-frɪz'ən¹; ʃm-frɪzh'an² [Pertaining to the Thessalian river Amphrysus, near which Apollo attended cattle].

Amplias: am'pli-as¹; ʃm'pli-ās² [Bible].

ampliation: am'pli-ē'shən¹; ʃm'pli-ā'shon².

ampliative: am'pli-ē-tiv¹; ʃm'pli-ā-tiv²; not am'pli-ə-tiv¹.

Ampliatius: am'pli-ē-tus¹; ʃm'pli-ā-tūs² [Douai Bible].

amplification: am'pli-fi-kē'shən¹; ʃm'pli-fi-eā'shon²; not -fai-kē'shən¹.

amplificative: am'pli-fi-kē'tiv¹; ʃm'pli-fi-eā'tiv²; not am'pli-fi-kə-tiv¹.

amplify: am'pli-fai¹; ʃm'pli-fy².

Amram: am'ram¹; ʃm'rām² [Bible].

Amramites: am'rəm-aits¹; ʃm'ram-its² [Bible].

Amraphel: am'rə-fel¹ or am-rē'fel¹; ʃm'ra-fēl² or ʃm-rā'fēl² [Bible].

Amri: am'rai¹; ʃm'ri² [In Dryden's "Absalom and Achitophel," a sobriquet for Sir Heneage Finch].

amrita: am-rɪ'tə¹; ʃm-rɪ'ta² [In Hindu myth, the ambrosia of immortality].

From the divine *Amrita* tree,
That blesses heaven's inhabitants
With fruits of immortality.

Moore *Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem* st. 11.

amt: ʌmt¹; ʌmt²; not amt¹. Plural **ānter:** emt'ər¹; ɛmt'er² [Dan. or Norw. territorial division].

Amundsen: ʌ'mun-sen¹; ʌ'mʊn-sēn²; not ə-mund'sen¹ [Norw. polar explorer].

Amur: ʌ-mūr¹; ʌ-mʊr² [Rus. government & territory, & river in E. Asia].

Amurath: ʌ'mū-rūt¹; ʌ'mʊ-rūt² [Any one of several sultans of Turkey].

amurea: ə-mūr'kə¹; ə-mūr'ea² [From Gr. *amoryē*, olive-lees].

amusive: ə-miʊ'zɪv¹; ə-mʊ'sɪv². The pronunciation ə-miʊ'sɪv¹, preferred by Walker, and recorded by W., as alternative, is not registered by other dictionaries.

Amy: ɛ'mɪ¹; ʌ'my² [Feminine personal name]. *Fr.*, **Aimée:** ɛ'mē¹; ʌ'mē²; *It.*, **Amata:** ə-mā'ta¹; ʌ-mā'tā².

Amyas: am'ɪ-as¹; ʃm'y-us² [Masculine personal name].

Amyclæan: am'ɪ-klɛ'ən¹; ʃm'y-elē'an² [Pertaining to Amyclæa, ancient Laconian city where, according to tradition, Castor & Pollux—the *Amyclæan* brothers—were born].

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Amycus: am'i-kus¹; äm'y-eüs² [In Gr. myth, king of Bebruces].

Amzi: am'zoi¹ or am'zi¹; äm'zi² or äm'zi². [äm'yl², starchy].

amylaceous: am'i-lē'shus¹; äm'y-lä'shüs² [Pertaining to **amyl**, am'il¹;

ana: ē'nä¹ or an'ä¹; ä'na² or ä'nä², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., E., & I.*, an'ä¹; S., ä'nä¹ [Literary notes, etc.].

Anab: ē'nab¹; ä'näb² [Bible].

Anabaptist: an'a-bap'tist¹; ä'n'a-bäp'tist² [A sect in church history].

anabasis: ə-nab'ə-sis¹; a-näb'a-sis²; *incorrectly* an-ə-bē'sis¹ [A military advance; specif., that of Cyrus, the Younger, as told by Xenophon].

anacharis: ə-nak'ə-ris¹; a-näe'a-ris² [A water-weed].

Anacharsis: an'a-kär'sis¹; ä'n'a-eär'sis² [Scythian philosopher]. [country].

anachorism: ə-nak'o-rizm¹; a-näe'o-rizm² [Something foreign to a

anachronism: ə-nak'ro-nizm¹; a-näe'ro-nizm²; *not* an-ak'rō-nizm¹ [An error in date, as of an event]. [Bolivia].

Anacliche: a'na-clä'chē¹; ä'nä-elä'chē² [Andean mountain peak in

anacialis: ə-nak'lə-sis¹; a-näe'la-sis² [A term in prosody from Gr. *ana*, back, and *klao*, break].

anaclastic: an'a-klas'tik¹; ä'n'a-eläs'tie².

anacoluthia: an'a-ko-liū'thi-ə¹; ä'n'a-eō-lū'thi-a² [A change of form in grammar or rhetoric].

Anacream: ə-nak'ri-on¹; a-näe're-ön²; *not* ə-nak'ri-on¹. The penultimate syllable being unstressed, the vowel is obscured [Gr. lyric poet].

anadrom: an'a-drem¹; ä'n'a-dröm².

anadromous: ə-nad'ro-mus¹; a-näd'ro-müs².

Anadyomene: an'a-dai-om'i-ni¹; ä'n'a-dy-öm'e-nē². The penultimate syllable, being unstressed, is obscure; -i, *not* -i¹ [Aphrodite rising from the sea].

Anael: an'i-el¹; ä'n'a-äl² [Apocrypha].

anæmia, anæmic. See ANEMIA; ANEMIC.

anæsthesia, anæsthetic. See ANESTHESIA; ANESTHETIC.

Anah: ē'na¹ or an'a¹; ä'nä² or ä'nä² [Bible].

Anaharath: ə-nä'hə-rəth¹; a-nä'ha-rath² [Bible].

Anahuac: ə-nä'wak¹; ä-nä'wäe² [Mexican name for ancient kingdom of Mexico].

Anala: an'i-ai'ä¹; ä'n'a-i'a² [Douai Bible].

Analah: an'i-ai'a¹ or ə-nai'a¹; ä'n'a-i'ä² or a-ni'ä² [Bible].

Anak: ē'nak¹; ä'näk² [Bible].

Anakim: an'a-kim¹; ä'n'a-kim² [Bible].

analgesia: an'al-jī'si-ə¹; ä'n'äl-gē'si-a² [Insensibility to pain].

analgetic: an'al-jet'ik¹; ä'n'äl-gēt'ie².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

analog, analogue: an'ə-leg¹; ʌn'a-lŏg² [Anything similar to something else].

analogical: an'ə-lej'i-kəl¹; ʌn'a-lŏg'i-eal².

analogism: ə-nal'o-jizm¹; a-nāl'o-gŏism².

analogous: ə-nal'o-gus¹; a-nāl'o-gŏs² [Resembling].

analogy: ə-nal'o-ji¹; a-nāl'o-gy² [Similarity without identity].

analysis: ə-nal'i-sis¹; a-nāl'y-sŏs²; plural-sŏz²; -sŏs² [Minute examination].

analyst: an'ə-list¹; ʌn'a-lŏst² [One who examines minutely].

Anam: a-nām¹ or an'am¹; ʌ-nām² or ʌn'ām² [Asiatic country].

Anamabo: Same as ANNAMABOE.

Anamelech: ə-nam'i-lek¹; a-nām'e-lŏe² [Bible].

Anamese: an'ə-mŏs¹ or -mŏz¹; ʌn'a-mŏs² or -mŏz² [People of Anam].

Anamim: an'ə-mim¹; ʌn'a-mŏm² [Bible].

Anammelech: ə-nam'i-lek¹; a-nām'e-lŏe² [Bible].

anamnesis: an'am-nŏs¹; ʌn'ām-nŏs² [Reproduction in memory].

anamorphosis: an'ə-mŏr'fo-sis¹; ʌn'a-mŏr'fo-sŏs². Perry (1775) indicated the stress on the antepenult; *E., I. & S.* accent the first and the penultimate syllables, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835) and Craig (1849), recorded an-a-mŏr'fŏ-sŏs² [Gradual change of form].

Anan: ɛ'nan¹; ʌ'nān² [Bible].

ananas: ə-nŏ'nas¹ or ə-nā'nas¹; a-nā'nas² or a-nū'nas². *C.* an-an'əs¹; *E.* & *M.* ən-ɛ'nas¹; *I.* an-ɛ'nas¹ [The pineapple].

Anani: ə-nŏ'ni¹; a-nā'nŏ² [Bible].

Anania: an'ə-nai'ə¹; ʌn'a-nŏ'a² [Douai Bible]. **Ananlah**† [Bible].

Ananias: an'ə-nai'əs¹; ʌn'a-nŏ'as² [Bible; A Hebrew name, meaning "grace of the Lord," occurring in *Acts* v, ix, and xxiii].

Ananiel: ə-nan'i-el¹; a-nān'i-ɛl² [Douai Bible].

anapelratie: an'ə-pai-rat'ik¹; ʌn'a-pŏ-rāt'ie².

anapest: an'ə-pest¹; ʌn'a-pŏst² [A metrical foot in prosody].

anaphora: ə-naf'o-rə¹; a-nāf'o-ra² [Repetition of a word or phrase].

anaphoria: an'ə-fŏ'ri-ə¹; ʌn'a-fŏ'ri-a²; not ə-naf'o-ri-ə¹ [Tendency to turn upward].

anapodictic: an-ap'o-dik'tik¹; ʌn-āp'o-dŏe'tŏe² [Undemonstrable].

anaptoctic: an'ap-tot'ik¹; ʌn-āp-tŏt'ie² [Having lost inflections].

anarch: an'ərək¹; ʌn'are².

anarchic: an-ār'kik¹; ʌn-ār'eie²; not ə-nūr'kik¹.

[wrong].

anarchism: an'ərək-izm¹; ʌn'are-ŏzm² [Theory that all government is

anaseismic: an'ə-sais'mik¹; ʌn'a-sŏs'mie².

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏŏk, bŏŏt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŏll, bŏy; ŏo, ŏem; ɪpk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, but, būrn;

Anastasia: an'äs-tē'shi-ä; än'as-tā'shi-ä² [Feminine proper name].

Anastasilus: an'äs-tē'shi-us¹ or -shus¹; än'as-tā'shi-üs² or -shüs² [Masculine proper name; also, one of several churchmen].

Anath¹: ē'nāth¹; ā'nath [Bible].

Anath²: a-nūt¹; ā-nāt² [In Syrian myth, a war-goddess].

anathema: ā-nath'i-mä¹; a-nāth'e-mä²; not ā-nath'i-mä¹.

anathema maranatha: ā-nath'i-mä mar'ā-nā'thā¹ or -nath'ä¹; a-nāth'e-mä mär'ā-nā'thā² or -nāth'ä² [Bible].

Anathoth: an'ä-thēth¹; än'a-thōth² [Bible].

Anathothia: an'ä-thē-thai'ä¹; än'a-thō-thi'ä² [Douai Bible].

Anathothite: an'ä-thēth-ait¹; än'a-thōth-it² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

anatomical: an'ä-tēm'i-käl¹; än'a-tōm'i-eäl².

anatomy: ā-nat'o-mi¹; ā-nāt'o-my².

anatron: an'ä-trōn¹; än'a-trōn².

anatropous: ā-nat'ro-pus¹; ā-nāt'ro-pūs².

Anaxagoras: an'aks-ag'o-räs¹; än'äks-äg'o-ras². Unstressed "o" before "r" verges toward "ä". [Gr. philosopher].

Anaxilaus: an'aks-i-lē'us¹; än'äks-i-lā'üs² [Pythagorean philosopher].

Anaximander: an'aks'i-man'där¹; än'äks'i-män'där²; not -im-an'där¹ [Gr. philosopher].

Anaximenes: an'aks-im'i-niz¹; än'äks-än'e-nēs² [Gr. philosopher].

Ancæus: an-si'us¹; än-çō'üs² [Gr. myth, a son of Poseidon].

Ancelot: äns'lō¹; änç'lō² [Fr. dramatist or his wife].

ancestor: an'ses-tör¹; än'çēs-tör².

ancestral: an-ses-träl¹; än'çēs'tral²; formerly (1775-1827), an'ses-träl¹.

ancestry: an'ses-tri¹; än'çēs'try².

Anchises: an-kai'siz¹; än-ei'sēs² [In Gr. myth, a Trojan prince, the father of Æneas by Aphrodite].

anchor: an'ker¹; än'eör². The pronunciation an'ker¹ recorded by some lexicographers was not recognized by Walker, in whose day the word was pronounced ank'ur¹. In view of the syllabic division and stress, the "ng" sound (heard in "sing" and "ink") is not indicated here.

Anchovia: an-kō'vi-ä¹; än-eō'vi-ä² [A genus of fish].

anchovy: an-ehō'vi¹; än-chō'vy².

ankylosis: See ANKYLOSIS.

ancien [Fr.]: an'syän¹; än'çyän². See RÉGIME.

ancient: ēn'shent¹; än'shēnt².

ancle: an-sai'li¹; än-ç'i-lē² [In Roman antiquity, a sacred shield].

ancillary: an'si-lē-mi¹; än-ç'i-lä-ry². In the Southern States, an'si-lär¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪə = feud; ɛɪn; ɡo; ʊ = sing; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

Anellon: ʌnˈɛlˈyɒnˈ1; ʌnˈɛlˈyɒnˈ2 [Fr. historian or divine]. [city].

Ancona: ʌn-kōˈnə1; ʌn-eōˈnə2. It., ʌn-kōˈnə1; ʌn-eōˈnə2 [It. province or

Ancrè: ʌnkrˈ1; ʌnerˈ2 [Fr. river tributary of the Somme].

Ancen Riwe: ʌnˈkren riwˈ1; ʌnˈerən rülˈ2 [Lit., "Anchoresses rule," a treatise on rules of monastic life].

and: ʌndˈ1 (formal) or ʌndˈ1 (colloquial); ʌndˈ2 (formal) or ʌndˈ2 (colloquial).

Andalusia: ʌnˈda-lüˈshə1 or (Sp.) ʌnˈda-lüˈtʃiˈa1; ʌnˈda-lüˈsha2 or (Sp.) ʌnˈdül-lüˈtʃiˈa2; C. ʌn-da-lüˈzi-sə [A region in southern Spain].

Andaman: ʌnˈda-manˈ1; ʌnˈda-mänˈ2. Standard and C. accent the first syllable; W. accents the last [Island in Bay of Bengal].

andante: ʌn-dänˈtē1 or ʌn-danˈtī1; ʌn-dänˈtē2 or ʌn-dänˈtē2 [It., moderately slow: a direction in music].

andantino: ʌnˈdan-tiˈno1; ʌnˈdän-tiˈno2 [It., not so slow as *andante*: a direction in music].

Andean: ʌn-diˈən1; ʌn-dēˈan2. C. & M. ʌnˈdi-ən1.

Andermatt: ʌnˈder-matˈ1; ʌnˈder-mätˈ2 [Swiss village; tourist center].

Andernach: ʌnˈder-nachˈ1; ʌnˈder-nähˈ2 [Prussian town].

Andes: ʌnˈdiz1 or (Sp.) ʌnˈdēs1; ʌnˈdēs2 or (Sp.) ʌnˈdēs2 [South American mountain range].

Andocides: ʌn-dosˈi-diz1; ʌn-dōçˈi-dēs2 [An Athenian orator].

Andorra: ʌn-dörˈə1; ʌn-dörˈa2. Often, colloquially, ʌn-dərˈə1 [Republic between France and Spain].

Andover: ʌnˈdo-verˈ1; ʌnˈdo-verˈ2; not ʌn-doˈver1 [Town in Mass. or N. H.].

Andrassy: ʌnˈdra-shī1; ʌnˈdrä-shyˈ2 [Hungarian statesman].

André1: ʌnˈdrē1 or ʌnˈdrē1; ʌnˈdrē2 or ʌnˈdrē2 [Brit. major in American war of the Revolution].

André2: See ANDREW.

Andrea, Andreas: See ANDREW.

Andrée: ʌnˈdrē1; ʌnˈdrē2 [Sw. aeronaut].

andrela: ʌn-droiˈa1; ʌn-driˈa2 [In Gr. antiquities, a public repast].

andreion: ʌn-droiˈen1; ʌn-driˈon2 [In Gr. antiquities, a place, as a building or room, in which andreaia were held].

Andreas. See ANDREW.

Andrew: ʌnˈdrū1; ʌnˈdrū2 [A masculine personal name]. F. & Pg. **André**, ʌnˈdrē1; ʌnˈdrē2; It. **Andrea**, ʌn-dreˈa1; ʌn-dreˈa2; **Andreas**, Dan., ʌn-dresˈ1; ʌn-dresˈ2; D. & Ger., ʌn-dreˈas1; ʌn-dreˈas2; L., ʌnˈdri-as1; ʌnˈdre-as2; Sp., **Andres**, ʌn-dresˈ1; ʌn-dresˈ2.

Androcles: ʌnˈdro-kliz1; ʌnˈdro-elēs2; not ʌn-drokˈlīz1 [Roman slave celebrated by Seneca & others]. Spelled also **Androctus** (-klus1; -elūs2).

androgynous: ʌn-drejˈi-nus1; ʌn-drōçˈy-nūs2.

2: wɛf, dɛ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Andromache: an-drom'ä-kī¹; än-dröm'a-eē² [In Homer's "Iliad," the wife of Hector].

Andromeda: an-drem'i-dä¹; än-dröm'e-da² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Cepheus rescued by Perseus].

Andronicus: an'dro-nai'kus¹; än'dro-ni'eüs². Commonly also an-dren'-i-kus [Bible]. The name of the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy "Titus Andronicus" is invariably pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

Andros: an'dres¹; än'drös² [Eng. governor of New York].

Andvare: and-wä'ri¹; änd-wä'rē² [In Norse myth, a fish-shaped dwarf].

anecdote: an'ek-döt'tij¹; än'ēe-döt'ag². In this, and other like words, the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant: *not* an'ek-döt'tij¹. See below.

anecdotal: an'ek-döt'täl¹; än'ēe-döt'al².

anecdotic: an'ek-döt'tik¹; än'ēe-döt'ie².

anecdotalist: an'ek-döt'tist¹; än'ēe-döt'tist² [One who tells short stories].

Anem: ē'nem¹; ā'nēm² [Bible].

anemia: ä-ni'mi-ä¹; a-nē'mi-ä² [Deficiency of blood].

anemic: ä-ni'mik¹; a-nē'mie². C. & I. a-nem'ik¹.

anemocnemograph: an'i-mo-sai-ni'mo-graf¹; än'e-mo-çi-nē'mo-gräf² [Wind-velocity measuring instrument].

anemograph: ä-nem'o-graf¹; a-nēm'o-gräf² [Automatic wind-recorder].

anemography: an'i-mog'rä-fi¹; an'e-mög'ra-fy². [ment].

anemometer: an'i-mem'i-tär¹; än'e-möm'e-ter² [Wind-measuring instrument].

anemone: ä-nem'o-ni¹; a-nēm'o-ne² [A windflower].

Thy subtle charm is strangely given,
My fancy will not let thee be,—
Then poise not thus 'twixt earth and heaven.
O white *anemone!* ELAINE GOODALE *Anemone*.

anemony: ä-nem'o-ni¹; a-nēm'o-ny² [A variant spelling of preceding].

Anen: ē'nen¹; ā'nēn² [Bible].

Aner: ē'när¹; ā'ner² [Bible].

aneroïd: an'i-reid¹; än'o-röid²; *not* ä-ni'reid¹ [Not using a fluid].

anesthesia: an'es-thi'si-ä¹ or -zi-ä¹; än'ēs-thē'si-ä² or -zhi-ä² [Loss of sen-^{sation}].

anesthetic: an'es-thet'ik¹; än'ēs-thēt'ie².—**anesthetize:** an-es'fhi-täiz¹; än-es'the-tiz².

anethol: an'i-fhöl¹ or -fhel¹; än'e-thöl² or -thöl² [A chemical compound].

Anethothite: an'i-fheth-ait¹; än'e-thöth-it² [Bible].—**Anetothite:** an'i-tefh-ait¹; än'e-töth-it² [Bible].

aneurism, aneurysm: an'yu-rizm¹; än'yu-rigm² [A tumor].

anew: ä-niü¹; a-nü². Often erroneously ä-nü¹; a-nö², due to the misleading use of ö by some phoneticists as a symbol to denote the true diphthongal sound in "few," "new," etc.

Anezeh: ä-nē'ze¹; ä-ng'zē² [An Arab of the Syrian desert].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ä; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊtsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

angelitis: Same as ANGIITIS.

angel: ɛn'jəl¹; ɛn'gəl²; *not* ɛn'jul¹, as heard in some Southern States.

Angeles: ɛŋ'hē-les¹; ɛŋ'hē-lēs² [Chilean city]. See LOS ANGELES.

angelic: an-jel'ik¹; ɛn-gəl'ie².

Angelica: an-jel'i-kə¹; ɛn-gəl'i-ea² [Feminine personal name]. Fr. **Angélique**, ɛn'ʒɛ'lik¹; ɛn'zhɛ'lik²; It. **Angelica**, ɛn-jɛ'li-kū¹; ɛn-gɛ'li-eā².

angelicize: an-jel'i-saiz¹; ɛn-gəl'i-çiz².

Angelina: an'ji-lai'nə¹; ɛn'gɛ-lī'na² [Feminine personal name]. Fr. **Angéline**, ɛn'ʒɛ'lin¹; ɛn'zhɛ'lin²; Ger. **Angelina**, ɛn'gɛ-lī'nā¹; ɛn'gɛ-lī'nā².

Angélique. See ANGELICA.

Angell: ɛn'jəl¹; ɛn'gəl² [Am. family name].

Angelo: an'ji-lo¹; ɛn'gɛ-lo² [Masculine personal name].

angelot: an'ji-lot¹ or (Fr.) ɛn'ʒə-lō¹; ɛn'gɛ-lōt² or (Fr.) ɛn'zhɛ-lō² [Anglo-Fr. coin].

angelus: an'ji-lus¹; ɛn'gɛ-lūs² [L., literally, "angel": a prayer in the Roman Catholic Church].

The *Angelus*, a famous painting by J. F. Millet representing two peasants saying the angelus in the evening twilight. Millet painted the work in 1859 and sold it in 1890 for \$160. . . . It was purchased in 1890 for \$150,000. *New Standard Dictionary.*

Angerboda: ɛŋ'gər-bō'də¹; ɛŋ'gɛr-bō'da² [In Norse myth, a giantess of Utgard].

Angerona: an'ji-rō'nə¹; ɛn'gɛ-rō'na² [In Roman myth, a goddess of silence or suppressed anguish].—**Angeronalla:** an'ji-ro-nā'li-ə¹; ɛn'gɛ-ro-nā'li-a² [A festival held Dec. 21, in honor of Angerona].

Angers: ɛn'ʒɛ¹; ɛn'zhɛ² [Fr. cathedral city].

Angervadil: ɛŋ'er-vū'dil¹; ɛŋ'ɛr-vū'dil² [In Icelandic sagas, Frithiof's sword; literally, "the wader through pain and sorrow"].

Angevln: an'ji-vin¹ or (Fr.) ɛnʒ'vān¹; ɛn'gɛ-vīn² or (Fr.) ɛnʒh'vān². Sometimes, but erroneously, an'ji-vin¹; ɛn'gɛ-vin² [Pertaining to Anjou, a former Fr. province, or the Plantagenets, a family that governed it]. **Angevine².**

angiectasia: an'ji-ek-tē'si-ə¹; ɛn'gi-čɛ-tā'si-a² [Abnormal dilatation of blood vessels].

Anglers: ɛn'ʒyɛ¹; ɛn'zhyɛ². Variant of ANGERS.

anglitis: an'ji-ai'tis¹ or -i'tis¹; ɛn'gi-i'tis² or -i'tis² [Inflammation of a blood vessel].

angina: an'ji-nə¹ or -jai'nə¹; ɛn'gi-na² or -gī'na²; *not* an'jin-ə¹ [L., lit., "choke," "suffocate"].—**anginal:** an'ji-nəl¹ or an-jai'nəl¹; ɛn'gi-nəl² or ɛn-gī'nəl²; *not* an'jin-əl¹.

angina pectoris: an'ji-nə or an-jai'nə pek'to-ris¹; ɛn'gi-na or ɛn-gī'na pek'to-ris²; *not* an'jin-ə¹ [L., neuralgia of the heart].

angiosperm: an'ji-o-spūrm¹; ɛn'gi-o-spɛrm².

Angiosperms are true flowering plants, often bearing bright bells or brilliant clusters of bloom. GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 36 (1879).

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Anglesea, Anglesey: an'gl-si¹; äng'l-sy² [Island off North Wales]. In English proper names, as *Southsea*, *Chertsey*, *ea* and *ey*, derived from Anglo-Saxon, mean respectively, "stream" or "river," and "isle," "islet," or "island." Formerly pronounced to rhyme with *sea* and *key*, these suffixes are now obscured in speech.

Anglet¹: ün'glē¹; äñ'glē² [Fr. town in Basses-Pyrénées].

anglet²: an'glet¹; äñ'glēt² [A small angle or corner].

Angleterre: ün'glē-tār¹; äñ'glē-tēr² [Fr., England].

Anglian: an'gli-en¹; äñ'gli-an² [One of the Angles or pertaining to them].

Anglice: an'gli-si¹; äñ'gli-çe² [Late Latin, in English].

Anglicism: an'gli-sizm¹; äñ'gli-çizm².

Anglin: an'glm¹; äñ'glin² [Canadian family name of Irish origin].

Anglogæa: an'glo-jī'a¹; äñ'glo-ģō'a² [In zoogeography, the Nearectic region].

Angolese: an'go-lis¹ or -liz¹; äñ'ģō-lēs² or -lēš² [An inhabitant of Angola].

Angora: an'gō'ra¹; äñ'ģō'ra²; but more commonly heard, an'gōr'a¹ [1. Vilayet and town in Asiatic Turkey. 2. One of a breed of cats or goats from Angora. 3. Dressgoods of wool from the Angora goat].

Angostura: an'gos-tū'ra¹; äñ'ģos-tū'rū² [Former name of a Venezuelan town (since 1849, Ciudad Bolívar), whence a bark is derived].

Angoulême: an'gū'lēm¹; äñ'ģū'lem² [1. Fr. city, capital of Charente dept. 2. Ducal name of the daughter of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette].

Angro-malnyush: an'gro-main'yūsh¹; äñ'ģro-mIn'yūsh² [Same as *AMRI-MAN*].

anguine: an'gwin¹; äñ'ģwin² [Serpent-like].

anguish: an'gwiš¹; äñ'ģwiš².

angular: an'giu-lər¹; äñ'ģū-lar².

Angus: an'gus¹ or (*Scot.*) āg'us¹; äñ'ģūs² or (*Scot.*) äñ'ūs² [1. In Celtic myth, a god of love. 2. A Scottish earldom. 3. A thane in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*].

Anhalt: an'holt¹; äñ'hält² [Ger. duchy].

anhedonia: an'hi-dō'ni-a¹; äñ'he-dō'ni-a² [Loss of interest in one's personal concerns].

anhelation: an'hi-lē'shon¹; äñ'he-lā'shon² [Panting].

anhidrosis: an'hi-drō'sis¹; äñ'hi-drō'sis² [Deficiency of perspiration].

anhydremia: an'hi-drī'mi-a¹; äñ'hī-drī'mi-a² [Deficiency of serum in the blood].

anhydrous: an-hai'drus¹; äñ'hī'drūs² [Lacking water].

ani: ā'nī¹; ä'nī²; not ē'nai¹ [Braz. cuckoo].

Ania: ā-nai'a¹; a-nī'a² [Douai Bible].

Aniam: ā-nai'am¹; a-nī'am² [Bible].

anil: an'il¹; äñ'il² [Indigo].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nēt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsɪ; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɛɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

anile: an'ɪl¹ or an'ail¹; ʌn'ɪl² or ʌn'ɪl². *Standard & C.* prefer the former; *E., I., M., S., W., & Wr.* the latter [Feeble-minded].

anilin: an'ɪ-lɪn¹; ʌn'ɪ-lɪn². The only form of spelling recognized by *M.* is the following.

aniline: an'ɪ-lɪn¹ or -lɪn¹; ʌn'ɪ-lɪn² or -lɪn². Compare preceding, the more common form.

Anillero: ʊ'nɪl-yē'ro¹; ʌ'nɪl-yē'ro² [One of a Sp. conciliatory party in the revolution of 1823].

Anim: ɛ'nɪm¹; ʌ'nɪm² [Bible].

anima: an'ɪ-mə¹; ʌn'ɪ-mə².

animadversion: an'ɪ-məd-vūr'shən¹; ʌn'ɪ-məd-vēr'shən².

animadvert: an'ɪ-məd-vūrt¹; ʌn'ɪ-məd-vērt².

animalcula: an'ɪ-mal'kiu-lə¹; ʌn'ɪ-məl'eū-lə². Derived from the Latin ANIMALCULUM, of which it is the plural, this word has been mistaken for a singular, having a plural ending in -e. Both forms, **animalcula** as a singular, and **animalculæ** as a plural, are erroneous.

animalcule: an'ɪ-mal'kiūl¹; ʌn'ɪ-məl'eūl². The ultima is sometimes erroneously pronounced -kiū-lɪ.

animalculum: an'ɪ-mal'kiu-lum¹; ʌn'ɪ-məl'eū-lūm². Compare ANIMALCULA.

animalism: an'ɪ-məl-ɪzɪm¹; ʌn'ɪ-mal-ɪzɪm².

animate (v.): an'ɪ-mēt¹; ʌn'ɪ-māt².

animate (a.): an'ɪ-mɪt¹; ʌn'ɪ-mat².

animatism: an'ɪ-mɪ-tɪzɪm¹; ʌn'ɪ-ma-tɪzɪm².

animative: an'ɪ-mē'tɪv¹; ʌn'ɪ-mā'tɪv²; *not* an'ɪ-mɪ-tɪv¹.

anion: an'ɑi-on¹; ʌn'ɪ-ɔn²; *not* an'ɪ-on¹ [In electricity, a negative ION].

anise: an'ɪs¹; ʌn'ɪs²; *not* ʌ-nɪs¹.

anissette: an'ɪ-zet¹; ʌn'ɪ-zēt². *Standard & W.* an'ɪ-set¹ [A cordial made from aniseed].

anistic: ʌ-nɪs'tɪk¹; ʌ-nɪs'tɪe².

anisol: an'ɪ-sōl¹ or -sol¹; ʌn'ɪ-sōl² or -sōl².

anisotrope: an-ɑi'so-trōp¹; ʌn-ɪ'so-trōp².

Anita: ʌ-nɪ'tə¹; ʌ-nɪ'tə² [Sp. feminine personal name; also, a place name].

Anjou: ʌn'ʒu¹; ʌn'ʒy² [Former Fr. province. Compare ANJUEVIN]. The pronunciation an'ʒu, recorded by the dictionaries, is one that the author has never heard.

ankyloblepharon: ʌŋ'ki-lo-blēf'a-rɒn¹; ʌŋ'ki-lo-blēf'a-rən² [Growing together of eyelids].

ankylomele: ʌŋ'ki-lo-mɪ'lɪ¹; ʌŋ'ky-lo-mē'le² [Growing together of fingers or toes].

ankylosis: ʌŋ'ki-lō'sɪs¹; ʌŋ'ky-lō'sɪs² [Union or growing together, as of bone].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

anlaut: ān'laut¹; ān'lout² [Ger., the initial sound of a word].

Ann, { an¹; ān² [Feminine personal name, having variant or diminutive

Anne: { forms **Anna**, **Annetta**, and **Annie**. In Dan., D., Ger., & It.,
Anna: ā'na¹; ā'nā²; Fr., **Anne:** ān¹; ān²; Lat., **Anna:** an'ə¹; ān'a²; Sp., **Ana:** ā'na¹;
ā'nā²].

anna: an'ə¹; ān'a² [British-Indian nickel coin].

Anna: an'ə¹; ān'a² [Bible]. Compare **ANN**.

Annaas: an'i-as¹; ān'a-ās² [Apocrypha].

Annabel: an'ə-bel¹; ān'a-bēl² [Feminine personal name].

Anna Comnena: a-nā' kem-nī'nə¹; ā-nā' eōm-nē'na² [Byzantine princess].

Anna Karenina: a-nā' ka-rē'ni-nə¹; ā-nā' kā-rē'ni-na² [Novel by Tolstoy, and its heroine].

Annaly: an'ə-li¹; ān'a-ly² [English family name].

Annām: a-nām¹ or an'am¹; ā-nān² or ān'ām². Same as **ANAM**.

Annamaboe: ā'na"ma"bō¹; ā'nā"mā"bō² [Br. seaport on Gold Coast, Africa].

Annan: an'an¹; ān'ān² [Scot. seaport].

Anna Perenna: an'ə pi-ren'ə¹; ān'a pe-rēn'a² [In Roman myth, goddess of springtime].

Annapolis: a-nap'o-lis¹; ā-nāp'o-lis². Do not obscure the first syllable.
[Capital of Maryland.]

Annar: ā'nar¹; ā'nār²; *not* an'nər¹ [In Norse myth, the spouse of Night].

Annas: an'əs¹; ān'as² [Bible].

Annatom: an'ə-tom¹; ān'a-tōm² [An island of New Hebrides group].

annatto: a-nat'to¹; ā-nāt'to² [A yellowish-red dye].

Anne Arundel: an ə-run'del¹; ān a-rūn'dēl² [County of Maryland]. Compare **ARUNDEL**.

Annecy: ān'si¹; ān'çy²; *not* an'si¹ [Fr. town].

Anne of Gelerstein: an gai'er-stain¹; ān gī'er-stīn² [Novel by Scott and its heroine].

annerodite: a-ner'o-dait¹; ā-nēr'o-dit² [Mineral from Anneröd, Norway].

Annetta. See **ANN**.

annex (v.): a-neks¹; ā-nēks²; *not* an-neks¹. Compare the following.

annex (n.): a-neks¹ or an'eks¹; ā-nēks² or ān'ēks². *I., S., & Wr.*, an-neks¹.

Annlās: an'i-əs¹; ān'i-as² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Annie Laurie: an'i lō'ri¹; ān'i lū'ri² [Title and subject of a Scot. ballad].

annihilate: a-nai'hi-lēt¹; ā-nī'hi-lāt²; *not* -hil-ēt¹, *nor* -hi-lēt¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fōrn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɕhin; ɡo; ʊ = sing; ʕhin, this.

annihilative: a-naɪ'hi-lə-tiv¹; ʌ-nɪ'hi-lə-tiv²; *not* a-naɪ'hi-lē'tiv¹.

Annis: an'is¹; ʌn'is² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

anno Domini: an'o dom'i-nai¹; ʌn'o dɔm'i-nɪ² [L., "in the year of the Lord"].

anno Hegiræ: an'o hej'i-rɪ¹; ʌn'o hɛg'i-rē² [L., "in the year of the Light"].

annotate: an'o-tēt¹; ʌn'o-tāt² [To make notes].

annotative: an'o-tə-tiv¹; ʌn'o-ta-tiv²; *not* an'o-tē'tiv¹.

Annot Lyle: an'ət laɪl¹; ʌn'ot lɪl² [The heroine of Scott's "Legend of Montrose"].

annuaire [Fr.]: ʌn'nyu'ār¹; ʌn'nyu'âr² [An annual].

annulose: an'yu-lɔs¹; ʌn'yu-lɔs²; *E.* an-niū-lɔs¹; *I.* an'niū-lɔs¹; *M.* an-yu-lɔs¹; *S.* an'niū-lɔz¹; *Wr.* an-a-lɔs¹ [Ringed].

annunciate: a-nun'shi-ēt¹ or a-nun'si-ēt¹; ʌ-nūn'shi-āt² or ʌ-nūn'çi-āt²; *E.* an-nun'si-ēt¹; *S. & Wr.* ʌn-nun'shi-ēt¹. Compare PRONUNCIATION. There is some evidence that the second pronunciation is gaining favor notwithstanding the following note:

When *c* comes after the accent, either primary or secondary, and is followed by *ea*, *ta*, *te*, *to*, or *eous*, it takes the sound of *sh*; thus *ocean*, *social*, *Phocion*, *saponaceous*, *fascination*, etc.

WALKER A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, note 557.

annunciation: a-nun'si-ē'shən¹; ʌ-nūn'çi-ā'shon²; *C.* a-nun-shi-ē'shən¹; *E.* ʌn-nun-si-ē'shun¹; *I.* ʌn-nun'si-ē'shən¹; *S.* ʌn-nun'shi-ē'shun¹; *Wr.* ʌn-nun-shi-ē'shən¹.

annunciative: a-nun'si-ə-tiv¹; ʌ-nūn'çi-a-tiv²; *not* a-nun'si-ē'tiv¹.

annunciator: a-nun'si-ē'tor¹; ʌ-nūn'çi-ā'tɔr²; *Standard, C., W.,* a-nun'shi-ē'tor¹.

Annunzio (Gabriele d'): ʌn-nun'dzi-ɔɪ¹; ʌn-nun'dzi-ɔɪ² [It. dramatist]. Compare GABRIEL.

annus: an'us¹; ʌn'ʊs² [L., year].—**annus mirabilis:** mi-rab'i-lis¹; mi-rāb'i-lɪs²; *not* mir-ab'il-is¹ [L., wonderful year].

Annuus: an'yu-us¹; ʌn'yu-ʊs² [Apocrypha].

Annweiler: ʌn'vai-lər¹; ʌn'vɪ-lər² [Bavarian town].

anodal: an'ɔ-dəl¹; ʌn'ɔ-dal².

anode: an'ɔd¹; ʌn'ɔd² [Electrical term].

anodic: an-ɔd'ɪk¹; ʌn-ɔd'ie².

anodon: an'o-don¹; ʌn'o-dɔn² [Toothless fresh-water mussel].

anodontia: an'o-don'shi-ə¹; ʌn'o-dɔn'shi-a² [Lack of teeth].

anodyne: an'o-duin¹; ʌn'o-dɪn² [Soothing agent].

anodynin: a-nod'i-nɪn¹; ʌ-nɔd'y-nɪn² [A febrifuge].

anoesis: an'o-ɪ'sis¹; ʌn'o-ɔ'sis² [Absence of cognition].

anoetic: an'o-et'ɪk¹; ʌn'o-ēt'ie² [Unthinkable].

anogen: an'o-jen¹; ʌn'o-ɡɛn² [Plant growing upward].

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bɔk, bɔt; fʌl, rʌl, cʌre, bʌt, bʌrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʕhin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

anol: an'ôl¹ or -ôl¹; ăn'ôl² or -ôl² [Chemical].

anomal: a-nô'mal¹; a-nô'măl² [An anomalous word].

anomall-: a-nom'a-l¹; a-nôm'a-li² [Fr. Lat. *anomalus*, irregular].

anomalism: a-nom'a-lizm¹; a-nôm'a-lîzm². So also accent the second syllable in *anom'allst*.

anomalous: a-nom'a-lus¹; a-nôm'a-lŭs².

anomic: a-nom'ik¹; ă-nôm'ie².

anomy: an'o-mi¹; ăn'o-my².

anonym: an'o-nim¹; ăn'o-nŭm².

anonymous: a-non'i-mus¹; a-nôn'y-mŭs².

Anopheles: a-nôf'i-liz¹; a-nôf'e-lĕs² [A genus of mosquitoes].

Anos: ănos¹; ănôs² [Apocrypha].

another: an-uth'ər¹; ăn-ôth'er². Altho this pronunciation is recorded by the dictionaries as in preferred use, that most frequently heard is a-nuth'ər¹.

Anoura: a-nŭ'rē¹; a-nŭ'ra². Same as ANURA.

Ansbach: ăns'băh¹; ăns'băh² [Bavarian city].

anschauung: ăn'shau-ŭŋ¹; ăn'shou-ŭŋ² [Ger., sense perception].

Anselm: an'selm¹; ăn'sĕlm² [Masculine personal name]. **Ansel†.**

anserine: an'sər-in¹ or -in¹; ăn'ser-in² or -in².

Anstruther: an'struth-ər¹ or an'stər¹; ăn'strŭth-er² or ăn'stər² [Scot. town]. The pronunciation of many place names is now being made to conform to the spelling.

The substitution which is now going on of the full sound of *Clarendon* for *Claster*, and of *Anstruther* for *Anster* . . . simply typifies what is taking place elsewhere in numerous cases. THOMAS H. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. II, p. 203. [II. 1904.]

answer: an'sər¹; ăn'ser². The *w* now silent in this word, which we derive from AS. *andswaru* (noun), a reply, was formerly pronounced, even as it is to-day in the word *sugar*.

ant: ant¹; ănt²; *not* ant¹. The pronunciation ănt, used by some persons, is a modern affectation. Compare AUNT; HAUNT.

ant', ant: ănt¹ or ănt¹; ănt² or ănt². [Contraction for "are not" accepted (1) as an Eng. idiom since 1706; (2) as a colloquialism for "am not" since 1737.]

Antæus: an-tĕ'us¹; ăn-tŭ's² [In Gr. myth, a son of Neptune].

antanaclasis: ant'a-nak'la-sis¹; ant'a-nă'e'la-sĭs² [In rhetoric, the repetition of a word in a different sense].

Antananarivo: ăn'ta-nă'nă-rĭ'vo¹; ăn'ta-nă'na-rĭ'vo² [Capital of Madagascar].

antaphrodisiac: ant-ăf'ro-diz'i-ak¹; ănt-ăf'ro-dĭs'i-ăe² [A check to sexual desire].

Antar: ăn'tăr¹; ăn'tăr² [Arab romance about a warrior of the same name].

antarchism: ant'ar-kizm¹; ănt'ăr-eĭzm².

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fāre, făst, whăt, ăll; mĕ, gĕt, prĕy, fĕrn; hĭt, lee; I=ă; I=ĕ; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

antaretic: ant-ärk'tik¹; änt-äre'tie²; *not* ant-är'tik¹. Spelled *antariyk* by Mandeville in 1366, *antartik* by Chaucer in 1391, and *antartique* by Blundevil in 1594, this word was formerly pronounced as spelled—without the medial *c*. Robert Recorde, in his "Castle of Knowledge" (1556) p. 27, used the form *Antartike*, but wrote of "the Arcticke circle" on the same page. Holland first introduced the form *Antartike* in his translation of Pliny's "Natural History" printed in 1601. The medial *c* has been indicated as pronounced by every lexicographer since 1721, when Bailey's dictionary was published.

Antartogea: ant-ärk'to-jī'ə¹; änt-äre'to-gē'a² [In zoogeography, a division of the earth's surface].

Antares: an-tē'rīz¹; äñ-tā'rēs² [A star in the constellation Scorpio].

antasthmatic: ant'az-mat'ik¹; änt'äs-mät'tie². *C. & I.* ant-ast-mat'ik¹; *E.* an-tas-mat'ik¹; *M.* ant-asth-mat'ik¹; *Wr.* ant-ast-mat'ik¹.

anteclan: an-tī'shən¹; äñ-tē'shan².

antediluvial: an'ti-di-lū'vī-əl¹; äñ'te-di-lū'vī-əl². *E. & S.* an-te-di-lū'vī-əl¹; *I.* an'ti-di-lū'vī-əl¹; *M.* an'ti-di-lū'vī-əl¹; *Wr.* an'ti-di-lū'vī-əl¹.

antelope: an'ti-lōp¹; äñ'te-lōp²; *not* ant'i-lōp¹.

antennule: an-ten'yul¹; äñ-tē'n'yul²; *not* an-ten'nul¹ [Small antenna].

Antenor: an-tī'nōr¹; äñ-tē'nōr² [1. Athenian sculptor. 2. A Trojan who counseled the return of Helen to her husband].

antependium: an'ti-pen'di-um¹; äñ'te-pēn'di-ūm² [Altar-covering].

antepenult: an'ti-pi-nult'¹; äñ'te-pe-nult'²; *E.* an-te-pen-ult'¹; *I.* an'ti-pi-nult'¹; *M.* an'ti-pi-nult'¹; *S.* an'te-pe-nult'¹; *W.* an'ti-pi'nult¹; *Wr.* an-ti-pi-nult'¹. The pronunciation an'ti-pi'nult¹ is not supported by modern usage, which obscures the penultimate syllable and places the accent on the final one.

anteri: äñ'te-rī¹; äñ'tē-rī² [In Egypt, a reciter of romances]. Compare ANTAB.

anthela: an-θī'lā¹; äñ-thē'lā² [In botany, inflorescence].

anthellicine: ant-hel'i-sin¹; änt-hēl'i-çin² [Pertaining to the antihelix].

anthellon: ant-hī'l-on¹; änt-hē'lī-on². *C.* ant-hī'l-on¹; *E. & M.* an-θī'lī-on¹; *I.* ant-hī'lī-on¹.

anthemion: an-θī'mi-on¹; äñ-thē'mi-on²; *not* an-θē'mi-en¹ [Floral ornament in Gr. decoration].

Anthesteria: an'thes-tī'ri-ə¹; äñ'thēs-tē'ri-ə² [In Gr. antiquities, a three days' festival in honor of Dionysos].

Anthony, { an'to-nī¹; äñ'to-ny² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., D.,

Antony: { Ger., & Sw. **Anton:** ān'ten¹; äñ'tōn²; Fr. **Antoine:** āñ'-twān¹; äñ'twān²; It., Pg., & Sp. **Antonlo:** an-tō'nī-ō¹; äñ-tō'nī-ō².

Anthony²: an'thō-nī¹; äñ'thō-ny². Susan Brownwell [American reformer].

Anthothijah: an'tho-θai'ja¹; äñ'tho-thī'jā² [Bible (R. V.)].

anthracene: an'thrā-sin¹; äñ'thra-çēn² [Chemical product].

anthraces (*pl.* of **anthrax**): an'thrā-siz¹; äñ'thra-çēs²; *not* an-θrē'siz¹.

anthracia: an-θrē'shī-ə¹; äñ-thrā'shī-ə² [Disease characterized by ulcers].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʉl, eʊr, bʉt, bʉrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

anthracite: an'thrə-scit¹; än'thra-çit² [Hard coal].

anthracnose: an-thrak'nōs¹; än-thræ'nōs² [Plant disease].

anthropoid: an'thro-poid¹; än'thro-pōid². *E.* an-thrō'poid¹; *S.* an'thrō-poid¹ [Manlike].

anthropometry: an'thro-pom'i-tri¹; än'thro-pöm'e-try².

anthropomorphic: an'thro-po-mōr'fik¹; an'thro-po-mōr'fie². *E.* an'thrō-po-mōr'fik¹; *I.* an'thrō-pō-mōr'fik¹; *M.* an-thrō'po-mōr'fik¹; *S.* an'thrō-pō-mōr'fik¹.

anthromorphosis: an'thro-po-nōr'fo-sis¹; än'thro-po-mōr'fo-sis². *C.* an'thro-po-mōr-fō'sis¹; *M. & W.* an'thro-po-mor-fō'sis¹.

anthropophagi: an'thro-pof'ə-jai¹; än'thro-pōf'a-çī². The reference commonly attributed to Shakespeare is erroneous. In his play "The Tragedie of Othello, the Moore of Venice" (act 1, sc. 3, l. 143) he wrote: "... the Cannibals that each others ate, The Antrophagus." (See First Folio Edition, 1623.) In an earlier edition (1604) the word is spelled *antrophague*.

anti-: an'ti-¹; än'ti-² [A Gr. preposition used for (1) against; (2) opposed to; (3) instead of; (4) opposite to, etc., and a regular English formative with the same meanings].

antialbumose: an'ti-al-biū'mōs¹; än'ti-äl-bū'mōs². *C.* an'ti-al-biū'mōs¹; *W.* an'ti-al'biu-mōs¹.

antibechic: an'ti-bi'kik¹; än'ti-bē'eie² [Cough remedy].

Antibes: än'tib'¹; än'tib'² [Fr. town].

antibiont: an'ti-bui'ont¹; än'ti-bi'ont² [An organism in biology].

antibiotic: an'ti-bui-ot'ik¹; än'ti-bi-öt'ie² [Against life].

anticachectic: an'ti-ka-kek'tik¹; än'ti-ca-cē'e'tie² [A curative for malnutrition].

antichresis: an'ti-krī'sis¹; än'ti-erē'sis² [Use of property in lieu of interest, as on a mortgage].

Antichrist: an'ti-kraist¹; än'ti-erist² [Opponent of Christ (See 1 John, ii, 18)].

anticipate: an-tis'i-pēt¹; än-tiç'i-pūt². Also **anticipated** (-pēt'ed¹; -pūt'-ēd²); **anticipating** (-pēt'iq¹; -pūt'ing²); but **anticipation, anticipative** are accented on the penultimate syllable, -pē'shən¹; -pā'shən²; -pē'tiv¹; -pā'tiv².

anticous: an-tai'kus¹; än-ti'eūs² [Facing inward, as an anther].

anticyclle: an'ti-sik'lk¹; än'ti-çye'lie² [Term in mathematics].

anticyclone: an'ti-sai'klōn¹; än'ti-çy'elōn² [Term in meteorology].

antidromy: an-tid'ro-mi¹; än'ti-d'ro-my²; *not* an'ti-drō'mi¹ [Change in the ascending growth of spirals of leaves].

Antietam Creek: an-ti'təm krik¹; än'ti'tam erēk² [Stream in Pa. & Md.; scene of great battle Sept. 16 & 17, 1862].

antifebrile: an'ti-feb'ril¹; än'ti-fēb'ril² [A febrifuge].

antifermentative: an'ti-fer-men'ta-tiv¹; än'ti-fer-mēn'ta-tiv²; *not* -tē'tiv¹.

antigene: an'ti-jīn¹; än'ti-gēn² [Collective name for substances capable of causing the formation of antibodies in the system].

2: art, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn, hit, lee; ī = ē; ī = ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlɪ = out; ɔɪ = out; ɔɪ = feud; ɔɪ = chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, ʒɪn.

antigeny: an-tij'i-ni¹; ʌn-tig'e-ny² [Structural differences of individuals of different sexes]. Note accentuation of preceding.

Antigone: an-tig'o-ni¹; ʌn-tig'o-ne² [1. In Gr. myth, a daughter of Œdipus & Jocasta. 2. The heroine of Sophocles's tragedy "Antigone & Œdipus"].

Antigonish: an'ti-go-nish¹; ʌn'ti-go-nish² [District and city in Nova Scotia].

Antigonus: ʌn-tig'o-nus¹; ʌn-tig'o-nus² [Ruler of Asia; the "Cyclops" or one-eyed general of Alexander; fl. 382-301 B. C.].

Antigua: an-ti'gə or -gwa¹; ʌn-ti'gə or -gwa²; not an-ti'gwa¹ [Island of Leeward group].

antihydrotic: an'ti-hi-drot'ik¹; ʌn'ti-hi-dröt'ie² [Deficient in or reducing perspiration].

Anti-Lebanon: an'ti-leb'a-non¹; ʌn'ti-leb'a-nön² [Mountain range in Palestine].

Anti-Libanus: an'ti-lib'a-nus¹; ʌn'ti-lib'a-nüs². Same as ANTI-LEBANON.

antilegomena: an'ti-li-gom'i-na¹; ʌn'ti-le-göm'e-na² [Biblical books whose place in the New Testament canon were disputed].

Antillean: an'ti-li'an¹; ʌn'ti-lē'an² [Pertaining to the Antilles].

Antilles: an-ti'l'iz¹; ʌn-ti'l'iz²; Fr. ʌn'ti'l'iz¹; ʌn'ti'l'iz² [The West Indian islands except the Bahamas].

Antilochus: an-ti'l'o-kus¹; ʌn-ti'l'o-eüs² [In Gr. myth, the avenger of Achilles].

antilogous: an-ti'l'o-gus¹; ʌn-ti'l'o-güs².

antilogy: an-ti'l'o-ji¹; ʌn-ti'l'o-gy² [A self-contradiction].

antelope: an-ti'l'o-pi¹; ʌn-ti'l'o-pe². Compare ANTELOPE.

antimony: an'ti-mo-ni¹; ʌn'ti-mo-ny²; not an'tim-ō-ni¹ [A metallic element].

antimony: an-tin'o-mi¹; ʌn-tin'o-my². E. an-tin'am-i¹; I. & S. an'ti-no-mi¹; W. an'ti-no-mi¹.

Antinous: an-tin'o-us¹; ʌn-tin'o-üs² [In classic myth, the first suitor of Penelope; killed by Clytemnestra].

Antioch: an'ti-ok¹; ʌn'ti-ōe² [Bible: former capital of Syria].

Antiochia: an'ti-ō'ki-a¹; ʌn'ti-ō'ei-a² [Apocrypha].

Antiochians: an'ti-ō'ki-anz¹; ʌn'ti-ō'ei-angz² [Apocrypha].

Antiochis: an-tai'o-kis¹; ʌn-ti'o-eis² [Apocrypha].

Antiochus: an-tai'o-kus¹; ʌn-ti'o-eüs²: the o as in "obey", not as in "no" [Apocrypha: one of two Syrian kings].

Antiope: an-tai'o-pi¹; ʌn-ti'o-pe²; not -ō-pi¹. [In Gr. myth, a princess of Thebes].

Antioquia: ʌn'ti-o-ki'a¹; ʌn'ti-o-ki'ä² [Dept. and city of Colombia].

Antipas: an'ti-pas¹; ʌn'ti-päs²; not an'tip-as¹ [Bible].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, eʃr, bʌt, bʌrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʒɪn, ʒɪn.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Antipasch: an'ti-pask¹; än'ti-päse²; not an'ti-pash¹ [Sunday after Easter].

Antipater: an-tip'a-tär¹; än-tip'a-ter² [Regent of Macedonia, 4th cent. B. C. Apocrypha].

antipathetic: an'ti-pä-thet'ik¹; än'ti-pa-thët'ie².

antipathic: an'ti-pä-th'ik¹; än'ti-päth'ie².

antipathist: an-tip'a-thist¹; än-tip'a-thist².

antipathy: an-tip'a-thi¹; än-tip'a-thy².

Antipatris: an-tip'a-tris¹; än-tip'a-tris² [Bible].

antipedal: an-tip'i-däl¹; än-tip'e-däl²; not an'ti-ped'al¹, nor -pi'däl¹.

Antipedobaptist: an'ti-pi'do-bap'tist¹; än'ti-pi'do-bäp'tist² [One of an Anabaptist sect in 16th cent. church history].

antiperistasis: an'ti-pi-ris'tä-sis¹; än'ti-pe-ris'tä-sis² [Rhetorical term].

Antipatros: an-tip'a-tros¹; än-tip'a-trös² [Gr., Antipater].

Antipholus: an-tif'o-lus¹; än-tif'o-lüs² [In Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," the twin brothers Menoeus].

antiphon: an'ti-fon¹; än'ti-fön² [A response].

antiphonal: an-tif'o-näl¹; än-tif'o-näl²: o as in "obey", not as in "no."

antiphrasis: an-tif'rä-sis¹; än-tif'ra-sis² [Irony].

antipodal: an-tip'o-däl¹; än-tip'o-däl².

antipode: an'ti-pöd¹; än'ti-pöd².

antipodean: an-tip'o-di'an¹; än-tip'o-dē'an²; not an-ti-pö-di'an¹, nor an-ti-pö-di-än¹.

antipodes: an-tip'o-diz¹; än-tip'o-dēs² [Region on the opposite side of the earth]. Enfield, in 1807, indicated an'ti-pödz¹ and Webster followed him (1828). Walker (*Crit. Pronouncing Dict.* s. v.) says:

The word is pure Latin, and when we adopt such words into our own language, we seldom alter the accent. If, indeed, the singular of this word were in use like *satellite*, then we ought to form the plural regularly, and pronounce it in three syllables only; but, as it is always used in the plural, and is perfect Latin, we ought to pronounce it in four.

To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are singular and odd;
What other men dislike is sure to please.
Of all mankind, these dear antipodes;
Through pride, not malice, they run counter still,
And birth-days are their days of dressing ill."

YOUNG *Lane of Fame*.

antipolo: än'ti-pö'lo¹; än'ti-pö'lo²; not an'ti-pö'lo¹ [The breadfruit tree of the Philippine Islands].

antipyretic: an'ti-pai-ret'ik¹; än'ti-py-rët'ie² [A medicine that allays

antipyrin, } an'ti-pai'rin¹; än'ti-py'rin² [A chemical used as an anti-
antipyrine: } pyretic].

antiquarian: an'ti-kwē'ri-an¹; än'ti-kwä'ri-an².

[kwä-ri¹.

antiquary: an'ti-kwē-ri¹; än'ti-kwä-ry². In some Southern States, an'ti-

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ä; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

antiquated: an'ti-kwēt'ed¹; ʔn'ti-kwāt'əd².

antique: an-tik'¹; ʔn-tik'²: the accepted standard pronunciation for the past 150 years.

It was formerly pronounced according to English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dict. of the English Language* (1755), s. v. *antique*.

Antique: an-ti'kē¹; ʔn-ti'kē² [Province in Panay, P. I.].

antiquist: an'ti-kwist¹ or an-tik'ist¹; ʔn'ti-kwist² or ʔn-tik'ist². *C.* an-ti'kist¹.

antiscians: an-ti'sh'ənz¹; ʔn-ti'sh'ənz² [People dwelling on the same meridian on opposite sides of the equator].

anti-Semite: an'ti-sem'ait¹; ʔn'ti-sēm'it² [One opposed to the Semites or Jews].

Antisthenes: an-tis'thī-niz¹; ʔn-tis'the-nēs² [Gr. philosopher of 4th cent.].

antithesis: an-ti'thī-sis¹; ʔn-ti'th'e-sis² [Direct contrary].

antitoxin: an'ti-toks'mi¹; ʔn'ti-tōks'in² [A defensive proteid]. **antitoxine**‡.

Antium: an'shi-um¹; ʔn'shi-ūm² [Ancient city of Latium]

Antivari: ʔn'ti-vā-rī¹; ʔn'ti-vā-rī² [City of Montenegro].

antœcians: an-ti'shənz¹; ʔn-tē'shənz² [Same as ANTECIANS].

Antoine: ʔn'twān¹; ʔn'twān². See ANTHONY.

Antoinette: ʔn'twā'net¹; ʔn'twā'nēt² [Fr. feminine personal name].

Antommarchi: ʔn-tom-mār'ki¹; ʔn-tōm-mār'ei² [It. surgeon who attended Napoleon on St. Helena].

Anton: an'ton¹; ʔn'ton² [Masculine personal name]. Compare ANTHONY.

Antonla: an-tō'ni-ə¹; ʔn-tō'ni-ə² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Antonler** ʔn'tō'ni¹; ʔn'tō'nē²; Ger. **Antonie:** an-tō'm-ə¹; ʔn-tō'ni-ə²; It. & Sp.

Antonina: ʔn'tō-ni'na¹; ʔn'tō-ni'ni². Compare ANTOINETTE.

Antonine: an'to-nai'n¹; ʔn'to-nin² [Pert. to Antoninus].

Antoninus: an'to-nai'nus¹; ʔn'to-ni'nūs² [Two Roman emperors, A. D. 138-180].

Antonio: an-tō'mi-ə¹; ʔn-tō'ni-ə² [Masculine personal name].

antonomasia: an'to-no-mē'zi-ə¹; ʔn'to-no-mā'zhi-ə². *C.* an-tən-o-mē'zi-ə¹; *E.* an-ton-o-mē'zi-ə¹; *I.* an-tō'nō-mē'zi-ə¹; *M.* an'to-no-mē'zi-ə¹; *W.* an-to-nē-mē'zi-ə¹ [Substitution of one name, title, etc., for another].

Antony: See under ANTHONY.

Antothijah: an'to-thai'ja¹; ʔn'to-thi'jā² [Bible].

Antothite: an'to-th-ait¹; ʔn'tōth-it² [Bible].

Antraigues: ʔn'trēg¹; ʔn'trūg² [Fr. diplomatist].

Antrobus: an'tro-bus¹; ʔn'tro-būs² [Eng. family name].

Antum: ʔn'tūm¹; ʔn'tūm² [In Babylon. myth, consort of Anu].

Anu: ā'nū¹; ʔn'ny² [In Babylon. myth, god of the heavens].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊr; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Anub: ẽ'nub¹; ẽ'nüb² [Bible].

Anubis: ẽ-niũ'bis¹; a-nũ'bis² [Egypt. god, guardian of the dead].

Anukit: ẽ-nũ'kit¹; ẽ-nũ'kit² [In Egypt. myth, Libyan goddess].

Anunaki: ẽ'nu-nũ'ki¹; ẽ'nũ-nũ'ki² [In Babylon. myth, earth demons].

Anura: ẽ-niũ'rã¹; a-nũ'ra² [In zool., an order of tailless amphibians].

Anus: ẽ'nus¹; ẽ'nũs² [Apocrypha].

Anvers (Fr.): ẽn'vãr¹; ẽn'vẽr² [Antwerp].

Anversian: ẽn-vũr'shẽn¹; ẽn-vẽr'shã² [Pertaining to Antwerp (Anvers)].

Anversols (Fr.): ẽn'vãr'swã¹; ẽn'vẽr'swã² [A native of Antwerp].

anxiety: ẽn-zã'i-tĩ¹; ẽn-zĩ'e-ty².

anxious: ẽn'k'shus¹; ẽn'k'shũs².

any: ẽn'y¹; ẽn'y². William Perry, in the *Royal Standard Diet*. (Edinburgh, 1775), records ẽ'ni¹ and ẽn'y¹ as in use. In this respect he followed Buchanan, but these pronunciations have not been accepted as standard for at least a century.

anywhere: ẽn'y-hwãr¹; ẽn'y-hwẽr². Notwithstanding a tendency in England to drop the h in such words as *what*, *when*, *where*, etc., Murray indicates it in compounds.

aorist: ẽ'o-rĩt¹; ẽ'o-rĩt² [Gr. tense expressing past action].

Aolfe: ẽ'fã¹; ẽ'fẽ² [One of two maidens in Irish myth].

Aoki: ẽ'o-ki¹; ẽ'o-ki² [Jap. diplomat].

Aonia: ẽ'o-nĩ-a¹; ẽ'o-nĩ-a² [Polit. div. of Greece].

Aorangi: ẽ'o-rũn'gĩ¹; ẽ'o-rũn'gĩ² [A mountain in New Zealand].

aorta: ẽ-õr'tã¹; ẽ-õr'tã² [The great artery of the circulatory system].

aoudad: ẽ'ũ-dãd¹; ẽ'ũ-dãd² [The argali: incorrect form]. Compare AUDAD.

aourah: ẽ-au'ra¹; ẽ-au'rã² [Ar., a fish allied to the pilot-fish].

Apache: ẽ-pãch'ĩ¹; ẽ-pãch'e²; W. ẽ-pã'chẽ¹ [Amerind tribe].

apagoge: ẽp'ã-gõ'jĩ¹; ẽp'ã-gõ'gẽ².

Apame: ẽpẽ'mĩ¹ or ẽp'ẽ-mĩ¹; ẽ-pã'mẽ² or ẽp'ã-mẽ² [Apocrypha].

Apamea: ẽp'ẽ-mĩ'ẽ¹; ẽp'ã-mẽ'a² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

Apam Napat: ẽ'pãm na-pãt'¹; ẽ'pãm nã-pãt'² [In Per. myth, the god of the waters].

Apassha: ẽ'pa-õ'shã¹; ẽ'pã-õ'shã² [In Per. myth, the demon of drought].

aparejo: ẽ'pa-rẽ'ho¹; ẽ'pã-rẽ'ho²; not ẽ'pã-rẽ'jõ¹ [Pack-saddle].

aparithmesis: ẽp'ẽ-rĩth-mĩ'sĩs¹; ẽp'ã-rĩth-mẽ'sĩs². (I. ẽp-ũ-rĩth-mĩ'sĩs¹ [Enumeration of parts].

Apelles: ẽ-pel'ĩz¹; ẽ-pel'ẽg² [Gr. painter of 4th cent. B. C.].

apena: ẽ-pĩ'nẽ¹; ẽ-pẽ'na² [Gr. chariot].

Apennines: ẽp'ẽ-nãĩnz¹; ẽp'ẽ-nĩng² [It. mountain range].

2: art, ape, fãt, fãre, fãst, whãt, ẽn; mẽ, gẽt, prẽy, fẽrn; hĩt, lĩc; l=ẽ; l=ẽ; gō, nõt, ör, wõn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɒl; iū = few; ɛhin; go; ʊ = sing; ʃin, this.

Apepi: ə-pe'pɪ; ə-pe'pɪ² [In Egypt. myth, a giant serpent].

aperçu (Fr.): ə'pər'sü¹; ə'pər'gü²; *not* ə'per-sü¹ [Glance; bird's-eye view].

aperient: ə-pi'ri-ent¹; ə-pe'ri-ent².

apéritif (Fr.): ə'pē'ri'tif¹; ə'pe'ri'tif² [Appetizer].

aperitive: ə-per'i-tiv¹; ə-pēr'i-tiv² [Aperient].

aperture: əp'ər-čur¹ or ap'ər-tiūr¹; əp'ər-čur² or əp'ər-tiūr².

Apet: ə'pet¹; ə'pēt² [In Egypt. myth, goddess of motherhood].

apex: ə'peks¹; ə'pēks². The Eng. *pl.* of this word is formed by adding -es, pronounced -ez¹; -ēz². Compare *APICES*.

Aphærema: ə-fi'ri-mə¹; ə-fē're-ma² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

aphæresis: Same as *APHERESIS*.

Aphara: əf'ə-rə¹; əf'ə-ra² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Aphareus: əf'ə-rūs¹; əf'ə-rūs² [Athenian poet of 4th cent. B. C.].

Apharsachites: ə-fər'sək-aits¹; ə-fər'sæ-its² [Bible].

Apharsathacites: əf'ər-sath'ə-saits¹; əf'ar-sāth'a-čits² [Douai Bible].

Apharsathchites: əf'ər-sath'kaits¹; əf'ar-sāth'čits² [Bible].

Apharsites: ə-fər'saits¹; ə-fər'sits² [Bible].

aphasia: ə-fē'zi-ə¹; ə-fā'zhi-ə²; *not* ə-fē'si-ə¹ [Speechlessness].

aphasy: əf'ə-si¹; əf'ə-sy². Variant of preceding.

Apheca: ə-fi'kə¹; ə-fē'ea² [Douai Bible].

Aphek: ə'fek¹; ə'fēk² [Bible].

Aphekah: ə-fi'ka¹; ə-fē'kū² [Bible].

aphellion: ə-fi'h-on¹; ə-fē'li-ōn²; *not* ə-fil'yon¹, *W.* [The point in an orbit farthest from the sun].

Apherema: ə-fer'i-mə¹; ə-fēr'e-ma² [Apocrypha].

apheresis, aphæresis: ə-fer'i-sis¹; ə-fēr'e-sis². *C.* ə-fer'e-sis¹; *E.* əf'er'i-sis¹; *I.* & *S.* ə-fēr'e-sis¹; *M.* ə-fi'ri-sis¹. Sheridan (1780) recorded this, but Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), & Jameson (1827) indicated the first pronunciation given above. [In grammar, a dropping of an unaccented syllable or letter.]

Aphera: ə-fer'ə¹; ə-fēr'a² [Apocrypha].

aphesis: əf'i-sis¹; əf'e-sis² [In philology, a form of apheresis].

Aphia: ə-fai'ə¹; ə-fi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Aphiah**† [Bible].

aphid: əf'id¹; əf'id², *Standard, C., & M.*; but *W.* ə'fid¹; ə'fid² [Plant-louse].

aphides: əf'i-diz¹; əf'i-dēz². Pl. of *APHIS*.

Aphik: ə'fik¹; ə'fīk² [Bible].

aphis: ə'fis¹; ə'fis² [An aphid].

aphlogistic: əf'lo-jis'tik¹; əf'lo-gis'tie² [Flameless].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

aphonia: ə-fō'ni-ə¹; ə-fō'ni-ə² [Loss of voice].

aphonic: ə-fen'ik¹; ə-fōn'ie² [Affected with aphonia].

aphorism: əf'o-rizm¹; əf'o-rīzm².

Aphrah: əf'ro¹; əf'rā² [Bible].

aphrasia: ə-frē'zi-ə¹; ə-frā'zhi-ə² [Form of aphasia].

Aphrodisia: əf'ro-diz'i-ə¹; əf'ro-dīs'i-ə² [Gr. festival in honor of Aphrodite].

aphrodisiac: əf'ro-diz'i-ak¹; əf'ro-dīs'i-āk².

Aphrodite: əf'ro-dai'ti¹; əf'ro-di'tē²; *not* əf'ro-dait¹ [Gr. goddess of love].

Aphses: əf'sīz¹; əf'sēs² [Bible].

aphthong: əf'theŋ¹; əf'thōŋg², *Wr.*, *erroneously*, əp'theŋ¹ [Silent letter].

Aphuthites: ə'futh-aits¹; ə'fūth-īts² [Douai Bible].

aphyllous: ə-fil'us¹; ə-fyl'ūs². *C.* ə-fil'us¹; *I.* ə-fil-us¹; *S.* ə-fil'lus¹; *Wr.* ə-fil'las¹ [Leafless].

Apia: ā-pī'a¹; ā-pī'ā² [Samoan spt.].

apiarian: ē'pi-ē'ri-an¹; ā'pi-ā'ri-an² [Pert. to bees].

apiary: ē'pi-ē'ri¹; ā'pi-ā'ry²; *not* ēp'yār¹ [Place for keeping bees].

apicad: əp'i-kad¹; əp'i-eād²; *not* ē'pi-kad¹ [Apexward].

apical: əp'i-kəl¹; əp'i-eal²; *not* ē'pi-kəl¹.

apices: əp'i-siz¹; əp'i-ḡēs² [L. plural of *apex*].

Apician: ə-pīsh'an¹; ə-pīsh'an² [Pert. to Apicius].

Apicius: ə-pīsh'i-us¹; ə-pīsh'i-ūs² [Any one of three epicures].

apiculture: ē'pi-kul'chur¹; ā'pi-eūl'chur²; but there is a tendency toward preserving the diphthongal sound of *u* in the last syllable, ē'pi-kul'tiur¹.

apiculus: ə-pik'yu-lus¹; ə-pīe'yu-lūs² [Any small apex].

apiol: əp'i-ōl¹ *or* -el¹; əp'i-ōl² *or* -öl² [Oil from parsley seed].

apiology: ē'pi-el'o-ji¹; ā'pi-ōl'o-ḡy² [Study of bees].

Apis: ē'pis¹; ā'pis² [Sacred bull of the ancient Egyptians].

apivorous: ə-piv'o-rus¹; ə-pīv'o-rūs²; *not* ē'pi-vō'rus¹ [Bee-eating].

aplomb (Fr.): ə'plōn¹; ā'plōn² [Self-possession].

apobates: ə-pēb'ə-tiz¹; ə-pōb'a-tēs² [In Gr. antiq., a fighter beside a chariot].

Apocalypse: ə-pek'a-lips¹; ə-pōe'a-līps² [Bible: The Book of Revelation].

apocatastasis: əp'o-kə-tas'ta-sis¹; əp'o-ea-tās'ta-sīs²; *not* əp'o-kə-tas-tē'sis¹ [Restoration of the impenitent to Divine favor].

apocope: ə-pek'o-pēt¹; ə-pōe'o-pūt² [To cut off (a letter, syllable, etc.) from a word].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

apocope: ə-pək'ō-pɪ¹; a-pōē'ō-pe²; *not* ə-pək'ō-pɪ¹—the last two syllables are short [A cutting off. See APOCOPATE].

Apocreo: ə-pək'ri-es¹; a-pōē're-ōs² [In the Gr. Church, Sexagesima Sunday or the carnival week preceding it].

apocrisiary: ap'ō-kris'i-ē-rɪ¹; ʌp'ō-eris'i-ā-ry²; *not* -ə-rɪ¹ [Papal legate].

Apocrypha: ə-pək'ri-fə¹; a-pōē'ry-fə² [Fourteen religious books included in the Septuagint and the Vulgate].

apocynin: ə-pes'i-nɪn¹; a-pōg'y-nɪn² [Extract of Indian hemp].

apocytal: ap'ō-sish'al¹; ʌp'ō-gysh'al²; *not* ap'ō-sai'ti-al¹ [Term in biology].

apodal: ap'ō-dəl¹; ʌp'ō-dal² [Without feet or fins].

apodeictic: ap'ō-daik'tik¹; ʌp'ō-dīe'tie² [Same as APODICTIC].

apodeixis: ap'ō-daiks'is¹; ʌp'ō-diks'is² [Same as APODIXIS].

apodictic: ap'ō-dik'tik¹; ʌp'ō-dīe'tie² [Indisputable].

apodixis: ap'ō-diks'is¹; ʌp'ō-diks'is² [Absolute proof].

apodosis: ə-ped'ō-sis¹; a-pōd'ō-sis²: penultimate o short as in "obey" [Consequent proposition].

apodous: ap'ō-dus¹; ʌp'ō-dūs² [Apodal].

apogee: ap'ō-jī¹; ʌp'ō-gē² [Term in astronomy. Figuratively, climax].

apolaustic: ap'ō-lōs'tik¹; ʌp'ō-lās'tie²; *not* -laus'tik¹ [Pleasure-loving].

Apollinaris: ə-pel'ni-nā'ris¹; a-pōl'i-nā'ris²; *not* ə-pel'in-ē'ris¹ [1. Syrian bishop, 4th cent. 2. Spring in Ahr Valley, Prussia, or its water].

Apolline: ə-pel'in¹; a-pōl'in²; *not* ap'ō-lain¹ [Relating to Apollo.]

Apollo: ə-pel'oi¹; a-pōl'oi² [God of youth].

Apollo Belvedere: ə-pel'oi bel'vi-dēr¹; a-pōl'oi bēl've-dēr² [Statue in Vatican, Rome].—**A. Chresterios:** kres-tī'ri-es¹; crēs-tēr'y-ōs² [Apollo of the Oracles].—**A. Citharædus:** sifh-a-rī'dus¹; cīth-a-rē'dūs² [Statue in Vatican or at Munich].—**A. of Tenea:** ton'ē¹; tēn'ē² [Statue at Munich].—**A. of Thera:** thī'rē¹; thērē² [Statue in Athens].—**A. Sauroktonos:** sē-rek'tō-nēs¹; sārōk'tō-nōs² [Statue in Vatican].

Apollonia: ap'ō-lō'ni-ə¹; ʌp'ō-lō'ni-ə² [1. Bible city. 2. Gr. festival].

Apollonius: ap'ō-lō'ni-us¹; ʌp'ō-lō'ni-ūs² [1. Apocrypha. 2. Gr. philosopher or astronomer].

Apollophanes: ə-pel'ō-fē'niz¹ or ap'ō-lof'ə-niz¹; a-pōl'ō-fā'nēs² or ʌp'ō-lōf'ā-nēs² [Apocrypha].

Apollon: ə-pel'oi¹; a-pōl'oi² [Bible].

Apollyon: ə-pel'i-ən¹ or -yan¹; a-pōl'y-ōn² or -yon² [The destroyer (*Rev.* ix, 11)].

apolog: ap'ō-log¹; ʌp'ō-lōg²; *not* -lōg¹.

apologete: ə-pel'oi-jit¹; a-pōl'oi-gēt².

apophysis: ə-pef'ə-sis¹; a-pōf'a-sīs²; *not* ap'ō-fē'sis¹ [Denial].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

apophthegm: ap'o-them¹; äp'o-thēm². Variant of **APOTHEM**.

aposiopesis: ap'o-sui'o-pi'sis¹; äp'o-si'o-pē'sis². *E.* ap-o-sui-ə-pi'sus¹; *I.* ap'o-sui-ə-pi'sis¹; *S.* a-pes'i-o-pi'sis¹; *Wr.* ə-peɪ-z-i-ə-pi'sis¹ [A figure in rhetoric].

apostasy: ə-pes'ta-si¹; a-pōs'ta-sy² [Renunciation of creed].

apostate: ə-pes'tēt¹; a-pōs'tāt² [A pervert].

a posteriori: ə pes-ti'ri-ō-rai¹; ā pōs-tē'ri-ō-rī² [*L.*, "from that which follows": term in logic].

apostle: ə-pes'tl¹; a-pōs'tl², *Standard, M., & W.*, but erroneously condemned by Phye; *not* ə-pēs'tl¹, *nor* a-pō'sul¹, a pulpit pronunciation of Walker's time (1732-1807). The *t* is silent.

apostolic: ap'es-tel'ik¹; äp'ōs-tōl'ie²; *not* ə-pes'tel-ik¹.

apostrophe: ə-pes'tro-fi¹; a-pōs'tro-fe².

apothegm, apothem: ap'o-them¹; äp'o-thēm² [A pointed truth or maxim].

apotheosis: ap'o-thi'o-sis¹; äp'o-thē'o-sis². *E.* ə-peθ-e-ō'sis¹; *I.* ap'o-thi-ō'sis¹; *Wr.* ap-o-thi'a-sis¹ [Deification]. *C.* gives ap'o-thi-ō'sis¹, and *M. & W.*, a-peθ'i-ō'sis¹, as second choice; Entick (1764) and Barclay (1774) placed the chief stress on the penult, Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844), on the ante-penult.

The accentuation of the penult of *apotheosis* has made great headway of late years. It is authorized by several modern dictionaries. It is not unlikely that it may come to prevail generally. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. 3, p. 139. [H. '04.]

apotheosize: ap'o-thi'o-siz¹; äp'o-thē'o-siz² [Deify].

a potiori: ə pō'ti-ō-rai¹; ā pō'ti-ō-rī² [*L.*, "for a stronger reason": term in logic].

apotome¹: ə-pet'o-mi¹; a-pōt'o-me² [Term in mathematics and music].

apotome²: ap'o-tōm¹; äp'o-tōm² [Mineral celestite].

apotropalon: ap'o-tro-pē'en¹; äp'o-tro-pā'ōn² [*Gr.*, an amulet].

apotropous: ə-pet'ro-pus¹; a-pōt'ro-pūs² [In botany, twining away].

apoxyomenos: ə-pēks'i-əm'i-nēs¹; a-pōks'y-ōm'e-nōs²; *not* ə-pēks-i-ōm'i-nēs¹ [*Gr.*, a user of a flesh-scraper in a bath].

appal: ə-pēl'¹; ä-pāl'²; *not* ə-pal'¹. Johnson advocated the spelling *appale*; Walker opposed it and said:

This word [*appal*] has been so often rhymed with *all*, *ball*, *fall*, &c., that such a change as Dr. Johnson recommends, would be attended with no small inconvenience. It may be observed, too, that spelling this word with single *l*, as he has done, is at variance with its general pronunciation; for one *l*, when final, does not broaden the *a* like that in *all*, but leaves it in the sound of that vowel in *fall-low*, *tail-low*, &c. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* p. 27.

Appalachian: ap'a-läch'i-an¹; äp'a-läch'i-an². *I.* ap-pa-lē'ki-an¹; *Wr.* ap-pa-lē'chi-an¹; *C. & W.* second choice ap'a-lē'chi-an¹ [Mountain system of eastern United States].

Appalm: ap'i-im¹; äp'a-īm² [Bible].

appanage: ap'a-nēj¹; äp'a-nāg²; *Standard* -nij¹.

apparatus: ap'a-rē'tus¹ or ap'a-rū'tus¹; äp'a-rā'tūs² or äp'a-rā'tūs².

apparel: ə-par'el¹; ä-pär'ēl²; *not* ə-par'el¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ʊ = sing; ɦin, this.

apparency: a-pār'en-sɪ¹; ʔ-pār'ɛn-ɕy²; *not* ap-par'en-sɪ¹. Likewise, also, **apparent:** a-pār'ɛnt¹; ʔ-pār'ɛnt². *M. & W.* record ə-par'ɛnt¹ as second choice.

apparition: ap'ə-rɪʃ'hən¹; ʔp'a-rɪʃ'h'on².

apparitor: a-par'ɪ-tər¹; ʔ-pār'ɪ-tōr².

appellate (*v.*): ap'pel-ɛt¹; ʔp'pɛl-āt² [To call by name].

appellate (*a.*): a-pel'ɛt¹; ʔ-pɛl'āt² [Capable of being appealed to].

appellation: ap'e-lɛ'shən¹; ʔp'ɛ-lā'shon².

appellative: a-pel'ə-tɪv¹; ʔ-pɛl'a-tiv²; *not* ap'əl-lɛ'tiv¹.

appellee: ap'el-lɪ¹; ʔp'ɛl-lɛ².

appellor: a-pel'ər¹; ʔ-pɛl'ōr². *E.* ap-pel'lōr¹; *M. & W.* ə-pel'ēr¹; *Wr.* ap-pel'lər¹. Formerly, when used as opposed to *appellee*, the ultima was accented.

appendage: a-pen'dɪj¹; ʔ-pɛn'daɕ²; *not* ə-pen'dɛj¹.

appendices: a-pen'dɪ-sɪz¹; ʔ-pɛn'di-ɕɛs²; *not* -dis-ɪz¹ [Plural of APPENDIX].

appendicitis: a-pen'dɪ-saɪ'tɪs¹ or a-pen'dɪ-sɪ'tɪs¹; ʔ-pɛn'di-ɕɪ'tis² or ʔ-pɛn'-di-ɕɪ'tis²; *not* ap-pen-dis-ɕɪ'tis¹, as the accented vowel diphthong attracts the adjacent consonant.

Appenzell: ə'pen-tsel¹; ʔp'ɛn-tsɛl² [Swiss canton].

Apperley: ap'ər-lɪ¹; ʔp'ər-ly² [Eng. author].

appetence: ap'ɪ-tens¹; ʔp'e-tɛnɕ²; *not* ap'pɪ-tens¹ as Phye says.

appetitive: ap'ɪ-taɪ'tɪv¹; ʔp'e-tɪ'tiv²; *not* ap'pɪ-taɪ-tiv¹, for the antepenult is now obscure, not long as in Walker's day. *C.* ə-pet'ɪ-tiv¹.

Apphalm: ap'fi-ɪm¹ or af'ɪ-ɪm¹; ʔp'fa-ɪm² or ʔf'a-ɪm² [Douai Bible].

Apphia: ap'fi-ə¹ or af'ɪ-ə¹; ʔp'fi-a² or ʔf'ɪ-a² [Bible].

Apphus: ap'fʊs¹ or af'ʊs¹; ʔp'fʊs² or ʔf'ʊs² [Apocrypha].

Appia: ap'ɪ-ə¹; ʔp'ɪ-a² [Douai Bible].

Appian Way: ap'ɪ-ən wē¹; ʔp'ɪ-an wā² [Roman road].

Appil forum: ap'ɪ-ai fō'rum¹; ʔp'ɪ-i fō'rūm² [Bible].

Appius Claudius: ap'ɪ-ʊs clō'di-ʊs¹; ʔp'ɪ-ʊs clə'di-ʊs² [Roman consul].

applicable: ap'li-kə-bl¹; ʔp'li-ea-bl²; *not* ap'plik-ə-bl¹, as in syllabic division the word is separated on the *i*, not the *e*.

application: ap'li-kɛ'shən¹; ʔp'li-eā'shon².

applicative: ap'li-kɛ-tɪv¹; ʔp'li-eā-tiv²; *not* ap'plik-ə-tiv¹.

applicator: ap'li-kɛ'tər¹; ʔp'li-eā'tōr².

applicatory: ap'li-kə-to-rɪ¹; ʔp'li-ea-to-ry².

appliqué: ap'li-kɛ¹ or (*Fr.*) ũ'pli'kɛ¹; ʔp'li-ke² or (*Fr.*) ä'pli'ke² [*Fr.*, "applied": said of lace, etc., when placed on another surface].

appogliato: ʔp'po-ǰa'to¹; ʔp'po-ǰä'to² [*It.*, "sustained": said of music].

appoggiatura: ap-pej'a-tū'ra¹; ʔp-pōǰä-tu'rä² [*It.*, a grace-note in music].

1: artistic, art; fat, fare, fast; get, prey; hit, police; obey, go; net, or; full, rule; but, burn;

appointed: ă'pein-tē¹; ă'pöin-tē² [In heraldry, pointed].

appointee: a-pein-ti¹; ă-pöin-tē² [One who is appointed].

Appomattox: ap'o-mat'aks¹; ăp'o-mät'oks² [River and county in Va.].

apportion: a-pör'shän¹; ă-pör'shon². Notwithstanding that this is the pronunciation recorded by recent dictionaries, there is a tendency to give the sound of o in "or" to the penult.

appose: a-pöz¹; ă-pös².

opposite: ap'o-zit¹; ăp'o-sit²: the o as in "obey," not as in "go."

appraiser: a-prēz'er¹; ă-präs'er².

appreciable: a-pri'shi-a-bl¹; ă-prē'shi-a-bl².

appreciate: a-pri'shi-ēt¹; ă-prē'shi-āt².

appreciation: a-prē'shi-ē'shän¹; ă-prē'shi-ā'shon².

appreciative: a-pri'shi-a-tiv¹; ă-prē'shi-a-tiv²; not -ē'tiv¹.

apprehend: ap'ri-hend¹; ăp're-hënd²; not ap'rē-hend¹ as frequently heard. The pronunciation ap'ri-hend¹, recorded by Walker, is now seldom or never heard.

apprehension: ap'ri-hen'shän¹; ăp're-hën'shon². See preceding.

apprehensive: ap'ri-hen'siv¹; ăp're-hën'siv². See APPREHEND.

apprentice: a-pren'tis¹; ă-pren'tiç²: modern usage obscures the first p in this word and its derivatives.

approach: a-pröch¹; ă-pröch².

approbate: ap'ro-bät¹; ăp'ro-bät².

approbation: ap'ro-bē'shän¹; ăp'ro-bā'shon²: note principal stress is on the penult. See next.

approbative: ap'ro-bē'tiv¹; ăp'ro-bā'tiv². In this word secondary stress is put on the penult. W., however, gives the a as obscure.

appropriate (v.): a-prö'pri-ēt¹; ă-prö'pri-āt². Distinguish this from the next word [To take possession of].

appropriate (a.): a-prö'pri-it¹; ă-prö'pri-at². The last syllable is obscure [Suitable; fitting].

appropriative: a-prö'pri-a-tiv¹; ă-prö'pri-a-tiv².

appropriator: a-prö'pri-ē'ter¹; ă-prö'pri-ā'tör².

approximate (v.): a-preks'i-mēt¹; ă-pröks'i-mät². Distinguish this from the next.

approximate (a.): a-preks'i-mit¹; ă-pröks'i-mat². The last syllable is [obscure].

approximation: a-preks'i-mē'shän¹; ă-pröks'i-mā'shon². The main stress is on the penult.

approximative: a-preks'i-mā-tiv¹; ă-pröks'i-ma-tiv². The penult is [obscure].

appui: ă'pwī¹; ă'pwī² [Fr., "support"].

Appuldurcombe: ap'al-dur-kūm¹; ăp'ul-dür-eqm² [Eng. manor on Isle of Wight.]

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

appulse: ap'uls¹ or a-puls¹; ʌp'ʊls² or ʌ-pʊls². The latter is preferred in England and was recorded by Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844); but the former was supported by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). [Approach.]

appurtenance: a-pūr'ti-nəns¹; ʌ-pūr'te-nənç². The penult *e* is obscure.

Aprémont: ă'prēmōn¹; ʌ'prēmōn² [Fr. village].

apricot: ă'pri-ket¹ or ap'ri-ket¹; ʌ'pri-ɔt² or ʌ'pri-ɔt²: the first is favored by all dictionaries, but *E.* gives ă'pri-ket¹. [used in logic.]

a priori: ă'pri-ɔ'rai¹; ʌ'pri-ɔ'ri² [L., proceeding "from what is before":

apron: ă'prən¹; ʌ'pron²—a pronunciation first indicated by Sheridan (1780) and supported by Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). Altho the pronunciation ă'prən¹ is recorded by the *Standard, C., M., & W.* it is a mere survival of the pronunciation of the word when spelled *aperne* and *apurn*, forms in vogue in the 16th century. The spelling *apron* is the result of the dropping of the initial *n* in the original word *naperon* (1307), *napron* (1400), when an *apron* was substituted for a *napron*. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) recorded the pronunciation ă'purn¹ for *apurn*, and Walker cited *ciron* and *saffron* as analogous, but pronounced the former sit'ren¹ & the latter sâ'furn¹. The word *iron* is a true analogon.

apropos: ap'ro'pō¹; ʌ'ro'pō². This word is derived from Fr. *à propos*, "to (the) purpose," and altho in Fr. words nearly all syllables are uttered with equal stress, to an English ear, the chief stress falls on the final syllable. Following the analogy of English, Phye places the chief stress on the first syllable.

apse: aps¹; ʌps².

Apsheron: ă'pshē-rōn¹; ʌ'pshē-rōn² [Cape in Caspian sea].

apsides: ap'si-diz¹; ʌp'si-dēs² [L. pl. of APSIS].

apt: apt¹; ʌpt².

Apt: ăpt¹; ʌpt² [Fr. town].

aptitude: ap'ti-tiūd¹; ʌp'ti-tūd². The last syllable is a diphthong consisting of open short vowel *i* and a fully rounded *u* pronounced as *ew* in "few" or as *u* in "pupil." Careless speakers pronounce this syllable without the short vowel *i* sound, giving the *u* the sound it has in "rule."

aptote: ap'tōt¹; ʌp'tōt²; not ap-tō'ti¹ [L., noun without case-endings].

Ap=uat: ăp'wūt¹; ʌp'wāt²; not ap'yu-at¹ [Egypt. god].

Apuleius: ap'yu-lī'us¹; ʌp'yu-lē'ūs² [Roman satirist of 2d cent. B. C.].

Apulla: ă-piū'h-ə¹; a-pū'li-a² [Ancient It. province].

apyretic: ap'ī-ret'ik¹; ʌp'y-rēt'ie²; not ă-pai'ri-tik¹ [Feverless].

apyrexia: ap'ī-reks'ī-ə¹; ʌp'y-rēks'ī-ə² [Absence of fever]. [dies].

apyrotype: ă-pai'ro-taip¹; a-py'ro-typ² [Type cut from cold metal with

apyprous: ă-pai'rus¹; a-py'rūs² [Unchanged by heat].

aqua: ă'kwə¹; ʌ'kwa²; not ak'wə¹ [L., water].—**a. fontana:** fən-tā'nə¹; fōn-tā'nə² [L., spring water].—**a. regia:** rī'ji-ə¹; rē'gi-ə² [L., nitrohydrochloric acid].

—**a. Tofana:** to-fā'nə¹; to-fī'nə² [L., liquid poison compounded by a Sicilian woman named Tofana in 17th cent.].—**a. vitæ:** vai'ū¹; vī'tæ² [L., distilled spirits].

aquamarine: ă'kwə-mə-rīn¹; ʌ'kwa-ma-rīn² [Bluish-green color].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

aquarelle: ak"wa-rel'¹ or (*Fr.*) ā"kwā"rel'¹; āk"wa-rēl'² or (*Fr.*) ā"kwā"rēl'²
[*Fr.*, a water-color].

aquarian: ə-kwē"ri-ən¹; a-kwā"ri-an².

aquarium: ə-kwē"ri-um¹; a-kwā"ri-um².

Aquarius: ə-kwē"ri-us¹; a-kwā"ri-ūs² [Sign of zodiac; constellation].

aquatic: ə-kwat"ik¹; a-kwāt"ie².

aquatint: ē"kwə-tint¹; ā"kwā-tint².

aquavalent: ə-kwəv"ə-lent¹ or ē"kwə-vē"lent¹; a-kwāv"a-lēnt² or ā"kwā-vā"lēnt². Compare EQUIVALENT.

Aquaviva: ā"kwā-vi"va¹; ā"kwā-vi"vā² [It. priest].

aqueduct: ak"wi-duk¹; āk"we-dūet²; *not* ak-wi"dukt¹: the *e* is unstressed.

aqueous: ē"kwī-us¹; ā"kwē-ūs²; *not* ē-kwi"us¹, *nor* ak"wi-us¹.

aquiculture: ē"kwī-kul"chur¹ or -tiur¹; ā"kwī-ūl"chur² or -tūr².

aquiferous: ə-kwif"ar-us¹; a-kwif"er-ūs².

[scholar, 2d cent.].

Aquila: ak"wi-lā¹; āk"wi-lā² [1. A helper of Paul. *Rom.* xvi, 3. 2. A Hebrew

aquiline: ak"wi-lin¹ or -lain¹; āk"wi-lin² or -lin². Modern phonetists and lexicographers favor the first, as did Walker (1791) and Smart (1840); but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), favored the last.

Aquinas: ə-kwai"nas¹; a-kwi"nas² [Eminent It. schoolman of 13th cent.].

aquiparous: ə-kwip"ə-rūs¹; a-kwip"a-rūs²; *not* ē"kwī-pār"us¹.

Aquiry: a-kī"rī¹; ā-kī"rī² [So. Am. river].

Aquitania: ak"wi-tē"ni-ā¹; āk"wi-tā"ni-a²; *not* ak"i-tē"ni-ā¹.

Aquitaine: ak"wi-tēn¹; āk"wi-tān²; *not* a-kī-tēn¹ [Rom. prov. of Gaul; also, Fr. duchy united with Eng., 1154 to 1451].

Ar: ār¹; ār² [Bible].

Ara: ē"rā¹; ā"rā² [1. Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the goddess of retribution].

Araas: ar"i-as¹; ār'a-as² [Douai Bible].

Arab: ar"əb¹; ār'ab². The pronunciation ē"rəb¹, Worcester's second choice, is now obsolete.

arabā¹: ə-rā"bā¹; a-rā"ba² [Ar., a cart].

arabā²: ar"ə-bā¹; ār'a-bā² [Sp.-Am. howling monkey].

Arabah: ar"ə-bā¹; ār'a-bā² [Bible].

Arabaji: ar"ə-bā"jī¹; ār'a-bā"jī² [Turk. driver of an arabā].

Arabattine: ar"ə-ba-tai"nī¹; ār'a-bā-ti"nē² [Apocrypha].

Arabella: ar"ə-bel"ā¹; ār'a-bēl"ā² [Feminine personal name]. D. & It. ā"ra-bel"ā¹; ā"rā-bēl"ā²; **Arabelle,** F., ā"rā-bel"ā¹; ā"rā-bēl"ā²; Ger., ā"ra-bel"ā¹; ā"rā-bēl"ā²; **Arabela,** Sp. ā"ra-bēl"ā¹; ā"rā-bēl"ā².

arabesque: ar"ə-besk¹; ār'a-bēsk².

Arabi: ar"ə-bī¹; ār'a-bī² [Egypt. revolutionist].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Arabia: ə-rē'bi-ə¹; a-rā'bi-a² [Asiatic country].

Arabic: ar'ə-bik¹; ʔr'a-bi'e²; *not* ə-rē'bik¹. In this and kindred words, as **Arabism**, **Arabist**, the accent is on the first syllable.

Arabistan: ʔr'a-bi-stān¹; ʔrā-bi-stān² [Per. province].

arable: ar'ə-bl¹; ʔr'a-bl².

Araby: ar'ə-bi¹; ʔr'a-by².

Arachite: ʔrak-ait¹; ʔrāe-it² [Douai Bible].

Arachne: ə-rak'ni¹; a-rāe'ne² [In myth, a Lydian girl weaver].

arachnean: ar'ak-ni'en¹; ʔr'āe-nē'an²; *not* -nē'an¹ [Gossamer].

Arachnida: ə-rak'ni-də¹; a-rāe'ni-da² [A class of arthropods].

Aracite: ʔrə-sait¹; ʔra-çit² [Douai Bible].

Arad¹: ʔrad¹; ʔrād² [Bible].

Arad²: ər-ed¹; ʔr-əd² [Hung. county & town].

Arada: ar'ə-də¹; ʔr'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Aradian: ə-rē'di-en¹; a-rā'di-an² [Douai Bible].

Aradus: ar'ə-dus¹; ʔr'a-dūs² [Apocrypha].

Araf: ʔraf¹; ʔrāf² [In the Koran, a partition between Heaven and Hell].

Arafat: ə-rə-fāt¹; ʔrā-fāt² [Sacred mountain near Mecca].

Arafura: ə-rə-fū'ra¹; ʔrā-fū'rā² [Sea north of Australia].

Arago: ar'ə-gō¹ or (Fr.) ʔr'rū'gō¹; ʔr'a-gō² or (Fr.) ʔr'rū'gō² [Fr. astronomer].

Aragon: ar'ə-gen¹; ʔr'a-gōn² [Former Sp. kingdom].

Aragona: ʔr'a-gō'nā¹; ʔrā-gō'nā² [Sicilian town].

Aragua: ə-rā'gwā¹; ʔrā'gwā² [Venez. state].

Araguay: ʔr'a-gwāi¹; ʔrā-gwāy²; *not* -gwē¹ [Braz. river].

Arah: ʔra¹; ʔrā² [Bible].

Araia: ar'i-ai'ə¹; ʔr'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].

Aral: ar'əl¹ or ə-rāl¹; ʔr'al² or ʔrāl² [Sea of Asiatic Russia].

Araldo (It.): See **HAROLD**.

Aralu: ə-rā'lū¹; ʔrālū² [In Babylon. myth, the abode of the dead].

Aram: ʔrəm¹; ʔram² [Bible].

Aram, Eugene: ʔrəm¹; ʔram²; *not* ar'əm¹ [Eng. murderer].

Aramaic: ar'ə-mē'ik¹; ʔr'a-mā'ie² [Pales. language].

Aramean: ar'ə-mī'en¹; ʔr'a-mē'an²; *not* -mē'an¹.

Araminta: ar'ə-min'tə¹; ʔr'a-mīn'ta² [Feminine personal name].

Aramis: ar'ə-mis¹ or (Fr.) ʔr'rā'mis¹; ʔr'a-mis² or (Fr.) ʔr'rā'mis² [In Dumas's works, one of the Three Musketeers].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

Aramitess: ēram-ai'tes¹; āram-i'tēs² [Bible].

Aram-Maacah: ēram-mē'a-ka¹; āram-mā'a-eā² [Bible].

Aram-naharaim: ēram-nē'ha-rē'im¹; āram-nā'ha-rā'im² [Bible].

Aram-zobah: ēram-zō'ba¹; āram-zō'bā² [Bible].

Aran¹: ē'ran¹; ā'rān² [Bible].

Aran²: a-rūn¹; ā-rān² [Valley of Pyrenees].

Aran³: ar'en¹; ā'an² [Islands in Galway Bay].

Aranjuez: a-rūn'hwēh¹; ā-rān'hwāth² [Sp. town]. In Sp. *j* equals a strong Eng. *h*.

Aransas: a-ran'sas¹; a-rān'sas² [County in Texas].

Arany: er'en-yə¹; ar'an-ye² [Hung. poet].

Arapahoe: a-rap'a-hō¹; a-rāp'a-hō² [County in Colo., also, Amerind tribe].

arapaïma: ar'a-pai'mə¹; ā'a-pī'ma² [South Am. food fish].

Arapha: ar'a-fə¹; ā'a-fa² [Douai Bible].

Arapilles: ā'ra-pī'lēs¹; ā'rā-pī'les² [Sp. village].

arar: ā'rār¹; ā'rār² [Mor. the sandarac-tree].

Arar: ā'rār¹; ā'rār² [Former name of river Saône].

Ararat: ar'a-rat¹; ā'a-rāt² [Bible].

Ararath: ar'a-ra'ūh¹; ā'a-rāth² [Apocrypha].

Arari: ē'rā-rui¹; ā'ra-rī² [Douai Bible].

Ararite: ē'rā-ruit¹; ā'ra-rīt² [Douai Bible].

Arathes: a-rē'chiz¹; a-rā'thēs² [Apocrypha].

Araucan: a-rē'ken¹; a-rā'ean².

Araucania: ar'ō-kē'ni-a¹; ā'rā-eā'ni-a² [Region of southern Chile inhabited by Araucanian Indians].

Arauco: a-rau'ko¹; ā-rou'eo² [Chilean prov.].

Araunah: a-rē'na¹; a-rā'nā² [Bible].

Aravalli: ā'rā-vā'li¹; ā'ra-vā'li² [Rajputana mountain-range].

Arawak: ar'a-wak¹; ā'a-wāk² [Amerind tribe].

Arba: ā'rba¹; ā'rba² [Bible].

Arbaces: ār-bē'siz¹; ār-bā'çēs² [Median soldier].

Arbah: ā'rba¹; ā'rba² [Bible].

Arbathite: ār'ba'ch-ait¹; ā'r'ba'ch-īt² [Bible].

Arbatis: ār'ba-tis¹; ā'rba-tīs² [Douai Bible].

Arbatta: ār'ba-tā¹; ā'r'ba-tā² [Apocrypha].

Arbattis: ar-bat'is¹; ā'r'ba'tis² [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʧɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

Arbela: ɑr-bi'lə¹; ɑr-bē'lə² [Apocrypha].

[Darius, 331 B. C.]

Arbil: ɑr-bil'¹; ɑr-bil'² [Town in Kurdistan where Alexander defeated

Arbite: ɑr'bit¹; ɑr'bit² [Bible].

arbiter: ɑr'bi-tər¹; ɑr'bi-ter²; not ɑr'bit-ər¹.

arbitrage: ɑr'bi-trij¹ or -trēj¹; ɑr'bi-traġ² or -trāġ².

arbitrament: ɑr-bit'rə-ment¹; ɑr-bīt'ra-mēnt² [Decision by one appointed to settle a dispute].

arbitrarious: ɑr'bi-trē'ri-ʊs¹; ɑr'bi-trā'ri-ʊs².

arbitrary: ɑr'bi-trē-ri¹; ɑr'bi-trā-ry². In Southern States, ɑr'bi-trā-ri¹.

arbitrative: ɑr'bi-trē'tiv¹; ɑr'bi-trā'tiv²; not ɑr'bi-trā-tiv¹.

Arbonal: ɑr-bō'nɪ-ai¹; ɑr-bō'na-i² [Apocrypha].

arboreal: ɑr-bō'ri-əl¹; ɑr-bō're-əl².

arboretum: ɑr'bo-ri'tum¹; ɑr'bo-rē'tum² [Botanical garden].

arborisé [Fr.]: ɑr'bō'rī'zē'¹; ɑr'bō'rī'gē'² [Marked like tree-branches].

arborist: ɑr'bor-ist¹; ɑr'bor-ist².

arborolatry: ɑr'bor-əl'ə-tri¹; ɑr'bor-əl'a-try² [Tree-worship]

arbor-vitæ: ɑr'bor-vai'ti¹; ɑr'bor-vī'tē² [Evergreen shrub]

arbut: ɑr'biut¹; ɑr'būt²; not ɑr'būt¹ [The arbutus].

Arbuthnot: ɑr'buθn-et¹ or (Scot.) ɑr-buθ'n-et¹; ɑr'būθ-nōt² or (Scot.) ɑr-būθ'nōt² [Scotch physician].

arbutus: ɑr'biu-tus¹; ɑr'bū-tūs². The accentuation ɑr-biū'tus¹ is preferred by C., E., I., & W., but the first recorded is supported by *Standard, M., S., & W.*

In the Latin substantive from which it (*arbutus*) came the quantity of the penult is short. . . . If we conform to the pronunciation of the original, we should be obliged to call it *ar-butus*. . . . In his work on orthoepy [published 1784] Nares pointed out that the word was commonly pronounced *arbutus*, "though," he added, "*arbutus* is more proper."

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 2, pp. 159-160. [x. '04].

arcade: ɑr-kēd'¹; ɑr-eād'² [A covered way].

Arcadia: ɑr-kē'di-a¹; ɑr-eā'di-a² [Gr. district; the home of pastoral poetry]. Distinguish from ACADIA.

arcane: ɑr-kēn'¹; ɑr-eān'² [Hidden].

arcanite: ɑr'kə-nait¹; ɑr'ea-nīt² [Mineral sulfate].

arcanum: ɑr-kē'num¹; ɑr-eā'nūm² [Something hidden; a secret; a fraternal benefit society]. Plural **arcana**, -kē'ne¹; -eā'na². [Arcadians].

Arcas: ɑr'kəs¹; ɑr'eas² [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and ancestor of the

Arcesilaus: ɑr-ses'i-lē'us¹; ɑr-çēs'i-lā'ūs² [Gr. philosopher, 313-241 B. C.].

archagics: ɑr-kē'jiks¹; ɑr-eā'ġies² [Science of leadership].

archaic: ɑr-kē'ik¹; ɑr-eā'ie².—**archaism:** ɑr'kē-izm¹; ɑr'eā-iŷm².

Archambault [Fr.]: See ARCHIBALD.

Archangel: ɑrk-ən'jel¹; ɑre-ān'ġel² [Rus. govt., city, and bay].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fʊll, rʉle, cʉre, bʉt, bʉm; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, būn;

archangel: ark-än'jel¹; äre-än'gël².—**archangelic:** ärk'an-jel'ik¹; äre-än-gël'ie². Phye credits the following quotation to "The Orthoëpist," a work written by Thomas E. Osmon as "Alfred Ayres."

When *arch*, signifying "chief," begins a word from the Greek language, and is followed by a vowel, it is always pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel*, *archipelago*, *architect*, . . . but when we prefix *arch* to a word of our own . . . we pronounce it so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archduke*, *archdeacon*, *archbishop*. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 354 (1791).

archbishop: ärch"bīsh'öp¹; ärch"bīsh'öp².

Archdall: ärch"däl'¹; ärch"däl'² [English family name].

archdeacon: ärch"dī'kn¹; ärch"dē'en².

archdiocese: ärch"dai'o-sīs¹; ärch"dī'o-çēs².

archduchess: ärch"duch'es¹; ärch"düch'ēs². — **archduchy:** -duch'¹; -düh'y².

archduke: ärch"diük'¹; ärch"dük'²; *not* ärch"dük'¹.

archelon: ar-kai'en¹; ä-r-ei'ön²; *not* ar-ki'on¹ [In Gr. antiquity, a magistry].

Archelaus: ärk'ki-lē'us¹; ä-r-ee-lä'üs² [Bible; also, a Macedonian king, died 399 B. C.].

Archenholtz: ä'r-hen-hölts¹; ä'r-hen-hölts² [Prus. soldier; historian].

archeology, archæology: ärk'ki-el'o-ji¹; ä-r-ee-öl'o-gy².

archeozoic: ärk'ki-o-zō'ik¹; ä-r-ee-o-zō'ie².

archetypal: ärk'ki-tai'pal¹; ä-r-ee-typ'pal². *E.* ä-r-che-tai'pal¹; *I.* ärk'ki-tai'pal¹; *M.* ar-ket'i-pal¹; *S.* ar'ke-tai'pal¹; *W.* ärk'ki-tai'pal¹; *Wr.* ärk'ki-tai'pal¹.

archetype: ärk'ki-tai'pal¹; ä-r-ee-typ².

archeus: ar-ki'us¹; ä-r-ee'üs² [In Paracelsian philosophy, the vital principle].

Archevites: ärk'ki-vaits¹; ä-r-ee-vits² [Bible].

archfiend: ärch'find'¹; ärch'fēnd'²; *not* ärch-find'¹.

Archi: ärk'kai¹; ä-r-ei² [Bible].

Archias: ärk'ki-as¹; ä-r-ei-as²; *not* ar-kai'as¹ [Gr. poet].

archlater: ärk'ki-ē'ter¹; ä-r-ei-ä'ter² [Court physician].

Archibald: ärk'chi-bald¹; ärk'chi-bald² [Masculine personal name]. *Fr.* Archambault: ärk'shän'bō'¹; ärk'ghän'bō'²; *Ger.* Archimbald: ärk'him-balt¹; ärk'him-bält²; *It.* Archibaldo: ärk'chi-bäl'do¹; ärk'chi-bäl'do²; *L.* Archibaldus: ärk'ki-bäl'dus¹; ärk'ei-bäl'düs².

archidiaconal: ärk'ki-dai-ak'o-näl¹; ärk'ei-dī-ä'e'o-näl². *E.* ärk-i-dai'a-kän-äl¹; *Wr.* ärk-i-dai-ak'e-näl¹.

archididascalos: ärk'ki-di-das'kə-lös¹; ärk'ei-di-däs'ea-lös² [Chief teacher].

archiepiscope: ärk'ki-i-pis'ko-pə-si¹; ärk'ei-e-pis'eo-pa-çy².

archierey: ar-kai'er-1¹; ä-r-ei'er-y² [In the Gr. church, the prelacy].

archil: ärk'il¹; ä-r-äl²; *M., S., & Wr.* ärk'chil¹ [Lichen].

Archilochian: ärk'ki-lō'ki-än¹; ärk'ei-lō'ei-än².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Archilochus: ar-kil'o-kus¹; ār-eil'o-eŭs² [Gr. poet].

Archimago: ār'ki-mā'go¹; ār'ei-mā'go²; not ar-kim'ə-go¹; nor ār'ki-mē'-go¹ [Magician in Spenser's "Faerie Queene"].

archimandrite: ār'ki-man'drait¹; ār'ei-mān'drīt².

Archimbald: See ARCHIBALD.

Archimedean: ār'ka-mi-dī'ən¹ or -mī'di-an¹; ār'ei-me-dē'an² or -mē'de-an². C., E., M., & S. accent the antepenult; "Webster's International" accents the penult, but "Webster's New International" follows the lead of the Eng. lexicographers.

Archimedes: ār'ki-mī'diz¹; ār'ei-mē'dēs²; not ār'kim-i'diz¹ [Gr. mathematician].

archipelago: ār'ki-pel'ə-go¹; ār'ei-pēl'a-go²; not ārēh'i-pel'ə-go¹.

Archippus: ar-kip'us¹; ār-eip'ūs² [Cz. dramatist].

Archite: ār'kait¹; ār'eit² [Bible].

architect: ār'ki-tekt¹; ār'ei-tēet²; not ārēh'i-tekt¹. So also all its derivatives.

architecture: ār'ki-tek'chur¹ or -tiur; ār'ei-tēe'chur² or -tūr²; not ārēh'i-tek'chur¹.

architrave: ār'ki-trēv¹; ār'ei-trāv².

archival: ar-kai'vəl¹; ār-ei'val². M. & W. alone prefer ār'ki-val¹, which is recorded as second choice by *Standard*, C., & I. Why M. & W. should prefer ār'ki-val¹ for the adjective and ār'kai for the noun **archive** (which see) is difficult to explain in the face of present American and British usage. In English, we have analogous forms in *arrive*, *arrival*; *recite*, *recital*; *surprise*, *surprisal*, etc., but it may be pointed out that these words are derived from the Latin, while *archive* comes from the Greek. To this the genius of language replies that in the pronunciation of all English words derived from the Greek βίος, "life," the *i* has the diphthongal value ai, altho it is short in the Greek.

archive: ār'kai¹; ār'eiv². The form ār'kiv¹, also recorded by *Standard*, C. & M., is seldom or never heard to-day.

archives: ār'kaivz¹; ār'eivz². Perry (1775) preferred ār'chivz¹, and Jones (1798), ār'kivz¹, but Walker (1791) gave ār'kaivez¹.

archivist: ār'kai-vist¹; ār'ei-vist². The pronunciation recorded by the dictionaries is ār'ki-vist¹; ār'ei-vist²—the result of the introduction of the Italian word *archivista*, by Florio, into his "New World of Words" (1611). Altho born in London, Florio was of Tuscan origin and his father was pastor of the Italian congregation in London.

archivolt: ār'ki-vōlt¹; ār'ei-vōlt²; not ār'kiv-ōlt¹. E., I., & S. ār'chi-vōlt¹ [Term in architecture].

archlute: ārēh'liūt¹; ārēh'lūt²; not ārēh'lūt¹.

Archytas: ār-kai'tas¹; ār-eŷ'tas² [Gr. mathematician of 4th cent.].

Archibaldo: ār'chī-bāl'do¹; ār'chī-bāl'do². See ARCHIBALD.

arciform: ār'ei-fōrm¹; ār'çi-fōrm²; not ār'ki-iōrm¹.

Arcis-sur-Aube: ār'sis'sur-ōb¹; ār'çis'sur-ōb²; not ār'si¹ [Fr. town].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; ʃʊll, ʃʊle, cūre, būt, būr; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Arcite: ār'soit¹; ār'çit² [In Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," a Theban knight; also, in Dryden's "Palamon and Arcite"].

Arcole: ār-kō'lē¹; ār-eō'lē²; not ār-kō-lē¹ [It. vil. where Napoleon def. Austrians, 1796].

arectic: ār'cik¹; ār'e'tic². Compare ANTARCTIC.

Areturus: ark-tiū'rus¹; ār-e-tū'rūs²; not ark-tū'rus¹ [A star]

arcuate: ār'kiū-ēt¹; ār'eū-āt².

Arcuell=Cachan: ār'kūy'=kā'shān¹; ār'eūy'=eā'shān²: y as in "yet," used in the second syllable, indicates only the initial stage of the sound, not its consummation. *Standard* renders this syllable yā¹; yā²; *W.* gives it as y'. In French the first element of the word has but two syllables as shown by C. [Fr. town].

Ard: ārd¹; ārd² [Bible].

Ardagh: ar-dā'¹; ār-dā'² [Ir. village].

Ardat: ār'dat¹; ār'dāt² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ardath:** ār'dath¹; ār'dāth² [Apocrypha].

Arda Viraf Namak: ār'da vī'raf na-māk¹; ār'dā vī'rāf nā-māk² [The Book of Arda Viraf: a religious text of the Parsees].

Ardèche: ār'dāsh¹; ār'dēsh² [Fr. department].

Arden: ār'den¹; ār'dēn² [Eng. proper name].

Ardenes: ār'den¹; ār'dēn² [Fr. department]. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" (1912) gives ār'den¹.

Ardilaun: ār'di-lēn¹; ār'di-lan² [British baron].

Ardites: ārd'aits¹; ārd'its² [Bible].

Arditi: ar-dī'ti¹; ār-dī'ti² [It. composer].

Ardois: ār'dwā'¹; ār'dwā'² [A system for signaling by night at sea].

Ardon: ār'den¹; ār'dōn² [Bible].

ardrigh: ar-drīh¹; ār-drīh² [Chief king of the ancient Scots & Irish].

arduous: ār'diu-us¹ or ār'jū-us¹; ār'dū-ūs² or ār'jū-ūs²; not ārd'iu-us¹.

Ardwick: ār'dik¹; ār'dik²—the w is silent [Section of Manchester, Eng.].

are (v.): āri¹; āri² [Pres. indic. of BE].

are (n.): āri¹; āri². *E.* & *M.*, āri¹; *S.*, ēri¹ [A land-measure].

area: ē'ri-ā¹; ā're-a². The best Am. & Eng. usages concur; but, *E.*, ār'e-a¹.

Area: ē'ri-ā¹; ā're-a² [Douai Bible].

areal: ē'ri-āl¹; ā'ri-al²; not ā'ri-āl¹ [Pert. to AREA].

Arean: ē'ri-ān¹; ā'ri-an²; not ā'ri-ān¹ [Pert. to ARES].

Areca: ar'i-kā¹ or ā-rī'kā¹; ār'e-ea² or a-rē'ea² [A palm & nut].

Arcelbo: ār'rē-sī'bo¹; ār'rē-çī'bo² [Porto Rican municipality].

Arecon: ar'i-ken¹; ār'e-eōn² [Douai Bible].

Aree: ē'ri-ī¹; ā're-ē² [Douai Bible].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Arell: ə-rī'lai¹; a-rē'li² [Bible].—**Arelites:** ə-rī'laits¹; a-rē'lits² [Bible].

arenaceous: ar''i-nē'shus¹; ār''e-nā'shūs².

Arendal: ā'ren-dal¹; ā'rēn-dāl²; not ar'en-dal¹ [Norw. town].

Areol: ā'rē-ō'i¹; ā'rē-ō'i²; not ar'i-oi¹ [Tahitian devotees].

areola: ə-rī'o-lə¹; a-rē'o-la²: the o as in "obey," not as in "go" [Area of open space between veins as in leaves].

areolation: ə-rī'o-lē'shan¹; a-rē'o-lā'shon². *C.* ar''i-o-lē'shan¹; *E.* ā-r-i-ə-lē'shan¹; *I.* a-rī'ō-lē'shun¹; *M.* ā-r-i-o-lē'shan¹; *S.* a-rī'e-lē'shun¹; *W.* ē'r-i-o-lē'shun¹; *Wr.* ē-r-i-o-lē'shan¹. No two dictionaries agree on the pronunciation of this word.

Areopagite: ar'i-ep'ə-gait¹; ar'e-ōp'a-gīt², *C., M., & W.*: also, *New Standard* alternative; but ar'i-ep'ə-jait¹; ā'r'e-ōp'a-gīt², *E., I., S., Wr., & New Standard* preferred [A member of the Areopagus].

Areopagitic: ar'i-ep'ə-git-ik¹ or -jit-ik¹; ā'r'e-ōp'a-gīt-ie² or -gīt-ie².

Areopagus: ar'i-ep'ə-gus¹; ā'r'e-ōp'a-gūs² [A hill where the ancient Athenian tribunal was held].

arcpa: a-rē'pa¹; ā-rē'pā²; not ə-rep'ə¹ [Turk., barley].

Arequipa: ā'rē-ki'pa¹; ā'rē-ki'pā² [Dept. & city in Peru].

Ares: ē'rīz¹ or a'rēs¹; ā'rēs² or ā'rēs² [In Gr. myth, the god of War; Mars].

arescent: ə-res'ent¹; a-rēs'ent² [Arid].

aretals: ar'i-tē'iks¹; ā'r'e-tā'ies² [Virtue as a science].

Aretas: ar'i-tas¹; ā'r'e-tās² [Apocrypha].

arête: ə-rēt'¹; a-rēt'² [Fr. mountain spur].

Arete: ə-rī'ti¹; a-rē'te² [In Homer's "Odyssey," the model housewife of ^{[Alcinous].}

Arethusa: ar'i-chiū'səi¹; ā'r'e-thū'sa² [In Gr. myth, one of the Nereids, or sea-nymphs].

Aretine: ar'i-tin¹; ā'r'e-tīn² [Pertaining to Arezzo].

Aretino: ā'rē-tī'no¹; ā'rē-tī'no² [It. poet].

Areuna: ə-rū'nə¹; a-ru'na² [Douai Bible].

Areus: ə-rī'us¹; a-rē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Arezzo: ə-red'zo¹; ā-rēd'zo² [It. province].

argali: ā'r'gə-lī¹; ā'r'gə-lī² [A wild sheep].

Argall: ā'r'gəl¹; ā'r'gəl² [Eng. deputy governor of Va. (1617-19)].

Argalus: ā'r'gə-lus¹; ā'r'gə-lūs² [In Sidney's "Arcadia," a young noble].

Argan: ā'r'gān¹; ā'r'gān² [Hero of Molière's "Malade Imaginaire"].

Argand: ā'r'gān¹; ā'r'gān² [Swiss chemist]. See next.

argand: ā'r'gān¹; ā'r'gān² [A gas-burner].

Argante¹: ar-gan'ti¹; ā-r-gān'te² [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a giantess].

Argante²: ā'r'gānt¹; ā'r'gānt² [A character in Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"].

g: wolf, dg; bōök, bōöt; full, rule, cure, büt, bürn; öll, böy; gō, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prëy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Argantes: *är-gan'tiz*¹; *är-gän'tes*² [In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," an infidel hero]. **Argante**, *är-gän'te*¹; *är-gän'te*².

Argaum: *är-gēm*¹; *är-gēm*²; *not är-gē-üm*¹ [Village in Berar, Br. Ind.].

Argaean: *är-jī'an*¹ or *-gē'an*¹; *är-gē'an*² or *-gē'an*² [Pert. to Argo or Argos].

Argemone: *är'ji-mō'nī*¹; *är'gē-mō'nē*² [A genus of poppies]. See next.

argemony: *är-jem'o-nī*¹; *är-gēm'o-ny*² [The prickly poppy].

Argens: *är'zän*¹; *är'zhän*²; *not är'jens*¹ [Fr. philos.].

Argensola: *är'hēn-sō'la*¹; *är'hēn-sō'lā*². *g* in Spanish sometimes has the value of English *h*. [Sp. poets.]

argent: *är'jent*¹; *är'gēnt*².

Argenteuil: *är'zän'tūy*¹; *är'zhän'tūy*² [District in Canada; Fr. town].
See note at **ARCUEIL**.

argentina: *är'jen-tai'nē*¹ or *-ti'nē*¹; *är'gēn-ti'na*² or *-ti'na*² [Gilt or silvered unglazed porcelain].

Argentina: *är'jen-ti'na*¹; *är'gēn-ti'na*²; *not -tai'nē*¹ [S. Am. republic].

argentine: *är'jen-tin*¹ or *-tain*¹; *är'gēn-tin*² or *-tin*²: Eng. usage favors *-tain*¹ [Silvery].

Argentine: *är'jen-tin*¹; *är'gēn-tin*²: rarely, *-tain*¹; *-tin*² [S. Am. republic].

Argier: *är-jir*¹; *är-gēr*² [In Shakespeare's "Tempest" (act i, sc. 2), Algiers].

argil: *är'jil*¹; *är'gil*²; *not är'gil*¹ [Potters' clay].—**argillaceous:** *är'ji-lē'shūs*¹; *är'gi-lā'shūs*².

argillo: *är-jil'o*¹; *är-gil'o*²; *not -gil'o*¹ [Vitreous compound].

Argive: *är'gaiv*¹ or *-jaiv*¹; *är'gīv*² or *-gīv*² [Pert. to Argos; Greek].

Argob: *är'gob*¹; *är'gōb*² [Bible].

Argolis: *är'go-lis*¹; *är'gō-lis*²; *not är-gō-lis*¹ [District in Greece].

argon: *är'gen*¹; *är'gōn*²; *not är'gan*¹.

Argonaut: *är'go-nēt*¹; *är'gō-nat*² [1. In Gr. myth, one who sailed with Jason in the "Argo" to fetch the golden fleece. 2. (U. S.) A gold-seeker in 1849].

Argos: *är'ges*¹; *är'gōs*²; *not är'ges*¹ nor *är'gus*¹. Compare **ARGUS**.

argosy: *är'go-si*¹; *är'gō-sy*²; *not är'ga-si*¹ [A large ship].

He hath an *argosy* bound to Tripolis. SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 3.

argot: *är'gō*¹ or *-gat*¹; *är'gō*² or *-got*² [Fr. slang].

argumentative: *är'giu-men'ta-tiv*¹; *är'gū-mēn'ta-tiv*²; *not tē-tiv*¹.

Argus: *är'gus*¹; *är'gūs*²; *not är'ges*¹ [In Gr. myth, a giant killed by Hermes].
Compare **ARGOS**.

Argyle: *är-gail*¹; *är-gyl*²; *not är'gail*¹ [Town in Nova Scotia; town in Wis.].

Argyll: Same as preceding.

Argynnis: *är-jin'is*¹; *är-gyn'is*² [Genus of butterflies].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, prey, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nôt, ör, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

aria: ɑˈri-ɑ¹ or ɛˈri-ɑ¹; ɑˈri-ä² or ɑˈri-a² [It. melody].

Dr. Abernethy indicates the sound of the first syllable with a² (=ɑ¹), which he calls "intermediate." This is erroneous. See ASK. He claims that "the English authorities prefer ɑˈri-a² = ɛˈri-ɑ¹," which he characterizes as "the second choice of Webster and Century," but the fact is that E., I., and M. all give preference to ɑˈri-ä² (=ɑˈri-ɑ¹).

Ariadne: ɑˈri-adˈni¹ or *Standard* ɛˈri-adˈni¹; ɑˈri-adˈni² or ɑˈri-ädˈne² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Minos].

Arian: ɛˈri-ən¹; ɑˈri-an² [Pertaining to Arius; same as ARYAN].—**Arianism:** -izm¹; -izm².

Ariana: ɛˈri-anˈə¹ or -ɛˈnə¹; ɑˈri-änˈa² or -äˈna² [Feminine personal name].

Ariarathes: ɛˈri-ə-rēˈfhiːz¹; ɑˈri-a-rāˈthēs² [Apocrypha].

Arica: ɑˈrɪˈkɑː¹; ɑˈrɪˈeä² [Chilean spt.].

arid: ɑˈrɪd¹; ɑˈrɪd²; *not* ɛˈrɪd¹.

Aridai: ɑˈrɪdˈi-ɑi¹ or ɑˈrɪ-dai¹; ɑˈrɪdˈa-i² or ɑˈrɪ-dī² [Bible].

Aridatha: ɑˈrɪdˈə-θa¹; ɑˈrɪdˈa-tha² [Bible].

Arie: ɛˈri-e¹ or ɑˈrai-e¹; ɑˈri-ē² or ɑˈrɪˈē² [Douai Bible].

Arlège: ɑˈrɪˈɛʒˈi¹; ɑˈrɪˈɛʒh² [Fr. dept.].

Arlieh: ɛˈri-e¹ or ɑˈrai-e¹; ɑˈri-ē² or ɑˈrɪˈē² [Bible].

Ariel: ɛˈri-el¹; ɑˈri-ēl² [In Shakespeare's "Tempest," a tricky spirit; also, a rebellious angel in Milton's "Paradise Lost," and a sylph in Pope's "Rape of the Lock"].

Arielites: ɛˈri-el-ɑiːtɪs¹; ɑˈri-ēl-its² [Douai Bible].

Aries: ɛˈri-ɪz¹; ɑˈri-ēs² [A constellation, the ram: a sign of the zodiac].

Arietid: ɑˈraiˈi-tɪd¹; ɑˈrɪˈe-tɪd² [Meteor].

Arimathea: ɑˈri-məˈθiːə¹; ɑˈri-ma-thēˈa²; *not* ɑˈrɪm-əˈθiːə¹ [Bible].

Arioch: ɑˈrɪ-ək¹; ɑˈrɪ-øe² [Bible].

Arlon: ɑˈraiˈən¹; ɑˈrɪˈon²; *not* ɑˈrɪ-ən¹ [Gr. poet & musician].

Arlon: ɑˈrɪ-ən¹; ɑˈrɪ-on² [Musical society].

ariose: ɑˈrɪ-ösˈi¹; ɑˈrɪ-ösˈi². E. ər-i-ōˈze; I. ər-i-ös¹; M. ərˈi-ösˈi¹ [Pert. to an air].

arioso: ɑˈrɪ-ōˈso¹; ɑˈrɪ-ōˈso² [It., melodious].

Ariosto: ɑˈrɪ-ösˈto¹; ɑˈrɪ-ösˈto² [It. poet].

Arisai: ɑˈrisˈi-ɑi¹ or ɑˈrɪ-sai¹; ɑˈrɪsˈa-i² or ɑˈrɪ-si² [Bible].

Aristæus: ɑˈrɪs-tɪˈus¹; ɑˈrɪs-tēˈüs [In Gr. myth, an Arcadian deity].

Aristarchus: ɑˈrɪs-tärˈkʊs¹; ɑˈrɪs-tärˈeüs² [Gr. astronomer].

Aristides: ɑˈrɪs-taiˈdɪz¹; ɑˈrɪs-tɪˈdēs² [Gr. statesman].

Aristippus: ɑˈrɪs-tɪpˈus¹; ɑˈrɪs-tɪpˈüs² [Gr. philosopher].

Aristobolus: ɑˈrɪs-to-bōˈlus¹; ɑˈrɪs-to-bōˈlūs² [Douai Bible].

Aristobulus: ɑˈrɪs-to-biūˈlus¹; ɑˈrɪs-to-būˈlūs² [Jewish philosopher].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Aristocles: ar-is'to-klīz¹; ä-ris'to-elēs² [Athenian sculptor 5th cent. B. C.].

aristocrat: a-ris'to-krat¹ or ar'is-to-krat¹; a-ris'to-erät² or ä-ris-to-erät².
C., E., & M. accent the first syllable; *Standard*, I. S., W., & W., the second. Perry (1775) and Walker (1828) preferred ar-is-to-krat¹.

aristocratic: ar'is-to-krat'ik¹ or a-ris'to-krat'ik¹; ä-ris-to-erät'ie² or ä-ris'-to-erät'ie². [B. C.].

Aristogiton: ar'is-to-jai'tan¹; ä-ris-to-ği'ton² [Athenian conspirator, 514

Aristodemus: ar'is-to-di'mus¹; ä-ris-to-dē'mūs² [Messenian hero, 8th cent. B. C.]. [powder].

aristol: ar'is-töl¹; ä-ris-töl²: commonly, ar'is-tel¹; ä-ris-töl² [Antiseptic

aristology: ar'is-tel'o-ji¹; ä-ris-töl'o-gy² [Science of dining]. [680 B. C.].

Aristomenes: ar'is-töm'i-nīz¹; ä-ris-töm'e-nēs² [A Messenian general ab.

Aristophanes: ar'is-tef'a-nīz¹; ä-ris-tōf'a-nēs² [Gr. satirist].

Aristotellan: ar'is-to-tī'l-an¹; ä-ris-to-tē'li-an².

Aristotle: ar'is-tet-lī¹; ä-ris-töt-lī² [Gr. philosopher, 4th cent. B. C.].

arithmetic: a-rīth'mi-tik¹; a-rīth'me-tīe²; not a-reth'ma-tik¹, nor ar'ith-met'ik¹. See quotations.

There is a small, but a very general, deviation from accuracy in pronouncing this word, which lies in giving the first *ə* the sound of short *e*, as if written *arithmettic*. As this inaccuracy is but trifling, so it may be rectified without any great singularity.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (1806).

To this criticism Dr. Young replied:

The accent should be on the third syllable; where it is placed by the vulgar, who are often exposed to the sneers of the polite, for faithfully preserving the language from the reckless violence of ignorance and caprice.

TOWNSEND YOUNG, *New Edition of Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* [Dublin, 1859.]

Arius: a-rai'us¹ or ē-ri-us¹; a-rī'ūs² or ā-ri-ūs² [Alexandrian presbyter of 4th cent.].

Arjuna: ur'jū-nā¹; ūr'jū-na² [The hero of the *Mahabharata*].

Arka: ārkā¹; ärkā² [Phenician city].

Arkansas: ārkən-sō¹; ärkən-sā²; not ar-kan'zās¹ [A south central State, river, and county of the United States]. Compare the following.

Arkansas City: ar-kan'zās¹; ärk-än'gās² [A city in Kansas].

arkansite: ārkən-soit¹; ärk-än-sīt² [A mineral].

Arkite: ārk'ait¹; ärk'īt² [Bible].

Arkona: ar-kō'na¹; ärk-ō'nā² [Promontory, Rügen isl., Prus.].

Arlberg: ārl'berh¹; ärl'bērh² [Section of Algau Alps, Austr.].

Arles: ārl¹; ärl² [Fr. city].

arles: ārlz¹; ärlz² (earnest-money).

Arline: ār'lin¹; ärlin² [Heroine of Balfe's opera "The Bohemian Girl"; kidnapped daughter of Count Arnheim].

Arlon: ār'lōh¹; ärlōh² [Capital of Luxembourg prov., Belg., entered by the Germans in 1914].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ö; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɪ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

arm: ɑrm¹; ɑrm²; *not* ɑrm¹, a pronunciation frequently heard in New England.

armada: ɑr-mē'də¹; ɑr-mā'də². The pronunciation ɑr-mū'də¹ given by the Standard as an alternative is Spanish, and was first indicated by Nathan Bailey in his *Universal Etymological Dictionary* published in 1721.

Armado: ɑr-mū'do¹; ɑr-mā'do² [In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, an ostentatious Spaniard].

Armageddon: ɑr'mə-ged'dən¹ *or* Standard ɑr'mə-ged'ən¹; ɑr'ma-gēd'dōn,² ɑr'ma-gēd'on² [The plain of Esdraelon, where the Israelites won victories & suffered defeats; hence, the scene of any momentous test, specif. the great decisive battle at the end of the world (*Rev.* xvi, 16)].

We seemed to see our flag unfurled,
Our champion waiting in his place
For the last battle of the world,
The Armageddon of the race.

WHITTIER *Rantoul*.

Armagh: ɑr-mā'¹; ɑr-mā'² [Ir. county and city].

Armagnac: ɑr'mā'nyūk'¹; ɑr'mā'nyæ'² [Fr. count; constable of Fr. and leader of a faction of Orleansists against the Burgundians; died 1418].

Armand: ɑr'mān'¹; ɑr'mān'² [Fr. masculine personal name. See HERMAN].

Armande: ɑr'mānd'¹; ɑr'mānd'² [One of the wise women in Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes*].

Armatos: ɑr'mə-tō'lız¹; ɑr'ma-tō'lıs² [Gr. people of Epirus & Thessaly].

armature: ɑr'mə-tiūr¹ *or* -ɛɦur¹; ɑr'ma-tūr² *or* -ɛɦur²; *not* ɑr'ma-tiūr¹.

Armenia: ɑr-mi'ni-ə¹; ɑr-mē'ni-ə² [A region of Asia Minor].

Armentières: ɑr'mən'tiār'¹; ɑr'mān'tiār'² [Town in north of France occupied by Germans in 1914].

Armida: ɑr-mi'də¹; ɑr-mi'dü²; *not* ɑr-mai'də¹ [An enchantress in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*]. When written **Armide** is pronounced as two syllables, ɑr'mid'¹; ɑr'mid'².

Armidaale: ɑr'mi-dēl¹; ɑr'mi-dāl² [Town in New South Wales].

armillausa: ɑr'mi-lō'sə¹; ɑr'mi-lə'sə²; *not* ɑr'mi-lau'zə¹ [A Roman tunic].

armillary: ɑr'mi-lē-rı¹; ɑr'mi-lä-ry²; *not* ɑr'mil-ē-rı¹, *nor* ɑr'mil'ə-rı¹.

Arminian: ɑr-min'i-ən¹; ɑr-mın'i-an². Compare ARMENIAN. [Pert. to Arminius].

Arminius: ɑr-min'i-us¹; ɑr-mın'i-üs² [1. Dutch theologian of late 16th cent. 2. See HERMAN]. In Dutch *i* in open syllables is pronounced as *i*¹ as in "police."

armistice: ɑr'mi-stis¹; ɑr'mi-stıs²; *not* ɑr'mi-stis¹, ɑr'mis-tis¹ *nor* ɑr-mis-tis¹. Standard, Walker, & W. form the penult after the *i*, but *C.* & *I.* form it after the *s*. The first division is preferable etymologically.

Armoni: ɑr-mō'nai¹; ɑr-mō'nı² [Bible].

Arna: ɑr'nə¹; ɑr'na² [Apocrypha].

Arnaldo [Sp.]: ɑr-nāl'do¹; ɑr-nāl'do². See ARNOLD.

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būn*;

Arnan: *är'nän*¹; *är'nän*² [Bible].

Arnaud [Fr.]: *är'nō*¹; *är'nō*². See **ARNOLD**. **Arnaut**†.

Arnauld: *är'nō*¹; *är'nō*² [Family name of Fr. ecclesiastics and nuns].

Arnaut: *ar-naut*¹; *är-nout*² [An Albanian].

Arndt: *ärnt*¹; *ärnt*² [Ger. hist. & divine]

Arnold: *är'nöld*¹; *är'nöld*² [Masculine personal and also family name].
Ger., *ar'nölt*¹; *är'nölt*²; It., **Arnoldo**, *ar-nöl'do*¹; *är-nöl'do*².

Arnoldine: *är'nöld-in*¹; *är'nöld-in*² [Feminine personal name]. It., **Arnoldino**, *är'nöl-dī'no*¹; *är'nöl-dī'no*².

Arnold von Winkelried: *är'nölt fon vīŋ'kel-rīt*¹; *är'nölt fōn vīŋ'kēl-rēt*²
[Swiss patriot; died in battle of Sempach, July 9, 1386].

Arnon: *är'nən*¹; *är'nön*² [Bible].

Arnould: *är'nū*¹; *är'ny*² [Fr. (1) writer; (2) actress].

Arnprior: *ärn-prai'ər*¹; *ärn-pri'or*² [Town in Ont., Canada].

Arnsberg: *ärns'ber*¹; *ärns'bē*² [Prus. dept. & town].

Arnstadt: *ärn'shtat*¹; *ärn'shtät*² [Ger. principality].

Arnswalde: *ärns-väl'də*¹; *ärns-väl'de*² [Prus. town].

Arnulf: *är'nulf*¹; *är'nulf*² [1. Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, 9th cent.
2. Archbp. of Reims 989-991].

Arod: *är'ed*¹ or *ē'ed*¹; *är'öd*² or *ä'röd*² [Bible].

Arodi: *är'o-dai*¹ or *ä-rō'dai*¹; *är'o-dī*² or *ä-rō'dī*² [Bible].

Arodites: *är'ed-aits*¹ or *ē'ed-aits*¹; *är'öd-its*² or *ä'röd-its*² [Bible].

Aröer: *ä-rō'ər*¹; *ä-rō'er*² [Bible].

Aröerite: *ä-rō'ər-ait*¹; *ä-rō'er-it*² [Bible].

Arokszállás: *ä'rök-säl'läsh*¹; *ö'rök-säl'läsh*² [Hung. town].

Aroldo. See **HAROLD**.

Arom: *ä'rem*¹; *ä'röm*² [Apocrypha].

aroma: *ä-rō'mä*¹; *ä-rō'mä*². The antepenult is low and unstressed and should not be accented & pronounced *ä'rō-mä*¹.

aromatize: *ä-rō'mä-täiz*¹; *ä-rō'mä-tiz*². I. gives *ä'rō-mat-aiz*¹ as alternative, which *Wr.* prefers. Perry (1775) indicated *ä-röm'a-täiz*¹, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), *ä'rō-mä-täiz*¹.

Arroostook: *ä-rūs'tuk*¹; *ä-rōös'tōök*²; *not* *ä-rū'stuk*¹ [River & county in Me.].

Arorite: *ä'rō-rait*¹; *är'o-rīt*² [Douai Bible].

Arouet: *ä'rū'ē*¹; *ä'rū'ē*² [Family name of Voltaire].

Arpad: *är'pad*¹; *är'pād*² [Bible].

Arpád: *är'pad*¹; *är'pād*² [Founder of Hungarian kingdom, 8th cent.].

arpeggio: *är-pej'o*¹; *är-pég'o*² [It., harp-like chord].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Arphad: ʊr'fəd¹; ʔr'fəd² [Bible: same as ARPAD].

Arphasachites: ʊr-fas'ə-koits¹; ʔr-fās'a-eits² [Douai Bible].

Arphaxad: ʊr-faks'ad¹; ʔr-fāks'ād² [Bible].

arquebus: ʊr'kwɪ-bus¹; ʔr'kwe-būs². The *e* in the penult is obscure, not long as stated by some phoneticists. Same as HARQUEBUS.

arquebusier: ʊr'kwɪ-bus-ɪr¹; ʔr'kwe-būs-ēr². Same as HARQUEBUSIER. Following the analogy of other words derived from the French, *St.* notes that the first & the final syllables of this word are stressed. In French nearly all syllables are stressed, but in some words that have become Anglicized only certain syllables retain the stress.

Arques: ʊrk¹; ʔre² [Fr. historic village].

arraché: ʊr'ə-shé¹; ʔr'a-shé² [Fr., uprooted; heraldic term].

arrack: ʊr'ak¹; ʔr'āk². *C.*, *E.*, & *W.* ʊr'ək¹; *M.* ʊ-rak¹; *St.* ʊr'ak¹; *Wr.* ʊ-rak¹. Perry (1775), ʊ-rak¹; Walker (1791), ʊ-rak¹; but Sheridan (1780), ʊr'ak¹.

arrage: ʊr'ɪj¹; ʔr'ag² [Drift edge in mining].

Arragonese: ʊr'ə-go-nīs¹ or -nīz¹; ʔr'a-ɡo-nēs² or -nēs² [Pert. to Arragon, Sp.].

Arrah: ʊr'a¹; ʔr'ā² [Bengal town; scene of heroic defense in 1857].

arraign: ʊ-rēn¹; ʔr-rān².

Arran: ʊr'ən¹; ʔr'an²; not ʊr-ran¹ [Scot. isle].

arrange: ʊ-rēnj¹; ʔr-rāng².

arrant: ʊr'ənt¹; ʔr'ant².

arras: ʊr'əs¹; ʔr'as².

Arras: ʊ'rās¹; ʔ'rās² [Fr. city once famed for tapestry].

arrasene: ʊr'ə-sīn¹; ʔr'a-sēn² [An embroidery-thread].

arrastre: ʊ-rās'trē¹; ʔr-rās'trē² [Sp., a mill; also, lighterage, storage, & haulage as of cargo].

arrear: ʊ-rīr¹; ʔr-rēr².

arreage: ʊ-rīr'ɪj¹; ʔr-rēr'ag²; not ʊr'īr-ēj¹. Walker ʊr-rīrēj¹.

arrest: ʊ-rest¹; ʔr-rēst²; but more commonly ʊ-rest¹.

Arrest: ʊ-rest¹; ʔr-rēst² [Ger. astronomer].

arrēt: ʊ-rē¹ or ʊ-rēt¹; ʔr-rē² or ʔr-rēt². *C.* ʊ-rē¹; *I.* ʊ-rē¹; *M.* ʊ-rā¹; *W.* ʊ-rē¹; *Wr.* ʊ-rēt¹ [Fr. official decree, arrest, or seizure].

They [the French] issued an *arret* ordering the seizure of British property found on board of American vessels. IRVING *Life of Washington*, vol. v, p. 243 [G. P. P. 1863.]

Arrhenius: ʊ-rē'nɪ-us¹; ʔr-rē'nɪ-ʊs² [Sw. chemist].

arrhinia: ʊ-rin'i-ə¹; ʔr-rīn'i-a² [Noseless].

arrhizous: ʊ-rɪ'zʊs¹; ʔr-rī'zʊs² [Rootless].

Arrian: ʊr'i-ən¹; ʔr'i-an² [Gr. historian of 2d cent.]. Distinguish from ARIAN; ARYAN.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ʃin, this.

l: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; rule; but, bŭn;

arrière: ār'yār¹; ār'yēr². Walker ar-rir¹ [Fr., the rear; in the phrase *arrière pensée*, an afterthought. See PENSÉE].

arriero: ār'i-ērō¹; ār'i-g'ro² [Sp., a muleteer].

arroba: a-rō'ba¹; ā-rō'bā² [Sp. measure or weight].

arrogative: ar'o-ga-tiv²; ā-rō-ga-tiv²; not ar'o-gē'tiv¹.

arrondissement: ā'rēn'dis'mān¹; ā'rōn'dis'mān². The first syllable has the sound of a in "far," not that of a in "at" [Fr. departmental subdivision].

arrowroot: ar'o-rūt¹; ā-rō-rōt²; not ar'ar-rūt¹.

arroyo: a-rei'o¹ or a-rō'yo¹; ā-rō'yō² or ā-rō'yō² [Sp., a small stream or dry gully].

arroz basi: a-rōth' ba-si¹; ā-rōth' bā-si² [P. I. A drink made from fermented rice].

Arsaces: ar-sē'siz¹ or ār'sa-siz¹; ār-sā'çēs² or ār'sa-çēs² [Founder of Parthian kingdom, about 250 B. C.].

Arsamas: ār'za-mās¹; ār'sā-mās² [Rus. city in Nijni-Novgorod prov.].

Arsaphes: ar-sē'fiz¹ or ār'sa-fiz¹; ār-sā'fēs² or ār'sa-fēs² [Egypt. deity].

Arsareth: ār'sa-reth¹; ār'sa-rēth² [Apocryphal].

Arsenian: ar-si'ni-an¹; ār-sē'ni-an² [A supporter of Arsenius (q. v.)].

arsenic (a.): ar-sen'ik¹; ār-sēn'ie². This is *Standard & M.* preference; but *C., I., St., & W.* ar-sen'ik¹; *Wr.* ar-sen'ik¹. See next.

arsenic (n.): ār'sa-nik¹; ār'se-nie². *Standard, W., & Wr.* ār'si-nik¹; *C. & St.* ār'se-nik¹; *E.* ār'si-nik¹; *I.* ār'sen-ik¹; *M.* ār'snik¹. Of the early lexicographers Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton, and Knowles, whom Murray follows, indicate a dissyllabic pronunciation. Current dictionaries indicate three syllables.

arsenious: ar-si'ni-us¹; ār-sē'ni-ūs².

Arsenius: ar-si'ni-us¹; ār-sē'ni-ūs² [Patriarch of Constantinople, 13th cent.].

Arsetes: ar-si'tiz¹; ār-sē'tēs² [In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, the foster-father to Clorinda].

Arsinoe: ar-sin'o-i¹; ār-sin'o-ē² [1. Daughter of Ptolemy I, king of Egypt. 2. In Molière's *Le Misanthrope*, a prude].

Arsiphurith: ār'si-fiū'rih¹; ār'si-fū'rith² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

arsis: ār'sis¹; ār'sis². See quotation.

The emphasis with which . . . parts of a verse are pronounced is called the *Arsis*. . . also, . . . the syllable on which the emphasis falls.

KUHNER *Greek Grammar* Edwards trans. p. 574. [A. 1853.]

Artabazus: ar'ta-bē'zus¹; ār'ta-bā'zūs² [Per. general, 331 B. C.].

Artagnan: ār'tā'nyān¹; ār'tā'nyān² [With the proposition *D'*, indicating origin or estate, the chief character, a young Gascon, in Dumas's *Three Musketeers* but not one of them].

Artaxaminous: ār'tag-zam'i-nus¹; ār'tāg-zām'i-nūs² [In Rhodes's *Bombastes Furioso*, King of Utopia].

Artaxata: ar-taks'a-tā¹; ār-tāks'a-ta² [Anc. Armenian capital: now ruins].

2: art, ape, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, all; mē, gēl, prëy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Artaxerxes: ʔr'tag-zŭrk'siz¹; ʔr'tăg-zĕrk'sĕs²; not ʔr-taks-ŭrk'siz¹ [Either of two Per. kings].

Artedi: ʔr-tĕ'di¹; ʔr-tĕ'di² [Sw. naturalist].

Artegall: ʔr'ti-gal¹; ʔr'te-gāl²; not ʔr-ti-gĕl¹ [1. A legendary king of Britain. 2. In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a personification of Justice].

Artemas: ʔr'ti-mas¹; ʔr'te-mas² [Bible].

Artemis: ʔr'ti-mis¹; ʔr'te-mĭs²; not ʔr-ti'mis¹ [A Gr. goddess identified by the Romans with their DIANA].

Artemisia: ʔr'ti-mis'i-a¹; ʔr'te-mĭs'i-a². C. & Wr. ʔr-ti-miz'i-a¹; E. ʔr-te-miz'i-a¹; I. ʔr'ti-mis'i-a¹; M. ʔr-ti-miz'i-a¹; Standard ʔr'ti-mĭsh'i-a¹; St. ʔr'te-mĭz'i-a¹; W. ʔr'ti-miz'i-a¹. [1. Queen of Halicarnassus, ally of Xerxes against Greeks 350? B. C. 2. Wife of Mausolus, King of Caria, in whose memory she erected the Mausoleum. 3. A genus of plants of the aster family]. Some phoneticists claim a different pronunciation for the personal and the plant name.

Artemus Ward: ʔr'ti-mus¹; ʔr'te-mŭs²; erroneously ʔr-ti'mus¹ and ʔr-ti-mas¹—the latter by confusion with masculine proper name **Artemas**. [Pen-name of Charles Farrar Browne, an Am. humorist].

arterial: ʔr-ti'ri-əl¹; ʔr-tĕ'ri-əl²; not ʔr-tŭ'ri-əl¹, nor ʔr-tar-i-əl¹.

arteriasis: ʔr'ti-rai'a-sis¹; ʔr'te-rĭ'a-sĭs² [Degeneration of the arteries].

arteritis: ʔr'ti-rai'tis¹ or -rĭ'tis¹; ʔr'te-rĭ'tis² or -rĭ'tis² [Arterial inflammation].

Artesian: ʔr-tĭ'ʒən¹; ʔr-tĕ'ʒhən² [Pert. to Artois, Fr., or to a well bored there].

Artevelde, van: ʔr'ti-vel'də¹; ʔr'te-vĕl'dĕ²; sometimes, but erroneously, ʔr'ti-velt¹ [Either of two Flemish patriots].

Arthabaska: ʔr'thə-bas'kə¹; ʔr'thə-bās'ka² [County, Quebec prov., Canada]. See ATHABASCA.

Arthegall: ʔr'thi-gal¹; ʔr'the-gāl² [Var. of ARTEGALL].

Arthemis: ʔr'thi-mis¹; ʔr'the-mĭs²; not, as often heard, ʔr'thi-mis¹ [A butterfly, the white admiral].

arthritis: ʔr'thrai'tis¹ or -thri'tis¹; ʔr'thri'tis² or -thri'tis² [Inflammation of a joint].

arthrobacterium: ʔr'thro-bak-tĭ'ri-um¹; ʔr'thro-băe-tĕ'ri-um². Note accentuation here and in the two following words.

arthrocace: ʔr'throc'ə-si¹; ʔr'throc'ə-ʒe² [A disease of the joints].

arthropathy: ʔr'throp'ə-ʃu¹; ʔr'throp'ə-ty² [A disease of the joints].

arthropod: ʔr'thro-ped¹; ʔr'thro-pōd² [An insect with jointed legs, as a spider].

Arthropoda: ʔr'throp'o-də¹; ʔr'throp'o-da² [A subkingdom of animals with jointed legs, as insects, crabs, etc.].

Arthur: ʔr'thur¹; ʔr'thūr² [Masculine personal name]. F. ʔr'tŭr'¹; ʔr'tŭr'²; It. **Arturo**, ʔr-tŭ'ro¹; ʔr-tŭ'ro²; L. **Arthurus**, ʔr-tŭ'rŭs¹; ʔr-tŭ'rŭs².

Arthuret: ʔr'thur-et¹; ʔr'thūr-ĕt² [The surname of two sisters in Scott's *Redgauntlet*].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bĕŏk, bĕŏt; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŏll, bŏy; ɡŏ, ɡem; ɪnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Arthurlan: ar-*chū*'rī-*an*¹; är-*thū*'rī-*an*²; *not* ar-*chū*'rī-*an*¹. Pronounce the *u* of the antepenult as *u* in "pupil."

artiad: är'ti-*ad*¹; är'ti-*äd*² [Chem. element]. Compare PERISSAD.

artichoke: är'ti-*chök*¹; är'ti-*chök*². Walker gives är'ti-*chök*¹—*i* as in "police," now no longer heard.

article: är'ti-*kl*¹; är'ti-*el*²; *not* as Walker, är'ti-*kl*¹, a former Scotticism now seldom if ever used.

artifice: är'ti-*fis*¹; är'ti-*fī*²; *not* ar-tif'is¹, *nor* är'tif-is¹. Always carry the *f* over to the ultima.

artificer: ar-tif'i-*sär*¹; är-tif'i-*gēr*²; *not* ar-tif'is-*är*¹.

artist: är'tist¹; är'tist². Compare ARTISTE.—**artiste:** är'tist¹; är'tist².

artisan: är'ti-*zan*¹; är'ti-*zan*²; *not* är'tiz-*an*¹. *E. & M.* är'ti-*zan*¹; *I. & St.* är'ti-*zan*¹. Perry, Jones, Knowles, Smart, Reid, and Craig accented the antepenult; Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, and Jameson, the ultima. Spelt also **artisan**, preferred form in England.

Artols: är'twä¹; är'twä² [A region in N. E. France].

Artur, Arturo. See ARTHUR..

Aruboth: a-rū'bōth¹ or ar'u-both¹; a-rū'bōth² or är'u-both² [Bible].

Arum: ē'rum¹; är'rūm²; *not* är'um¹ [A genus of plants].

Arumah: a-rū'mā¹; a-rū'mā² [Bible].

Arundel¹: ar'un-del¹; är'ün-dēl² [Eng. city & earldom].

Arundel²: a-run'del¹; a-rūn'dēl² [County of central Maryland. *Anne Arundel*].

Arundellian: ar'un-dī'l-*an*¹; är'ün-dē'lī-*an*².

Arundell: ar'un-del¹; är'ün-dēl²; *not* ar'un-del¹ [Eng. rebel].

Arvad: är'vad¹; är'väd² [Bible].

Arvadite: är'vad-cit¹; är'väd-it² [Bible].

arvalan: är'vā-lan¹; är'vā-län² [In Southey's *Curse of Kehama*, Kehama's son].

Arverni: ar-vūr'nai¹; är-vēr'nī² [Gallie tribe].—**Arvernian:** ar-vūr'nī-*an*¹; är-vēr'nī-*an*².

Arviragus: är'vī-rē'gus¹ or ar-vir'ē-gus¹; är'vī-rā'gūs² or är-vīr'a-gūs² [1. A model husband in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, *The Franklin's Tale*. 2. In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, Cymbeline's son].

Aryabhata: är'ya-bhat'ā¹; är'ya-bhāt'ā² [Hindu mathematician of 5th & 6th centuries].

NOTE: In the Nāgarī alphabet *bha* is the twenty-fourth letter, being also the fourth of the labials and the aspirate of *b*. It is said to be pronounced like *b + h* in *club house*, as in the modern Hindu dialects. European scholars pronounce the Sanskrit sonant and surd aspirates as corresponding non-aspirates followed by *h*: as *bh* in *abhor*; but this is correct only of surd aspirates. The letter *h* is commonly pronounced like the European *h*, but this is not its true character. Natives define it as a sonant, or as between surd and sonant. According to the Paninian system, it ranks as a guttural, but one of the Pratisakhya (Tāttirīya, II. 47) cites authorities who claim it has no relation with the guttural class and holds the same position as English *h*. Dr. W. D. Whitney points out that sonant aspirates

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, this.

are generally described as made with a perceptible *h*-sound after the breach of sonant mute closure, but some phoneticians define the element following the mute as an emphasized utterance of the beginning of the succeeding sound. Sonant aspirates are still in use in India.

Aryan: ā'ri-ən¹; á'ry-an². *Standard, C., & W.* ū'ryan¹; *E.* ā'ri-ən¹; *I.* ū'ri-ən¹; *M.* ē'ri-ən¹; *St.* ē'ri-an¹ [A primitive Indo-European people, or their language].
arytenoid: ar¹i-ti'neid¹; ā'r'y-tē'nōid². *C.* ar¹i-ti'neid¹; *E.* ā'ri-i-ti'neid¹; *I.* a-ri-ti'neid¹; *M.* a-ri-ti'nē'id¹; *St.* a-rit'en-eid¹; *Wr.* a-rit'i-neid¹. The pronunciations of this word indicated for *M.* & *St.* on page lxi of *W.* are erroneous as to accentuation and division.

Arza: ū'r'zə¹; ā'r'za² [Bible].

Arzareth: ū'r'zə-reth¹; ā'r'za-rēth² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

as (*adv. & conj.*): az¹; ās². In Eng. *s*, following a vowel or a voiced consonant, is usually pronounced *z*, and the *z* sound is written *s* more frequently than *z*. This word is a corruption of OE. *alswa* (also), *alsa*, *alse*, *ase*, to *as*, which owes its pronunciation to the form *ase*, that dates from about 1200. Compare *ass*.

as (*n.*): as¹; ās² [Roman coin or weight].

As (*n.*): ūs¹; ās² [A god in Norse myth.].

Asa: ē'sə¹; ā'sa² [Bible].

Asaa: as¹i-ə¹; ās²a-a² [Douai Bible].

Asadlas: as¹ə-dai'əs¹; ās²a-dī'as² [Apocrypha].

Asael: as¹i-el¹ or ē'si-el¹; ās²a-ēl² or ā'sa-ēl² [Apocrypha].

asafetida: as¹ə-fet¹i-da¹; ās²a-fēt²i-da²; *not* -fet¹i-da¹ [An antispasmodic & stimulant].

Asahel: as¹ə-hel¹ or ē'sa-hel¹; ās²a-hēl² or ā'sa-hēl² [Bible].

Asahla: as¹ə-hai'ə¹; ās²a-hī'ā² [Bible].

Asala: as¹i-ai'ə¹ or ə-sai'ā¹; ās²a-i'ā² or a-sī'ā² [Douai Bible].

Asalah: ə-sē'ya¹ or ə-sai'ā¹; a-sā'yā² or a-sī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Asalel-phuni: as¹ə-lel-fiū'ni¹; ās²a-lēl-fū'nī² [Douai Bible].

Asana: as¹ə-nə¹; ās²a-na² [Apocrypha].

asana: ə-sā'na¹; ā-sā'nā² [Tagalog name for the narra tree].

Asaph: ē'saf¹; ā'sāf² [Bible].

Asara: as¹ə-ra¹; ās²a-ra² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Asarael: ə-sē'ri-el¹ or as¹a-rīl¹; a-sā'ra-ēl² or ās²a-rēl² [Bible].

Asaramel: ə-sar'ə-mel¹; a-sār'a-mēl² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Asareel: ə-sē'ri-el¹ or as¹ə-rīl¹; a-sū're-ēl² or ās²a-rēl² [Bible].

Asarel: as¹ə-rel¹; ās²a-rēl² [Bible (R. V.)].

Asarela: as¹ə-rī'lu¹; ās²a-rē'lū² [Douai Bible]

Asarelah: as¹ə-rī'lu¹; ās²a-rē'lū² [Bible].

Asarh: ā'sar¹; ā'sūr² [Third month of Hindu calendar].

Asathonthamar: as¹ə-thən-thē'mar¹; ās²a-thōn-thā'mar² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; ɦin, this.

1: *artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;*

Asbasareth: as-bas'a-reth¹; äs-bäs'a-réth² [Bible (R. V.)].

Asbazareth: as-baz'a-reth¹; äs-bäz'a-réth² [Apocrypha].

Asbelites: as'bel-aits¹; äs'bél-its² [Douai Bible].

asbestos: as-bes'tos¹ or az-bes'tos¹; äs-bës'tos² or äs-bës'tos². American and Scottish lexicographers give preference to *s* in the antepenult, while the English prefer *z*. [A fireproof fibrous substance].

Asbjörnsen: as-byörn'sen¹; äs-byörn'sën² [Norw. naturalist].

Ascalon: as'kə-lən¹; äs'ea-lön² [1. In Brit. myth, the sword of St. George.
2. A Philistine city].

Ascalonites: as'kə-lən-aits¹; äs'ea-lön-its² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

Ascanio: as-kā'nī-o¹; äs-eā'nī-o² [A character in Beaumont & Fletcher's *The Spanish Curate*].

Ascanius: as-kē'nī-us¹; äs-eā'nī-üs² [In myth, a son of Æneas and Creusa].

Ascenas: as'i-nəs¹; äs'e-nas² [Douai Bible].

ascend: a-send¹; ä-gënd²; *not* ə-send¹ [Move upward].

Ascenez: as'i-nez¹; äs'e-nëz² [Douai Bible].

ascetic: a-set'ik¹; ä-çët'ie²; *not* as-et'ik¹—the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant.

Aschaffenburg: a-shäf'en-bürh¹; ä-shäf'en-bürh²; *not* as-shaf'en-bürg¹ [Bavarian city].

Ascham: as'kam¹; äs'eam² [Eng. scholar of 16th cent.].

Aschersleben: äsh'arz-lē'ben¹; äsh'erç-lē'bën² [Mfg. town in Saxony].

ascians: ash'yanz¹; äsh'yang²; *not* as-sī'enz¹ [Shadowless men].

ascidian: a-sid'i-en¹; ä-çid'i-an² [A tunicate animal or plant].

ascidiferous: as'i-dif'er-os¹; äs'i-dyf'er-üs²; *not* as'id-if'ür-us¹.

Ascitans: a-sai'tanz¹; ä-çit'anz² [A 2d century religious sect].

ascites: a-sai'tiz¹; ä-sit'ëz² [Abdominal dropsy].

Asclepiad: as-klī'pi-ad¹; äs-elē'pi-äd² [A form of verse devised by ASCLE-PIADES].

Asclepiades: as'kli-pi-a-diz¹; äs'kle-pi-a-dëz² [Gr. poet of 2d cent. B. C.].

Asclepias: as-klī'pi-as¹; äs-elē'pi-äs² [Genus of plants of milkweed family].

Asclepieion: as-klī'pi-ai'en¹; äs-elē'pi-i'ön² [Gr. temple of Asclepius].

Asclepius: as-klī'pi-us¹; äs-elē'pi-üs² [The god of the art of healing].
Spelled also **As-cle'pi-os** and **As-kle'pi-os**.

Ascoli: äs'ko-li¹; äs'eo-li²; *not* as'kə-'¹ [It. prov. & historic town].

ascolla: as-kō'li-a¹; äs-eō'li-a² [Gr. sportive dance].

Ascot: as'kot¹; äs'eöt²; *not* as'kat¹.

Ascotan: as'ko-tün¹; äs'eo-tän² [Lake in Chile with borate of soda crust].

Aseas: ə-sī'əs¹; a-sē'as² [Apocrypha].

Asebam: as'i-bē'im¹; äs'e-bā'im² [Douai Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fërn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; lā = feud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Asebebia: ə-sel¹ɪ-bai¹ə¹; a-sēb²e-bi²a² [Apocrypha].

Asebebias: ə-sel¹ɪ-bai¹əs¹; a-sēb²e-bi²as². Same as ASEBEBIA.

Asedoth: ə-si¹dəθ¹; a-sē²dōth² [Douai Bible].

aseismatic: ə¹sais-mat¹ik¹; ə²sis-māt²ie². *Standard*, ē²sais-mat²ik².

Asemona: as¹ɪ-mō¹nə¹; əs²e-mō²na² [Douai Bible].

Asena: as¹ɪ-nə¹; əs²e-na² [Douai Bible].

Asenaphar: ə-sen¹ə-fār¹; a-sēn²ə-fār² [Douai Bible].

Asenath: as¹ɪ-nəθ¹; əs²e-nāth² [Bible].

Aseneth: as¹ɪ-nēθ¹; əs²e-nēth² [Bible].

Aser: ē¹sər¹; ā²ser² [Bible].

Aserer: as¹ə-rər¹ or ə-si¹rər¹; əs²e-rēr² or a-sē²rēr² [Apocrypha].

asexual: ə-seks¹yū-əl¹; ə-sēks²yū-əl². *Standard*, ē-seks²yū-əl²; not ə-sek¹-shiū-əl¹.

Asgard: as¹gərd¹; əs²gārd²; not az¹gurd¹ [In Norse myth, the abode of heroes slain in battle].

Asgalan: əs¹gə-lan¹; əs²gə-lān² [Modern name of ASHKELON, birthplace of Herod].

Asgill: as¹gill¹; əs²gīl²; not az¹jil¹, nor as¹jil¹ [British general in Revolutionary War].

Ashan: ē¹shən¹ or ash¹ən¹; ā²shan² or əsh²an² [Bible]

Ashango: ə¹shən¹gō¹; ə²shan²gō²; but by some phoneticists recorded as ə-shān¹gō or ə-shān²gō; a-shān¹gō¹ or a-shān²gō² [A pigmy tribe of the Fr. Congo].

Ashanti: ash¹an-ti¹; əsh²an-tē². This word is sometimes also pronounced ə-shūn¹ti¹; ə-shūn²ti² or as by *Standard, C., & W.* ə-shān¹ti¹ or ə-shūn¹ti¹; ə-shān²te or a-shān²tē, but Lippincott's *Gazetteer* gives ash¹an¹ti¹; əsh²an²tē [African kingdom or tribe]. **Ashantee.**

Asharelah: ash¹ə-rī¹lā¹; əsh²ə-rē²lā² [Bible].

Ashari: ə-shā¹rī¹; ə-shā²rī² [Mohammedan founder of a liberal religious sect].

Ashbea: ash¹bi¹ə¹; əsh²be²a² [Bible].

Ashbel: ash¹bel¹; əsh²bēl² [Bible].—**Ashbellites:** ash¹bel-aits¹; əsh²bēl-its² [Bible].

Ashbourne: ash¹būrn¹; əsh²būrn² [Historic town in Derbyshire, Eng.]

Ashburnham: ash¹būrn-əm¹; əsh²būrn-am²; not ash¹būrn-ham¹—the h of the ultima is silent [Town in Mass.; village in Ontario, Canada].

Ashby-de-la-Zouch: ash¹bi¹də-lə-zūsh¹; əsh²by²də-lā-zūch²

Ashchenaz: ash¹kɪ-naz¹; əsh²ee-nāz². Same as ASHKENAZ.

Ashcombe: ash¹kəm¹; əsh²com² [Eng. family name].

Ashdod: ash¹dōd¹; əsh²dōd² [Bible: the *Azotus* of N. T. and Septuagint].

Ashdodites: ash¹dēd-aits¹; əsh²dōd-its² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

Ashdothites: ash'doth-aits¹; ash'dōth-its² [Bible].

Ashdoth-pisgah: ash'doth-piz'ga¹; ash'dōth-piz'ga² [Bible].

Asdud: ās'dud¹; ās'dud² [Syrian town; ancient ASHDOD].

Asher: ash'er¹; ash'er² [Bible].

Asherah: ash'i-ra¹; ash'e-rā² [Bible, R. V.].

Asherim: ə-shi'rim¹; a-shē'rim² [Pl. of ASHERAH].

Asherites: ash'ar-aits¹; ash'er-its² [Bible].

Ashhur: ash'er¹; ash'ur²; *not* ash-hūr¹ [Bible].

Ashima: ə-shui'ma¹ *or* ash'i-ma¹; a-shi'ma² *or* ash'i-ma² [Bible].

Ashkelon: ash'ki-lon¹; ash'ke-lōn² [Philistine city S. W. of Jerusalem].

Ashkenaz: ash'ki-naz¹; ash'ke-nāz² [Bible].—**Ashkenazim:** ash'ki-naz'-im¹; ash'ke-nāz'im²; *not* -na-zim¹ [Polish-German Jews. Compare SEPHARDIM].

Ashnah: ash'na¹; ash'nā² [Bible].

Ashpenaz: ash'pi-naz¹; ash'pe-nāz² [Bible].

Ashriel: ash'ri-el¹; ash'ri-ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ashtabula: ash'ta-bū'lā¹; ash'ta-bū'la²; *not* ash'ta-bū'lā¹ [County or lake port of Ohio].

Ashtaroth: ash'ta-reth¹ *or* -rōth¹; ash'ta-rōth² *or* -rōth² [Bible].

Ashtavakra: ash'ta-vā'kra¹; ash'ta-vā'kra² [In Hindu myth, one of the heroes in the MAHABHARATA, which see].

Ashterathite: ash'ti-ra-th-aits¹; ash'te-rāth-it² [Bible].

Ashteroth Karnaim: ash'ti-reth kar-nē'im¹; ash'te-rōth kār-nā'im² [Bible].

Ashtoreth: ash'to-reth¹; ash'to-rēth² [Bible].

Ashuelot: ash'wi-lot¹; ash'we-lōt²; *not* ash'yu-ē'lot¹ [River in New Hampshire].

Ashur: ash'er¹; ash'ur² [Bible].

Ashur-bani-pal: ā'shūr-bā'ni-pāl¹; ā'shūr-bā'ni-pāl² [Assyrian king of the 7th cent. B. C.].

Ashurites: ash'er-aits¹; ash'ur-its² [Bible].

Ashvath: ash'vath¹; ash'vāth² [Bible].

Ash Wednesday: Properly two words, in the second of which the penultimate is accented. Compare WEDNESDAY.

Asla: ē'shā¹; ā'sha²; *not* ē'zā¹. Lippincott's *Gazetteer* & W. pronounce it in three syllables, ē'shi-ē¹ *or* ē'zī-ē¹; ā'shi-a² *or* ā'zhi-a², following the Greek & Latin practise.

Aslan: ē'shān¹; ā'shan²; *not* ē'zan¹. C. ē'shān¹; I. ē'shi-an¹; M. ē'shān¹; St. ē'zi-an¹; Wr. ēsh'yān¹.

Asiatic: ē'shi-at'ik¹; ā'shi-āt'ie². E. ē'si-at'ik¹; St. ē'zi-at'ik¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habtt; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Asibias: as'ɪ-bai'əs¹; ʌs'ɪ-bi'as² [Apocrypha].

Asiel: ē'si-el¹ or as'ɪ-el¹; ā'si-ēl² or ʌs'ɪ-ēl² [Bible].

Asima: as'ɪ-mə¹; ʌs'ɪ-ma² [Douai Bible].

asinine: as'ɪ-nɪn¹; ʌs'ɪ-nɪn²; not as'ɪ-nɪn¹. *Standard* prefers as'ɪ-nɪn¹; but preponderance of usage, as recorded by C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., favors the diphthongal ai sound for the ultima.

Asiongaber: ē'si-ɔn-gə'bər¹; ā'si-ɔn-gā'bər² [Douai Bible].

Aslpha: as'ɪ-fə¹; ʌs'ɪ-fa² [Apocrypha].

Aslr: a-sīr¹; ā-sīr²; not ē'sur¹ [Independent state of W. Arabia].

ask: ask¹; ʌsk². E. ʌsk¹; I. & S. ask¹. This word is one of a class having a variant pronunciation which is equivalent to ā, as in "art," or a, as in "fat," but see p. xxvi.

One phoneticist designates this variant pronunciation as a "shade sound" because he asserts it "differs but slightly" from the sound of ā as in "art"; another calls it "the intermediate or transition sound" which he uses as a "compromise" between ā, as in "art," and a, as in "fat." Both these statements fail to present the fact that the symbol a¹ or ā² is used to indicate two sounds, each in use by millions of English-speaking people—ask¹; ʌsk² and ʌsk¹; ʌsk². To say that these sounds "differ but slightly" is absurd; and as to the so-called "intermediate or transition sound," there can be no intermediate where words are pronounced either short and flat or long and broad, as is the case in such words as *ask*, *bath*, *fast*, *glass*, *grass*, etc., and as for transition there can be none except by change of location or personal idiosyncrasy.

askance: ə-skans¹; a-skānç². See preceding.

Askeaton: as-kē'tən¹; ʌs-kā'ton²; not as-kī'tən¹ [Town in Limerick, Ire.]

asked: askt¹; ʌskt². Care should be taken to pronounce the k in this word.
See A.X.

Askelon: as'kɪ-len¹; ʌs'ke-lɔn² [1. Bible. 2. Ascalon].

askew (*adv.* & *a.*): ə-skiū¹; a-skū².

Askew (*n.*): as'kiū¹; ʌs'kū² [Eng. family name]. **Ascue**†.

aslant: ə-slant¹; a-slānt²; not a-slant¹, for the first a is always obscure.

Aslia: as-lai'ə¹; ʌs-li'a² [Douai Bible].

Asmadai: as'mə-dai¹; ʌs'ma-dī² [A rebel angel in Milton's *Paradise Lost*].

Asmodæus, { as'mo-dī'us¹; ʌs'mo-dē'ūs² [In the Book of Tobit (iii, 8), the

Asmodeus: { "King of the Demons"].

Asnaa: as'nē-ə¹; ʌs'nā-a² [Douai Bible].

Asnah: as'nə¹; ʌs'nā² [Bible].

Asnapper: as-nap'ər¹; ʌs-nāp'ēr² [Bible].

Asnières: ā'nyār¹; ā'nyēr²; not a'nyēr¹ [Fr. city].

Asoka: a-sō'kə¹; ā-sō'ka² [Indian ruler; promoter of Buddhism, 223 B. C.].

Asom: ū'səm¹; ā'sōm² [Apocrypha].

Asopus: ə-sō'pus¹; a-sō'pūs² [A river-god]. Gr. **Asōpos**.

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bōy; go, gem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

asp: asp¹; āsp². *C., E., I., & St.* asp¹. See ASK.

asparagus: as-par'ə-gus¹; ās-pār'a-gūs². Probably derived from the Persian, *asparag*, sprout, this word comes to us from the Latin through the Greek ἀσπάργος (*asparagos*), and in 1548 was spelled *asparagus*. This form was used by Massinger in 1632, but ten years later was corrupted into *sparrowgrass*. A reversion to the original form took place about 1800, which has been preserved by educated speakers ever since.

aspartate: as-pār'tēt¹; ās-pār'tāt²; not as'par-tēt¹.

Aspasia: as-pē'si-a¹ or -shi-a¹; ās-pā'zhi-a² or -shi-a² [A feminine personal name].

Aspatha: as-pē'thā¹ or as'pə-thā¹; ās-pā'thā² or ās'pa-thā² [Bible].

Aspatia: as-pē'shi-a¹; ās-pā'shi-a² [The heroine of Beaumont & Fletcher's *Maid's Tragedy*].

Aspatia: speth'o-r¹; spēth'ō-ry² [Eng. town]. See BEAUCHAMP.

aspect: as'pekt¹; ās'peet²; not az'pekt¹.

Accented *aspect*' by Shakespeare, Milton, Swift, and occasionally by modern poets, but *as'pect* already in Tournier 1609. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. I, p. 492

aspen: asp'n¹; āsp'n². *M. & Wr.* asp'n.

The original substantive form [of this word] was *asp* (the name still used locally in England and W. U. S.), *aspen* being properly an adjective like "oaken."

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* s. v.

Aspen: as'pen¹; ās'pēn² [A city in Colorado].

asperate: as'pər-ēt¹; ās'per-āt²; not, as in Walker's time, as'pī-rēt¹.

aspergill: as'pər-jil¹; ās'per-ġil²; not as'pər-gil¹—g as in "gem," not as in "go," so also *aspergillus*.

Aspern: ās'pērn¹; ās'pērn² [Aust. village where Napoleon I was defeated in 1809].

asperse: as-pūr's¹; ās-pērs'²; not ə-spūr's¹.

aspersion: as-pūr'shən¹; ās-pēr'shon²; not ə-spūr'shən¹.

aspersive: as-pūr'siv¹; ās-pēr'siv²; not ə-spūr'siv¹.

asphalt: as'falt¹ or as-falt¹; ās'fält² or ās-fält²; not as-fōlt¹. On accentuation the dictionaries are evenly divided: *Standard, C., E., & W.* accent the first syllable; *I., M., St., & Wr.* accent the last—a fact which both W. H. P. Phye and Dr. Abernethy ignore, the latter condemning the accenting of the last syllable. In **asphaltene**, **asphaltic**, & **asphaltum** the penultimate is accented on the *i*.

Asphar: as'far¹; ās'fār² [Apocrypha].

Aspharatus: as-far'ə-sus¹; ās-fār'a-sūs²; not as-fār'ə-sus¹ [Apocrypha].

Asphenez: as'fi-nez¹; ās'fe-nēz² [Douai Bible].

asphodel: as'fo-del¹; ās'fo-dēl²; not az'fə-del¹ [A plant of the lily family; formerly, the daffodil or narcissus. In Gr. myth, the pale flower of Hades and the dead].

And rest at last where souls unbodied dwell,
In ever-flowing meads of *Asphodel*.

HOMEER *Odyssey* bk. xxiv, l. 10. [Pope's transl.]

asphyxia: as-fiks'i-a¹; ās-fyks'i-a²; not az-fiks'ya¹.

asphyxiate: as-fiks'i-ēt¹; ās-fyks'i-āt²; not az-fik'shī-ēt¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

asphyxiative: as-fiks'ī-a-tiv¹; ʌs-fjyks'ī-a-tiv²; *not* az-fiks'ī-ē'tiv¹, *nor* az-fik'shi-ē'tiv¹.

aspirant (a. & n.): as-pair'ant¹; ʌs-pir'ant². *C. & M.*, ə-spair'ant¹; *I. & St.*, əs-pair'ant¹. The pronunciation as'pi-rant¹, recorded as in occasional use by *C. & M.*, & *Wr.*, is probably due to confusion of the parent word **aspire** (as-pair'¹; ʌs-pir'²) with **aspirate**. Jameson (1827) indicated it as his preference. See below.

aspirate (v., a. & n.): as'pi-rēt¹; ʌs'pi-rāt².

aspirin: as'pi-rin¹; ʌs'pi-rīn²; *not* az'pi-rīn¹ [A remedy for rheumatism].

Aspramonte: as'prə-ment¹; ʌs'pra-mōnt² [A family name in Scott's *Count Robert of Paris*].

Aspramonte: ʌs'prə-men'tē¹; ʌs'prə-mōn'tē² [An epic poem on the defeat of the Saracens by the French under Charlemagne].

Aspromonte: ʌs'pro-men'tē¹; ʌs'pro-mōn'tē² [It. mountain & village where Garibaldi was wounded & captured, Aug. 29, 1862].

Asquith: as'kwith¹; ʌs'kwīth²; *not* az'kwith¹ [Family name of Eng. prime minister & statesman].

Asreel: as'ri-el¹; ʌs're-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Ariel: as'ri-el¹; ʌs'ri-ēl² [Bible].

Asrielites: as'ri-el-aits¹; ʌs'ri-ēl-its² [Bible].

ass: as¹; ʌs². Pronounced as¹; ʌs² from North Britain to the Midlands of England, but ʌs¹; ʌs², south of there and in London and southern England generally. See **ASK**.

Assabias: as'a-bai'əs¹; ʌs'a-bi'as² [Apocrypha].

Assad: as'ad¹; ʌs'ād²; *not* a-sūd'¹ [A prince in one of the stories in the *Arabian Nights*].

assagai, } as'a-gai¹ or -i-gai¹; ʌs'a-ġī² or -e-ġī²; *not* as'c-gai¹, *nor* as'i-gai¹ [A
assegai, } spear as used by the Zulus].

assai (n.): a-sai'¹; ʌ-sī'² [Braz. palm].

assal (adv.): as-sū'¹; ʌs-sā'² [It. lit., "very," as *adagio assai*, very slow].

assall: a-sēl'¹; ʌ-sāl'².

assallant: a-sēl'ant¹; ʌ-sāl'ant²; *not* as-sēlant¹.

Assallmoth: a-sal'i-mōth¹; ʌ-sāl'i-mōth² [Apocrypha].

Assam: a-sam'¹; ʌ-sām'² [A country of Brit. India].

Assamese: as'sə-mīs'¹; ʌs'sa-mēs'².

Assamias: as'a-mai'əs¹; ʌs'a-mi'as² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Assanias: as'a-nai'as¹; ʌs'a-ni'as² [Apocrypha].

Assaphioth: as'a-fi-ōth¹; ʌs'a-fi-ōth² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Assaremoth: as'a-rī-mōth¹; ʌs'a-rē-mōth² [Apocrypha, margin].

assassin: a-səs'm¹; ʌ-sās'in². Adopted from the Fr. in the 16th century, this was accented as'sassin by Oldham in 1679, and pronounced as'sas-sin¹ till about 1700. *Walker* (1791) pronounces it as-sus'sin¹.

2: wɒl, dɔ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊm; ɔl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

assassivative: a-sas'1-nā-tiv¹; ä-sās'i-na-tiv²; *not* a-sas'1-nē'tiv¹; ä-sās'-i-nā'tiv².

assault: a-sōlt'¹; ä-salt'². Derived from the Old Fr. *asaut*, later *assaut*, this word was originally pronounced as spelled, a-sēt'¹, and altho the *l* was inserted in 1350, this pronunciation was retained almost till Shakespeare's time.

assay: a-sē'¹; ä-sā'² [Essay or test].

Assaye: a-sai'¹ or as-sē'¹; ä-sy'² or äs-sā'² [Town in India; battle, 1803].

Assedim: as'i-dim¹; äs'e-dīm² [Douai Bible].

assegai: as'1-gai¹; äs'e-gī'². See ASSAGAI.

Assen: ās'en¹; äs'ēn² [Dutch city with archeological remains].

assent (*v.* & *n.*): a-sent'¹; ä-sēnt'²; *not*, as frequently heard, as'sent¹, *nor* a-sent'¹.

assert: a-sūrt'¹; ä-sērt'²; *not* as-sūrt'¹.

assertative: a-sūrt'ā-tiv¹; ä-sērt'ā-tiv²; *not* as"ər-tē'tiv¹: the penult is slurred.

assertorial: as"ər-tō'ri-əl¹; äs"er-tō'ri-al²; *not* as"sər-tōr'i-əl¹.

assess: a-ses'¹; ä-sēs'²; *not* as'ses¹.

assessorial: as'e-sō'ri-əl¹; äs"ē-sō'ri-al².

assets: as'ets¹; äs'ēts²; *not* ə-sēts¹.

asseverate: a-sev'ər-ēt¹; ä-sēv'er-āt².

asseverative: a-sev'ər-ā-tiv¹; ä-sēv'er-a-tiv²; *not* a-sev'ər-ē'tiv¹.

Assheton: ash'tan¹; äsh'ton²; *not* ash'ə-tun¹ [Eng. family name].

Asshur: ash'ur¹; äsh'ūr² [Assyrian god].

Asshurim: a-shū'rim¹; ä-shu'rim² [Bible].

Assidean: as"i-dī'an¹; äs"i-dē'an² [Jewish sect].

assiduity: as"i-diū'i-ti¹; äs"i-dū'i-ty²; *not* as"si-dū'it-i¹.

assiduous: a-sid'yu-us¹; ä-sīd'yū-ūs².

assign: a-sain'¹; ä-sin'²; *not* as'sain¹, *nor* ə-sain¹.

assignat: as'ig-nat¹ or (*Fr.*) ā'si"nyā'¹; äs'ig-nāt² or (*Fr.*) ä"sī"nyā'²; *not* a-sin-yu'¹ [*F.* promissory note].

assignment: as'ig-nē'shōn¹; äs'ig-nā'shōn².

assignee: as"i-nī'¹; äs"i-nē'². Note accentuation. See ASSIGN.

assigner: a-sain'ər¹; ä-sin'er².

assignment: a-sain'ment¹ or -mēt¹; ä-sin'mēnt² or -ment².

assignor: as"i-nōr'¹; äs"i-nōr'².

assimilate: a-sim'1-lēt¹; ä-sīm'i-lāt².

assimilation: a-sim"1-lē'shōn¹; ä-sīm"i-lā'shōn².

assimilative: a-sim'1-lā-tiv¹; ä-sīm'i-lā-tiv²: the penult is slurred.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Assiniboia: as¹i-ni-bei¹ə¹; ʌs¹ɪ-ni-bɔɪ¹ə² [Canadian district].

Assiniboine: a-sin¹i-bein¹; ʌ-sɪn¹i-bɔɪn² [Canadian river].

Assir: as¹ər¹; ʌs¹ɪr² [Bible].

Assisi: as-si¹zi¹; ʌs-si¹gi² [It. city, bpl. of St. Francis].

When between vowels (but not the initial of the second part of a compound word), or when before a voiced consonant, s = z. FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. xxxv, col. 1.

assist: a-sist¹; ʌ-sist²; not as¹sist¹.

Assiut: as¹si¹-ūt¹; ʌs¹si¹-ut² [Egypt. prov.].

assiz: a-saiz¹; ʌ-siz²; not as¹aiz¹.

Assmannshausen: ʌs¹manz-hau¹zen¹; ʌs¹māns-hou¹ʒən² [Prus. village famous for its red wines].

associate: a-so¹shi-ēt¹; ʌ-sō¹shi-āt²; not a-sō¹si-ēt¹.

association: a-sō¹si-ē¹shən¹; ʌ-sō¹ci-ā¹shon². *C.* a-sō¹shi-ē¹shən¹; *I. & St.* as-sō¹shi-ē¹shun¹; *M.* a-sō¹shi-ē¹shən¹; *Wr.* as-sō¹shi-ō¹shən¹.

associative: a-sō¹shi-a-tiv¹; ʌ-sō¹shi-a-tiv²; not a-sō¹si-ē¹tiv¹.

Assollant: ʌ¹sōl¹lān¹; ʌ²sōl²lān² [Fr. novelist].

Assommoir: ʌ¹sēm¹wūr¹; ʌ²sōm²wār² [Fr. lit., "bludgeon": with the definite article, the title of a novel by Emile Zola.]

assonance: as¹o-nəns¹; ʌs¹o-nan². *Walker, I., & St.* as¹ō-nans¹.

assort: a-sērt¹; ʌ-sōrt².

assortative: a-sērt¹a-tiv¹; ʌ-sōrt²a-tiv²; not a-sēr-tē¹tiv¹.

Assos: as¹es¹; ʌs¹ös² [Bible].

Assouan, { as¹swān¹; ʌs¹swān². *Standard* as¹ū-ān¹. [Egypt. prov., city,
Assuan: } and great dam].

Assuerus: as¹yu-ī¹rus¹; ʌs¹yu-ē¹rūs² [Apocrypha].

assume: a-siūm¹; ʌ-sūm²; not ə-sūm¹.

assumption: a-sūmp¹shən¹; ʌ-sūmp²shon². *I. & St.* as-sum¹shen¹; *M.* ə-sum¹shən¹. From Walker's time (1791) the English lexicographers in general have not indicated the p in the penult.

Assur: as¹ūr¹; ʌs¹ūr² [Apocrypha].

assurable: a-shūr¹a-bl¹; ʌ-shūr²a-bl²; not a-shiūr¹a-bl¹. So also **assurance**, **assurant**, **assure**, **assured**, **assurer**, etc.

Assurim: ə-siūr¹im¹; a-sū¹rim² [Douai Bible].

Assyria: a-si¹ri-a¹; ʌ-sy¹ri-a²; not a-sūr¹i-a¹ [Empire S. W. Asia] See SYRIA.

Assyrian: a-si¹ri-ən¹; ʌ-sy¹ri-an²; not a-sūr¹i-ən¹. See SYRIA.

Assyriologue: a-si¹ri-ō¹lōg¹; a-sy¹ri-ō¹lōg²; not a-sūr¹i-ō¹lōg¹.

Astacus: as¹tā-kus¹; ʌs¹tā-ēt² [Anc. Bithynian city].

Astad: as¹tad¹; ʌs¹tād² [Apocrypha].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrñ; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn:

Astogoras: as-tag'o-ras¹; äs-täg'o-räs² [In Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered," a female fiend storm raiser].

Astareth: as'ta-reth¹; äs'ta-röth². Same as ASHTORETH.

Astaroth=carnaim: as'ta-reth-kär'ni-im¹; äs'ta-röth-eär'na-im² [Douai Bible].

Astarothite: as'ta-reth-ait¹; äs'ta-röth-it² [Douai Bible].

Astarte: as-tär'ti¹; äs-tär'tē² [In myth, a Syro-Phœnician goddess; figuratively, the moon].

astasia: as-tē'zi-a¹; äs-tā'zhi-a²; not as-tē'si-a¹ [Want of equilibrium].

Astath: as'ta-th¹; äs'tāth² [Apocrypha].

astatic: a-stat'ik¹; ä-stāt'ie²; not as'ta-tik¹.

astatki: as-tat'ki¹; äs-tāt'ki² [Rus., petroleum fuel-oil].

asteatosis: a-stī'a-tō'sis¹; a-stē'a-tō'sis²; not as'ti-a-tō'sis¹ [Morbid condition of the skin glands].

aster: as'tar¹; äs'ter²; not äs'tar¹ [Garden plant].

asteraceous: as'tar-ē'shus¹; äs'ter-ä'shüs²; not as'tar-ē'si-us¹.

asterion: as-ti'ri-en¹; äs-tē'ri-ön² [Term in craniometry].

astern: a-störn¹; a-störn²; not a-stärn¹.

Asterope: as-ter'o-pi¹; äs-tēr'o-pē²; not as'ta-rō'pi¹ [One of the Pleiades].

Astharoth: ast'hä-reth¹; äst'ha-röth² [Douai Bible].

asthma: as'mä¹; äs'ma². *Standard* (1913) & *W.* az'mä¹; *C. & Wr.* ast'mä¹; *E.* as'mä¹; *I. & St.* as'mä¹; *M.* as'h'mä¹. Excepting *M.*, British lexicographers and *C. & Wr.* pronounce the *t* in this word, a practise that dates from *Walker* (1791). *Standard* (1893) preferred as'mä¹, which is more frequently used in educated circles than az'mä¹, a New England solecism.

asthmatic: as-mat'ik¹; äs-mät'ie²; not az-mat'ik¹. See ASTHMA.

astigmatic: as'tig-mat'ik¹; äs'tig-mät'ie². Compare accentuation with that of following word.

astigmatism: a-stig'mä-tizm¹; a-stig'ma-tism². See preceding.

Aston: as'ten¹; äs'ton² [Eng. place and family name].

Astor: as'tar¹; äs'tor²; not as-ter¹ [Am. family name].

Astorax: as'tar-aks¹; äs'tor-äks² [King of Paphos in Beaumont & Fletcher's "The Man Lover"].

Astorga: as-tör'ga¹; äs-tör'gä² [It. composer].

Astoria: as-tō'ri-a¹; äs-tō'ri-a² [Spt. in Oregon, or town in Illinois].

Astreus: as-tri'us¹; äs-trē'tis² [In Gr. myth, a Titan; son of Eos & father of the winds & the stars; lit., star-man].—**Astræa:** as-tri'ä¹; äs-trē'nä² [Daughter of Zeus and Themis & goddess of justice; lit., star-maiden].

astragal: as'tra-gal¹; äs'tra-gäl² [Term in architecture & anatomy].

astragalus: as-trag'a-lus¹; äs-träg'a-lüs². Same as preceding.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; chin; go; ʊ = sing; chin, this.

astrakhan: as'trə-kan¹; ʌs'trə-kān² [Lamb pelts from Astrakhan, Russia, used for muffs, collars, etc.].

Astrakhan: as-trə-kan¹; ʌs-tra-kān²; *Standard* as'trə-kān¹; ʌs-trə-kān² [Rus. govt. and city].

Astrild: ʌ'strild¹; ʌ'strild² [In Norse myth, the god of love].

astringe: as-trinj¹; ʌs-trĩng²; *C., I., W., Wr., & Walker.* E. & M. prefer ə-strinj¹; St. a-strinj¹.

astrigent: as-trin'jent¹; ʌs-trĩn'gent²; *not* ə-strinj¹ant¹.

astrogeny: as-trej'ə-nɪ¹; ʌs-tröğ'e-ny²—*g* as in *gem*.

astrogenic: as'tro-gen'ik¹; ʌs'tro-ğön'ie².

astrogony: as-treg'o-nɪ¹; ʌs-tröğ'o-ny²—*g* as in *go*.

astrologer: as-trel'o-jər¹; ʌs-tröl'o-ger². Note accentuation.

astrologic: as'tro-lej'ik¹; ʌs'tro-lög'ie². The *o* of the antepenult, being unstressed, is short, as in "obey."

astrology: as-trel'o-ji¹; ʌs-tröl'o-ğy².

astromagical: as'tro-maj'i-kal¹; ʌs'tro-mäg'i-eal².

astromancy: as'tro-man'sɪ¹; ʌs'tro-män'gy².

astrometry: as-trem'i-trɪ¹; ʌs-tröm'e-try².

astronomer: as-tren'o-mər¹; ʌs-trön'o-mer².

astronomic: as'tro-nom'ik¹; ʌs'tro-nöm'ie². The *o* of the antepenult is short, as in "obey."

Astruc: as'truk¹; ʌs'trü'e²; *not* az'truk¹ [Fr. Bible scholar].

astucious: as-tiū'shus¹; ʌs-tū'shūs²; *not* as-tū'shi-us¹.

Asturian: as-tiū'ri-ən¹; ʌs-tū'ri-an² [Pert. to Asturias].

Asturias: as-tū'rī-as¹; ʌs-tɪ'rī-ās² [Span. province].

astute: as-tiūt¹; as-tūt²; *not* as-tūt¹ as frequently heard, for the sound is diphthongal. Compare *ANEW*.

Astyages: as-tai'ə-jiz¹; ʌs-tɪ'a-ğēs² [Median king].

Astyanax: as-tai'ə-naks¹; ʌs-tɪ'a-nāks² [In Gr. myth, the son of Hector and Andromache; hurled from the walls of Troy].

Astynome: as-tin'o-mɪ¹; ʌs-tɪn'o-mē² [In Homer's *Iliad*, the daughter of Chryses, and captive of Agamemnon]. Compare next.

Astynomy: as-tin'ə-mai¹; ʌs-tɪn'o-mɪ² [Commissioners of police of ancient Athens].

Asunción: ə-sūn'si-ōn¹; ʌ-sɪn'çi-ōn²—the penult is obscure [Capital of Paraguay].

asuppin: ə-sup'im¹; ə-sɪp'im² [Bible, a store-chamber].

Asur: ɛ'sur¹; ʌ'stɪr² [Apocrypha].

Asvins: əs'vinz¹ or əsh'vinz¹; ʌs'vĩnz² or əsh'vĩnz² [In Vedic myth, twin-brothers, gods of dawn].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌp, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Aswad: as'wad¹; äs'wäd²; *not* az'wad¹; *nor* az'wed¹ [A noble in Southey's "Thalaba"].

asymmetrie: a'si-met'rik¹; ä'sy-mët'rie². Note accentuation & compare following.

asymmetry: a-sim'i-tri¹; a-sÿm'e-try². See preceding.

asymptote: as'im-töt¹; äs'ym-töt². Sheridan & Ash placed the accent on the second syllable. [Term in mathematics].

asynartete: a-sin'är-tit¹; a-sÿn'ar-tët²; *not* a-sin'är-ti'ti¹ [Disconnected].

Asyncritus: a-sin'kri-tus¹; a-sin'er-i-tüs² [Bible].

asyndeton: a-sin'de-ten¹; ä-sÿn'de-tön² [Absence of connection or connectives].

asynesia: as'i-ni'shi-a¹; äs'y-në'shi-a²; *not* as'i-ni'z-i-a¹ [Stupidity].

asystole: a-sis'to-li¹; a-sÿs'to-lë² [Condition in heart disease].

asyzygetic: a-siz'i-jet'ik¹; a-sÿz'y-gët'ie² [Lacking conjunction].

Ata: ä'ta¹; ä'tä²; *not* e'tä¹ [Malay-Negrito tribe of P. I.].

Atacama: ä'ta-kä'ma¹; ä'tä-cä'mä² [Chilean prov.].

Atad: e'tad¹; ä'täd² [Bible].

Atahualpa: ä'ta-hwäl'pa¹; ä'tä-hwäl'pä²; *W.* ä'tä-wäl'pä¹ [Inca of Peru].

Atala: at'ä-lä¹; ä't-ä-lä²; *not* a-tä'lä¹ [Title & heroine of a story by Chateaubriand].

Atalanta: at'ä-lan'tä¹; ä't-ä-län'tä². Not to be confused with ATLANTA. [In mythology, an Arcadian princess swift of foot].

Atanasio [It.]: ä'ta-nä'si-ö¹; ä'tä-nä'si-ö² [Athanasius].

Atar: e'tar¹; ä'tär² [Apocrypha, R. V.].

Atara: at'ä-rä¹; ä't-ä-rä² [Douai Bible].

Atarah: at'ä-rä¹; ä't-ä-rä² [Bible].

Atargatis: a-tär'gä-tis¹; a-tär'gä-tis²; *not* at'är-gö'tis¹ [Syrian goddess].

Ataroth: at'ä-röth¹; ä't-ä-röth² [Bible].

Ataroth=adar: at'ä-röth-ä'där¹; ä't-ä-röth-ä'där² [Bible]. Also spelled A=adä: ad'där¹; ä'där².

ataunt: ä-tänt'¹; a-tänt'², C., E., I., M., W., & Wr. *Standard* alone prefers ä-tänt'¹.

atavic: a-tav'ik¹; a-täv'ie². Compare with following.

atavisism: at'ä-vizm¹; ä't-ä-viſm². See preceding.

ataxia: a-taks'i-a¹; a-täks'i-a².

ataxy: a-tak'si¹; a-täks'ÿ². I. at'aks-i¹. Same as ATAXIA.

Atbara: at-bä'ra¹; ä't-bä'rä²; *not* at'bä-rä¹ [Abys. river].

Atchison: ač'h'i-sen¹; äč'h'i-son² [Am. family & geog. name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ö; I=ö; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

ate (*imp.* of **EAT**): et¹; ɛt², supported by March, Whitney, & Murray, is preferred by *Standard* (1893), *C.* (1891), *M.*, & *St.* The alternative ɛt¹; ɛt² is preferred by *Standard* (1913), *E.*, *I.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* & supported by William T. Harris & Benjamin E. Smith, the *Century* preference having been reversed by the latter. Compare **EAT**.

Ate: ɛ'ti¹ or ū'tē¹; ă'tē² or ă'tē² [Gr. goddess of evil].

atelectasis: at¹-i-lek'tə-sis¹; ăt²-e-lēc'ta-sis².

ateles: at¹-i-liz¹; ăt²-e-lēs² [A spider-monkey].

ateller. ū'tə-lyē¹; ăt²-e-lyē²; *not* at-e-lyē¹; *nor* a-tel'yē¹ [F. studio].

Ater: ɛ'tər¹; ă'ter² [Bible].

Aterezias: ă-ter¹-i-zai'əs¹; a-tēr²-e-zī'as² [Apocrypha].

Atergatis: ă-tūr'gə-tis¹; a-tēr'gə-tis² [Bible (R. V.)].

Atesh-Ga: ă'tesh-gā¹; ăt²-tēsh-gā²; *not* ă-tesh'gā¹ [Region on Apsheron peninsula, west of Caspian sea].

Ateta: ă-tī'tə¹; a-tē'ta² [Apocrypha].

Ath: ūt¹; ăt² [Belg. town].

Athach: ɛ'chak¹; ă'thăc² [Bible].

Athalah: ă-thē'ya¹; a-thā'yā² [Bible].

Athaias: ăth¹-i-ai'əs¹; ăth²-a-i'as² [Douai Bible].

Athalai: ăth¹-ə-lai¹; ăth²-a-lī² [Douai Bible].

Athaliah: ăth¹-ə-lai'ā¹; ăth²-a-lī'ā² [Bible].

Athalias: ăth¹-ə-lai'əs¹; ăth²-a-lī'as² [Douai Bible].

Athalie [Fr.]: ū'tā'li¹; ăt²-tā'lē². Same as **ATHALIAH**.

Athanaï: ăth¹-ə-nai¹; ăth²-a-nī² [Douai Bible].

athanasia: ăth¹-ə-nē'zi-ə¹; ăth²-a-nā'zhi-ə².

Athanasian: ăth¹-ə-nē'shən¹ or -ʒən¹; ăth²-a-nā'shan² or -zhan². *C.* & *M.* ăth-ə-nē'shən¹; *E.* ăth-en-ē'zi-en¹; *I.* ăth-a-nē'si-an¹; *St.* ăth-a-nē'zi-an¹; *W.* & *Wr.* ăth-ə-nē'ʒən¹.

Athanasius: ăth¹-ə-nē'shus¹; ăth²-a-nā'shūs² [Father of the Church].

Atharias: ăth¹-ə-rai'əs¹; ăth²-a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

Atharim: ăth¹-ə-rim¹; ăth²-a-rīm² [Bible (R. V.)].

Atharoth-adar: at¹-ə-reth-ē'dər¹; ăt²-a-rōth-ă'dar² [Bible].

Atharvan: ă-tār'vən¹; a-tār'van²; *not* a-thur'van¹ [Anciently Iranian priestly family].

atheling: ăth¹-i-līn¹; ăth²-e-līng²; *not* ɛth'liŋ¹.

Athelstan: ăth¹-el-stan¹; ăth²-el-stān² [Eng. king].

Athelstane: ăth¹-el-stēn¹; ăth²-el-stān² [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," athane of Coningsburgh].

Athena: ă-thī'nə¹; a-thē'na² [Gr. Goddess of Wisdom, etc.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; full, rɪl, cɪr, bɪt. hɒm. ɒl. bɒy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Athenagoras: aḥ"i-nag'o-ras¹; āth"e-nāg'o-rās² [Gr. philosopher, 2d cent.].

Athenæus: aḥ"i-nī'us¹; āth"e-nē'ūs² [Gr. antiquarian, 3d cent.].

Athenais: aḥ"e-nē'is¹; ath"e-nā'is² [Athenian beauty, wife of Theodosius II].

atheneum: aḥ"i-nī'um¹; āth"e-nē'ūm². Spelled also **athenæum**.

Athenian: a-thī'ni-ən¹; a-thē'ni-an².

Athenobius: aḥ"i-nō'bi-us¹; āth"e-nō'bi-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Athenodorus: a-then"o-dō'rus¹; a-thēn"o-dō'rūs² [Gr. sculptor, 1st cent.].

Athersatha: a-thūr'sa-tha¹; a-thēr'sa-tha² [Douai Bible].

Atherstone: aḥ'ər-stan¹; ath'ēr-ston² [Eng. mfg. town].

Atherton: aḥ'ər-tan¹; āth'ər-ton² [Am. writer; Eng. town].

Athlai: aḥ"li-ci¹; āth"la-i² [Bible].

athlete: aḥ'lit¹; āth'lēt²; *not* aḥ'ə-lit¹.

Athlumney: aḥ-lum'ni¹; ath-lūm'ny² [Eng. family name].

Athmatha: aḥ'mə-tha¹; āth'ma-tha² [Douai Bible].

Athni: āt'nī¹; āt'nī² [Town in Bombay pres., Brit. Ind.].

Athol: aḥ'ol¹; āth'öl² [Town in Mass.].

Athole: aḥ'ol¹; āth'öl²; *not* aḥ'öl¹ [Scot. district]. Spelled also **Atholl**, but pronounced alike.

Athor: ā'cher¹; ā'thōr² [In Egypt. myth, Hathor, goddess of love].

Athos: aḥ'es¹; āth'ös²; *not* ē'thes¹ [Headland in Saloniki vilayet].

Athtar: aḥ'tar¹; āth'tār² [Supreme deity of ancient Minæans of S. W. Arabia].

Athy: a-thai¹; a-thy²; *not* ath¹ [Ir. town].

athyreosis: a-thir"i-ō'sis¹; a-thy'r"e-ō'sis². Note pronunciation & accentuation of second syllable & compare with next entry.

athyria: a-thai'ri-a¹; a-thy'ri-a². See preceding.

Atia: ē'shi-a¹; ā'shi-a² [Sister of Julius Cæsar].

Atipha: at'i-fa¹; āt'i-fa² [Apocrypha].

Atlanta: at-lan'ta¹; āt-lān'ta² [Capital of Georgia]. Do not confuse with **ATALANTA**.

Atlantean: at"lan-ti'ən¹; āt"lān-tē'an² [Pertaining to Atlas].

Atlantes: at-lan'tiz¹; āt-lān'tēs² [A magician in Italian romance].

Atlantic: at-lan'tik¹; āt-lān'tie²; *not* a-tlan'tik¹.

Atlantides: at-lan'ti-diz¹; āt-lān'ti-dēs² [1. The Pleiades. 2. The inhabitants of Atlantis].

atman: āt'man¹; āt'man² [In Sanskrit, the soul or self].

1: ə = final; ɪ = hablt; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; tū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

atoll: ə-tel¹ or at'el¹; a-təl^{1/2} or ăt'əl². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *C. & I.* a-tel¹; *E. & W.* ăt'el¹; *St.* at'el¹ [Coral reef].

atom: at'əm¹; ăt'om², and **atomism:** at'əm-izm¹; ăt'om-izm², but **atomic:** ə-təm'ik¹; a-tôm'ie².

Atrebates: ə-treb'ə-tīz¹; a-trēb'a-tēs².

Atreus: ăt'rūs¹ or ăt'ri-us¹; ăt'rūs² or ăt'ri-ūs².

Atrides: ə-trai'diz¹; a-trī'dēs² [Gr. patronymic: son of Atreus].

atrium: ăt'ri-um¹; ăt'ri-ūm². *St.* ăt'ri-um¹ [Roman entrance-hall].

atrocity: ə-tres'ɪ-tɪ¹; a-trōç'i-ty²; not ə-trō'sɪ-tɪ¹ [A horrible crime].

atropin, atropine: at'ro-pin¹ or -pīn¹; ăt'ro-pīn² or -pīn². *E. & M.* prefer **atropine**, at'ro-pīn¹; ăt'ro-pīn². [Fates].

Atropos: at'ro-pes¹; ăt'ro-pōs²; not a-trō'pes¹ [In Gr. myth, one of the

atropous: at'ro-pus¹; ăt'ro-pūs² [Erect: used in botany].

Atroth: at'reth¹; ăt'rōth². Same as ATAROTH.

attaché (Fr.): ăt'tā'shē¹; ăt'tā'çhe²; erroneously at-ta-shē¹.

attacked: a-takt¹; ăt-tăet²; not ə-tak'ted¹, a gross perversion.

attacus: at'ə-kus¹; ăt'a-eūs² [Bible, an edible locust].

Attai: at'ɪ-ai¹ or at'ai¹; ăt'a-ī² or ăt'ī² [Bible].

Attalla: at'ə-lai'ə¹; ăt'a-lī'a² [Bible, seaport in Asia Minor].

Attalus: at'ə-lus¹; ăt'a-lūs² [1. Apocrypha, name in *I Macc.* xv, 22. 2. A Macedonian general, B. C. 335. 3. The first king of Pergamos, B. C. 271-197].

attar: at'ər¹; ăt'ar²; not at'ūr¹. [Perfume of roses]. Compare OTTAR.

attavada: ăt'a-vā-də¹; ăt'a-vā-dā² [Term in Buddhism: the first of the ten chief sins—the sin of self].

attentat: ăt'ten'tā¹; ăt'tan'tā². *Standard* a-ten'tat¹; ăt-tēn'tāt². Except in French, an obsolete book-word recorded by the dictionaries and pronounced by men who never heard it spoken.

Atthanga Sila: a-tāŋ'gə sɪ'lə¹; ăt-tāŋ'gə sɪ'lə² [Buddhist precept].

Attharates: a-θar'ə-tīz¹; ăt-thār'a-tēs² [Apocrypha].

Attharias: a-θē'rɪ-əs¹; ăt-thā'ri-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Attila: at'ɪ-lə¹; ăt'ɪ-lə²: often, but erroneously, ə-tɪl'ə¹ [Hunnish king].

attitude: at'ɪ-tiūd¹; ăt'ɪ-tūd²: often erroneously at-tɪ-tūd¹, from an old & defective system for indicating sounds where ōu was used to indicate the sound of *eu* as in "feud."

attorn: a-tūrn¹; ăt-tūrn².

attorney: a-tūr'nɪ¹; ăt-tūr'ny²; not ə-tēr'nɪ¹.

attribute (v.): a-trib'yut¹; ăt-trɪb'yut². *M.* a-trib'iūt¹.

The poets down to Dryden and Scott show the pronunciation *attribute'* or *at'tribute*.
MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* s. v.

attribute (n.): at'ri-biūt¹; ăt'ri-būt².

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rāle; but, bŭrn;

Attucks: at'uks¹; at'ŭks² [American half-breed leader in Boston massacre, 1770].

attune: a-tiŭn¹; ă-tiŭn²; *not* at-tiŭn¹; *nor* ă-tiŭn¹. In England the *u* in the penult is pronounced as *eu* in "feud." See **ATTITUDE**.

Attus: at'us¹; at'ŭs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

aubade [Fr.]: ă'bād¹; ă'bād² [Morning music; the antonym of *serenade*].

aubain: ă'ban¹; ă'bān² [A resident alien subject to aubaine].

aubaine: ă'bēn¹; ă'bān² [Succession by the sovereign or state to a deceased alien's property].

Aube: ăb¹; ăb² [Fr. dept].

Aubenas: ă'bā-nā¹; ă'bē-nā² [Fr. town].

Auber: ă'bār¹; ă'bēr²; *not* ă'ber¹ [Fr. composer].

auberge: ă'bārg¹; ă'bērzh²; *not* ă'berg¹ [Fr., an inn].

aubergiste: ă'bār-gist¹; ă'bēr-zhist² [Fr., an innkeeper].

aubernage: ă'bār-nāg¹; ă'bēr-nāzh² [Fr., a vine-disease].

Aubert: ă'bār¹; ă'bēr²; *not* ă'ber¹; *nor* ă'bŭrt¹ [Fr. critic].

Aubertvilliers: ă'bār-vi'lyē¹; ă'bēr-vi'lyē² [Suburb of Paris, France].

Aubigné, d': dō'bi'nyē¹; dō'bi'nyē² [Swiss historian].

aubin: ă'ban¹; ă'bān²; *Standard, C., & W. E. & I. prefer* ă'bin¹; *M. o-beñ¹* [Fr., a gait of a horse].

Aubrey: ă'bri¹; ă'bry² [Masculine personal name]. **Fr. Aubri:** ă'bri¹; ă'bri². [sewers into Paris].

Aubriot: ă'bri¹; ă'bri² [Fr. publicist who in 14th cent. introduced

auburn: ă'barn¹; ă'burn²; *not* ă'bŭrn¹; ă'bŭrn². . .

Auburn, . . . [in] the old sense was 'citron-coloured' or light yellow. The modern meaning was probably due to some confusion in the popular mind with the word brown.
SKEAT *Etymological Dictionary* s. v.

Aubusson: ă'bŭ'ssēn¹; ă'bŭ'ssōn² [Fr. mfg. town].

Auchinleck¹: ă'f'lek¹; ă'f'flek² [Scot. village].

Auchinleck²: ă'n'lek¹; ă'n'lek² [Scot. family name].

Auchmuty: ă'mu-ti¹ or (Sc.) ă'mŭ-ti¹; ă'mŭ-ty² or (Sc.) ă'mŭ-ty² [Scottish family name].

Auchterlonie: ă'h'tar-lō'n¹; ă'h'tēr-lō'ni² [Scot. family name].

Aucassin and Nicolette: ă'ka'san¹; nī'kō'let¹; ă'eā'sān²; nī'eō'let² [Two lovers in a 13th cent. French romance].

Auch: ăsh¹; ăsh²; *not* ăuch¹ [Fr. town].

Auchel: ă'shel¹; ă'shēl²; *not* ău'chel¹ [Fr. town].

Auckland: ăk'land¹; ăk'land² [City of New Zealand].

au courant: ă kŭ'rān¹; ă eŭ'rān² [Fr., up with the times].

suction: ăk'shan¹; ă'e'shon²; *not* ăk'shun¹.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əsle; au = out; ɔll; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

audacious: ə-dē'shʊs¹; ɑ-dā'shʊs².

audacity: ə-das'ɪ-tɪ¹; ɑ-dāç'i-ty².

audad: ɑ'ū-dad¹; ɑ'ū-dād² [Asiatic wild sheep]. Compare Aoudad

Aude: ɔd¹; ɔd²; not aud¹ [Fr. river & dept.].

Audebert: ɔd'bār¹; ɔd'bēr²; not ɔd'ber¹ [Fr. naturalist].

audience: ɔ'di-ens¹; ɑ'di-əns²—so indicated by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) and modern lexicographers; but Sheridan (1780) recorded ɔ'diən¹, and Walker (1791), ɔ'ʒə-ens¹.

Audouin: ɔ'dū'an¹; ɔ'dy'ān²; not ɔ'dwīn¹ [Fr. naturalist].

Audran: ɔ'drān¹; ɔ'drān² [Fr. composer].

Audrey: ɔ'dri¹; ɑ'dry² [A feminine personal name].

Audubon: ɔ'du-ben¹ or (Fr.) ɔ'dū'bēn¹; ɑ'dy-bōn² or (Fr.) ɔ'dū'bōn² [Am. ornithologist].

Auerbach: au'ər-baH¹; ou'er-bāH² [Ger. novelist; city in Saxony].

Auersperg: au'ər-sperH¹; ou'er-spērH² [Aust. poet].

Auerstädt: au'ər-shtēt¹; ou'er-shtāt² [Town in Saxony where Fr. defeated Prus., Oct. 14, 1806].

au fait: ɔ'fē¹; ɔ'fā² [Fr., thoroughly conversant; expert].

Aufklärung: auf'klē-run¹; ouf'klā-rung².

Aufrecht: auf'reht¹; ouf'rēht² [Ger. Sanskrit scholar].

Auge: ɔ'ji¹; ɑ'gē² [In Gr. myth, an Arcadian princess, the mother of Telephus].

Augean: ɔ-ji'an¹; ɑ-gē'an² [Pert. to AUGEAS; hence, filthy].

Augeas: ɔ-ji'as¹; ɑ-gē'as² [In Gr. myth, the Argonaut King of Elis, whose stables were very filthy].

Augereau: ɔʒ'rō¹; ɔzh'rō² [Fr. marshal].

auget: ɔ'jet¹ or (Fr.) ɔ'ʒē¹; ɑ'gēt² or (Fr.) ɔ'zhe²; M. ɔ-ʒē¹; W. ɔ-je't¹; W. ɔ'ʒē¹ [Fr., a priming-tube].

Augla: ɔ'ji-a¹; ɑ'gi-a² [Apocrypha].

Augler: ɔ'zyē¹; ɔ'zhyē² [Fr. dramatist].

auglaize: ə-glēz¹; ɑ-glāz² [River & co. in Ohio].

augment (v.): əg-ment¹; ɑg-mēnt²; not əg-ment¹.

augment (n.): əg'ment¹; ɑg'mēnt².

augmentation: əg'men-tē'shən¹; ɑg'mēn-tā'shon². See the next.

augmentative: əg-men'tə-tiv¹; ɑg-mēn'ta-tiv²; not əg'men-tē'tiv¹.

Augsburg: augz'būrn¹; ougʒ'būrn²; not ɔgz'burg¹ [Bavarian city].

august (a.): ə-gust¹; ɑ-gūst²; not ɔ-gust¹. Accent the last syllable.

August: ɔ'gust¹; ɑ'gūst². Accent the first syllable.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōt, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; oil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thīn, thīa.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Augusta: *o-gus'ta*¹; *a-güs'ta*² [Feminine personal name]. It. *au-güs'ta*¹; *ou-güs'tä*². Dan., D., & Ger. **Auguste**: *au-güs'ta*¹; *ou-güs'te*². Fr., *ö'güst'*¹; *ö'güst'*².

Augustan: *o-gus'tän*¹; *a-güs'tän*²; *not* *ö'gus-tän*¹ [Pert. to Augustus; as, *Augustan* elegance].

Augusti: *au-güs'ti*¹; *ou-güs'ti*² [Ger. theologian].

Augustine: *ö'güs-tin*¹, *Standard & C.*, or *o-gus'tin*¹, *M., St., W., & Wr.*; *a-güs-tin*² or *a-güs'tin*². I. *ö-gust'in*¹ [Masculine personal name]. D. **Augustijn**: *au'gus-tin*¹; *ou'güs-tin*²; Fr. **Augustin**: *ö'güs'tän*¹; *ö'güs'tän*²; Ger. *au'güs-tin*¹; *ou'güs-tin*²; It. **Agostino**: *ä'gos-ti'nö*¹; *ä'gös-ti'nö*²; Pg. **Agostinho**: *ä'gos-ti'nyo*¹; *ä'gos-ti'nyo*²; Sp. **Augustino**: *au'güs-ti'no*¹; *ou'güs-ti'no*².

Augustinian: *ö'güs-tin'i-an*¹; *a'güs-tin'i-an*².

Augustinus: *ö'güs-tai'nus*¹; *a'güs-ti'nüs*² [Sp. ecclesiastic of 16th cent.].

Augustus: *o-gus'tus*¹; *a-güs'tüs*² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., Ger., & Sw. **August**: *au'gust*¹; *ou'gust*²; D. **Augustus**: *au-güs'tus*¹; *ou-güs'tus*²; Fr. **Auguste**: *ö'güst'*¹; *ö'güst'*²; It. **Augusto**: *au-güs'to*¹; *ou'güs'to*².

auk: *ök*¹; *äk*²; *not* *auk*¹.

auld (Scot.): *öld*¹; *äld*²; *not* *auld*¹.

auletes: *e-li'tiz*¹; *a-lē'tēs*² [Ancient Gr. flute-player].

Aulus Plautius: *ö'lus plē'shi-us*¹; *a'lüs plā'shi-üs*² [Roman general in Britain]. [commanders].

Aumale (*d'*): *dö'mäl'*¹; *dö'mäl'*²; *not* *dö-mäl'*¹ [Either of two Fr. ducal

aumonière: *ö'mö'nyär'*¹; *ö'mö'nyêr'*² [Fr., alms-bag].

Aumont: *ö'möñ'*¹; *ö'möñ'*² [Fr. marshal].

Aungerville: *ön'jær-vil*¹; *än'ger-víl*² [Eng. scholar & chancellor].

aunt: *ant*¹; *ánt*²; *not* *önt*¹. See ANT; ASK.

U meritoriously distinguishes *aunt*, the parent's sister, from *ant*, the emmet, and gives a slender shut, the servile of a broad open.

ELPHINSTON *Propriety Ascertained in Her Picture* vol. 1, p. 171. [1787.]

aura: *ö'rä*¹; *a'ra*²; *not* *au'rä*¹ [An emanation].

Auranus: *ö-rē'nus*¹; *a-rū'nüs*² [Apocrypha].

Aurella: *ö-rī'li-ä*¹; *a-rē'li-ä*² [Feminine personal name]. D., Ger., It., Sp.: *au-rē'li-ä*¹; *ou-rē'li-ä*²; Fr. **Aurèle**: *ö'rē'li'*¹; *ö'rē'li'*².

aureola: *ö-rī'o-lä*¹; *a-rē'o-lä*²; *not* *ö'rī-o-lä*¹ [Radiance]. See the next.

aureole: *ö'rī-öl*¹; *a're-öl*²; *not* *ö-rī-öl*¹.

aureus: *ö'rī-us*¹; *a're-üs*²; *not* *ö'rī-us*¹, as the *e* is obscure [Roman coin].

au revoir: *ö rä-vwär'*¹; *ö re-vwär'*²; *not* *ö rä-veir*¹ [Fr., till we meet again].

auricle: *ö'rī-kl*¹; *a'ri-el*²; *not* *ör'ä-kl*¹ [A heart-chamber]. Distinguish

auricula: *ö-rik'yū-lä*¹; *a-riē'yū-lä*² [An ear-like part].

Auriga: *ö-rai'gä*¹; *a-ri'gä*²; *not* *ö-rai'gä*¹ [A constellation].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lɪ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Aurillac: ɔ̃'ri'yāk¹; ɔ̃'ri'yāe² [Fr. town].

auris: ɔ̃'ris¹; a'ris² [L., the ear].—**aurist:** ɔ̃'rist¹; a'rist².

aurochs: ɔ̃'reks¹; a'roes², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.; E. & W.* ɔ̃'raks¹; *M.* au'reks¹. Murray's preference may be traced to the Ger. source *auerochs*.

Aurora: ɔ̃-rō'rē¹; a-rō'ra² [Roman goddess of dawn].—**aurora australis:** ɔ̃-trē'lis¹; a-trā'lis² [L., southern lights].—**a. borealis:** bō'ri-ē'lis¹; bō're-ā'lis² [L., northern lights].

Aurora Leigh: lɪ¹; lē² [Poem by E. B. Browning].

[heiress].

Aurora Baby: rē'brɪ¹; rā'by² [In Byron's "Don Juan," an English orphan

aurorean: ɔ̃-rō'rē-ən¹; a-rō're-an² [Like the dawn; as, *aurorean* clouds].

Aurangzebe: ɔ̃-run-žēb¹; a'rūng-žēb²; not -zīb¹ [Mogul emperor of 17th cent.].

Asable: ɔ̃-sē'blɪ¹; ɔ̃-sā'blɪ² [River in N. Y. As two words **Au Sable**, having the same pronunciation, a city and river in Mich.].

Auschwitz: au'shvits¹; ou'shvits² [Galician city].

auscultation: ɔ̃'skul-tē'shan¹; a'skül-tā'shon²; not ɔ̃'skəl-tē'shan¹.

ausgleich: aus'glaiɪ¹; ous'gēliɪ² [Ger., adjustment].

Ausitis: ɔ̃-sai'tis¹; a-si'tis² [Douai Bible].

auslaut: aus'laut¹; ous'lout² [Ger., the terminal sound of a word].

auspex: ɔ̃'speks¹; a'spēs² [L., a soothsayer or diviner].

auspice: ɔ̃'spis¹; a'spiç²; not ɔ̃'spis¹.

auspicious: ɔ̃-pish'us¹; a-pish'ūs². See preceding.

Auster: ɔ̃'stərɪ¹; a'stēr² [L., the south wind].

Hermijnus on black *Auster*.

Brave champion on brave steed.

MACAULAY *Battle of Lake Regillus*, st. 15.

austere: ɔ̃-tīr¹; a-tēr² [Severe or grave in aspect].

austerity: ɔ̃-ter'i-ti¹; ɔ̃-tēr'i-ty²; not ɔ̃-tīr'i-ti¹.

Austerlitz: ɔ̃-tər-lits or aus'tar-lits¹; a'ster-lits or ous'ter-lits² [Austrian town; battle, 1805].

Australasia: ɔ̃'s'trāl-ē'sha¹; a's'tral-ā'sha². In this and kindred words Phyfe, following *W.*, indicates *o* as in "or" for the first syllable whether it be stressed or unstressed. See *ASIA*.

Australla: ɔ̃-trē'li-a¹; a-strā'li-a²; not ɔ̃-strē'li-a¹. See preceding.

Austrasia: ɔ̃-trē'sha¹; a-strā'sha². See *ASIA* and *AUSTRALASIA*.

Austria: ɔ̃'s'tri-a¹; a's'tri-a²; not ɔ̃-strī-a¹, as the first syllable is accented.

autan: ɔ̃'tān¹; ɔ̃'tān² [Fr., a hot dry wind of the south].

Auteas: ɔ̃-ti'as¹; a-tē'as² [Apocrypha].

author: ɔ̃'θərɪ¹; a'thor²; not ɔ̃'θar¹. *W.* & *Phyfe* make no distinction between the accented syllable of this word and the first unaccented syllable of the next word.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police: obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

authoritative: ə-ther'i-tē¹[or -tə-]tiv¹; a-thōr'i-tā²[or -ta-]tiv². *W.* uses the same symbol to indicate the stressed syllable of *author* and the unstressed (first) syllable of *authoritative*.

authority: ə-ther'i-ti¹; a-thōr'i-ty²—*au* as *o* in "not" and not as *o* in "nor." See **AUTHORITATIVE**. In the late years of the 18th century and the early years of the 19th the fashionable world affected a pronunciation based on the misspelling *auturity*. This usage, condemned by Walker, led him to remark:

The public ear is not so far vitiated as to acknowledge this innovation: for though it may with security . . . be pronounced in Westminster Hall, it would not be quite so safe for an actor to adopt it on the stage. *WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791.]

authorization: ə'ther-i-zē'shan¹; a'thor-i-zā'shon²; *not* -iz-ē'shan¹. *M.* gives the antepenult the diphthongal ai sound: ə'tho-rai-zē'shan¹.

authorize: ə'thar-aiz¹; a'thor-iz². See preceding word.

autochthon: ə-tek'thən¹ or -thōn¹; a-tōē'thon² or -thōn² [Aborigine].

autochthonic: ə'tek'then'ik¹; a'tōē-thōn'ie².

autochthonous: ə-tek'tho-nus¹; a-tōē'tho-nūs²; *not* ə-tek'thō-nus¹, as *Phyfe*.

autocracy: ə-tek'rə-si¹; a-tōē'ra-çy².

autocrat: ə'to-krat¹; a'to-erāt².

auto da fe: ə'to da fē¹; a'to dā fē². This pronunciation is preferred by *E., St., & Wr.*; but *Standard, C., I., M. & W.* prefer ə'to dā fē¹, a pronunciation based on the Portuguese form, the first known in England, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, no. 6207, in the year 1723. The pronunciation preferred is the result of the Anglicization of the term.

autokinesis: ə'to-ki-nī'sis¹; a'to-ki-nē'sis² [Self-movement].

autokinetic: ə'to-ki-net'ik¹; a'to-ki-nēt'ie². Compare preceding.

Autolycus: ə-tel'i-kus¹; a-tōl'y-eūs²; *not* ə-tel'ik-us¹ [1. Gr. astronomer of 330 B. C. 2. In Gr. myth, the son of Hermes and master of thieves. 3. A light-fingered character in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."]

Automedon: ə-tem'i-den¹; a-tōm'e-dōn² [In Gr. myth, the charioteer of Achilles].

automesia: ə'tem-nī'si-ə¹, -zi-ə¹ or -sha¹; a'tōm-nē'si-ə², -zhi-ə² or -sha² [Spontaneous recollection of a condition of life].

automobile (n.): ə'to-mo-bil¹ or -mō'bil¹; a'to-mo-bil² or -mō'bil². The present tendency is to put the chief stress on the ultima, notwithstanding that the dictionaries place it on the penult.

automobilist: ə'to-mō'bil-ist¹; a'to-mō'bil-ist². In the Fr. word *automobiliste* the principal stress falls on the ultima—ə'tō'mō'bil'ist¹; a'tō'mō'bil'ist².

autonomic: ə'to-nēm'ik¹; a'to-nōm'ie². See the next word.

autonomy: ə-tēn'o-mi¹; a-tōn'o-my²; *not* ə'tēn-ō-mi¹.

autonym: ə'to-nim¹; a'to-nŷm².

autopsy: ə'tēp-si¹; a'tōp-sy², *Standard, I., M., W. & Wr.*; ə-tēp'si¹; a-tōp'-sy², *E. & St.*

autumn: ə'tum¹; a'tŭn²; *not* ə-tum¹—the *n* is silent.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fɛud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Auvergnat: ɔ̃'vār'nyā¹; ɔ̃'vēr'nyā²; *not* ɔ̃-vern'yə¹. In Fr. *er*, as in "terre" (earth), is pronounced as *are* in Eng. "tare," not as *er* in "her." March, in *Standard* (1893) says: "e before r, and not followed by a second consonant, has the sound of ā in *fare*." But he disregards this rule under *terre*, *Auvergne*, etc.

Auvergne: ɔ̃'vār'nyə¹; ɔ̃'vēr'nye². In Fr. & It. *gn* approximates to *ny* or *ni* as in "union." In Fr. *gne* approximates to *nyə*¹, the symbol *ny* not being pronounced as *n* followed by *y*, but as an *n* made at the same place in the mouth as *y* is made. [Fr. mountains & former province].

auxanography: ɔ̃ks'ə-neg'rə-fɪ¹; ʌks'a-nɔ̃g'ra-fy² [Method used for developing microorganisms].

Auxerre: ɔ̃'zār¹; ɔ̃'zēr² [Fr. city]. See AUVERGNAT.

auxesis: ɔ̃ks-ɪ'sɪs¹; ʌks-ē'sɪs²; *not* ɔ̃ks'ə-sɪs¹ [Enlargement; exaggeration].

auxetophone: ɔ̃ks-ɪ'to-fɔ̃n¹; ʌks-ē'to-fɔ̃n²; *not* ɔ̃ks'et-o-fɔ̃n¹ [Device for reproducing sound].

auxiliary: egz-ɪl'yə-rɪ¹ or -ɪ-ē-rɪ¹; agz-ɪl'yə-ry² or -ɪ-ā-ry²; *not* egz-ɪl'ə-rɪ¹; *nor* -yā-rɪ¹—the *a* of the penult is preferably obscured or has the sound of *a* in "fame," not of *a* in "ask." See ASK. Compare ANTIQUARY.

Auxonne: ɔ̃'zen¹; ɔ̃'zɔ̃n²; *not* ɔ̃-sɔ̃n¹ [Fr. town].

Ava¹: ē'vā¹; ā'vā² [Bible].

Ava²: ā'vā¹; ā'vā² [Ruined Burmese city].

ava³: ə-vā¹; a-vā² [Scot., of all].

avalanche: av'ə-lānch¹; ʌv'a-lānch², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* av-a-lānch¹; *I.* av'a-lānsh¹; *St.* av'a-lānsh²; *Wr.* av'ə-lānsh¹. Phye erroneously gives *a*¹; *ā*², for the penult. See ASK.

Avalon: av'ə-lən¹; ʌv'a-lən² [An island in Arthurian legend, the abode and burial place of King Arthur].

Avalos (d³): da-vā'lɔs¹; da-vā'lɔs² [It. general, victor of Pavia, 1525].

avant: ā'vān¹; ʌ'vān² [Fr., advance; before]. Used in combination.

avant-garde: ā'vān'gārd¹; ʌ'vān'gārd² [Fr., vanguard].

Avar¹: a-vār¹; ʌ-vār² [Rus. native state in Daghestan].

Avar²: ā'var¹; ʌ'vār² [Ugrian tribe].

Avaran: av'ə-ran¹; ʌv'a-rān² [Apocrypha].

Avare (P¹): lā'vār¹; lā'vār²; *not* lā'var¹. See ASK. [Comedy by Molière].

avast: ə-vast¹; a-vast². See ASK.

avatar: av'ə-tār¹; ʌv'a-tār². *E.* ɔ̃v-ə-tār¹; *M.* av-ə-tār¹; *St.* av'ə-tār¹; *not* av-a-tār¹. See ASK [Descent; embodiment].

avaunt: ə-vənt¹; a-vant². *Standard & C.* prefer ə-vənt¹ but record both. *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* prefer ə-vənt¹. See AUNT. The weight of usage as reflected by the dictionaries favors the preference indicated here. *Standard* pronunciation may be determined by usage; it cannot be decided by analogy.

Ave: ā've¹; ʌ've². *Standard & Wr.* ē'vi¹.—**Ave Maria:** ā've ma-rɪ'ā¹; ʌ've mā-rɪ'ā² [L., Hail Mary: a prayer].

Avebury: ē'ber-ɪ¹; ʌ'bur-y² [Eng. baronage of Sir John Lubbock, who became Baron Avebury].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɔ̃k, bɔ̃t; fʌl, rʌl, ɔ̃lre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔ̃l, bɔ̃y; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fare, fast; get, prey; hit, police; obey, go; not, or; full, rule; but, burn;

avellane: ə-vel'en¹; ə-vel'an². *M.* ə-vel'an¹ or av'-ə-lan¹ [In heraldry, filbert-like].

Aven: ē'ven¹; ā'ven² [Bible].

Avenel: av'i-nel¹; ā've-nēl² [Family name in novels by Sir Walter Scott].

avens: av'enzi¹; āv'ēng²; not ē'venz¹ [A plant].

Aventine: av'en-tin or -tain¹; āv'ēn-tīn or -tīn² [Hill in Rome].

Aventinus: av'en-tai'nus¹; āv'ēn-tī'nūs² [Ger. historian of Bavaria].

aventurin: ə-ven'tiu-rin¹; ə-ven'tū-rīn²; not ə-ven'tū-rin¹ [Variety of glass].

avenue: av'ə-niū¹; āv'e-nū²; not av-ə-nū¹. Note that the ultima should rhyme with "new."

aver: ə-vūr¹; ə-vēr²; not av'ūr¹.

average: av'ər-ij¹; āv'er-āg²; not av-ə-rēj¹.

Avernes: ā'vār'n¹; ā'vēr'n²; not a'vern¹ [Fr. town].

Avernus: ə-vūr'nus¹; ə-ver'nūs² [A lake identified with the extinct crater of Averno, near Naples, Italy: supposed by the ancients to be the entrance to Hades].
The descent to Avernus is easy. VERGIL *Æneid* vi, 126.

Averrhoes, Averroes: ə-ver'o-iz¹; ā-vēr'o-ēs² [Ar. philosopher of 12th cent.].—**Averrhoism:** əv'ə-rō'izm¹; āv'e-rō'īzm².

averse: ə-vūrs¹; ə-vērs².—**aversion:** ə-vūr'shun¹; ə-vēr'shon²; not ə-vūr'sən¹. Dr. March in *Standard* (1893) gave the ultima as -shun¹; *New Standard* (1913) -shan¹.

Aves: ē'viz¹; ā'vēz² [L., pl. of *avis*, bird].

Avesnes=les=Aubert: ā'vūn'-lē-zō'bār¹; ā'vūn'-lē-zō'bēr² [Fr. town].

Aveyron: ā'vēr'ron¹; ā'vēr'rōn² [Fr. dept.].

aviary: ē'vi-ēr-ri¹; ā'vi-ār-ry². See **AVES**.

aviate: ē'vi-ēt¹; ā'vi-āt².

aviation: ē'vi-ē'shun¹; ā'vi-ā'shon²; not av'i-ē'shun¹. See **ABOLITION**.

aviator: ē'vi-ē'tor¹; ā'vi-ā'tor²; not av'i-ē'tor.

aviatrice: ē'vi-ē'tris¹; ā'vi-ā'trīz².

Avice: ə-vis¹; ə-vīz² [A feminine personal name]. **Avist**.

Avicebron: ā'vī-chē-brōn¹; ā'vī-thē-brōn² [Sp.-Jewish philos. of 11th cent.].

Avicenna: av'i-sen'ə¹; āv'i-çen'a² [Abu Ali Al-Hussain Ibn Abdallah Ibn Sina, Arab philosopher (980-1037)].

aviculture: ē'vi-kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; ā'vi-ēul'chur² or -tūr²; not -yūr¹.

avid: av'id¹; āv'id².

avidity: ə-vid'i-ti¹; ə-vid'i-ty²; not av'i-dī-ti¹.

Avigliano: ā'vī-lyā'no¹; ā'vī-lyā'no²; not ā'vī-glī'a-no¹ [It. town].

Avignon: ā'vī'nyōn¹; ā'vī'nyōn²—the *g* is silent [Fr. cathedral city].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = out; ɔɪ = feud; ɔɪ = chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɔɪ, this.

Avim: ə'vɪm¹; ɔ'vɪm² [Bible].

Avims: ə'vɪmz¹; ɔ'vɪmz² [Bible].

avital: əv'ɪ-təl¹ or ə-vai'təl¹; ɔv'i-tal² or a-vi'tal². *Standard, C., & W.* prefer the first; *M.* prefers the second [Pert. to a grandfather; ancient].

Avites: ə'vɪts¹; ɔ'vɪts² [Bible].

Avith: ə'vɪθ¹; ɔ'vɪθ² [Bible].

Avlona: əv-lō'nəl¹; ɔv-lō'nəl²; *not* əv'lo-nəl¹ [Albanian seaport].

avocado: əv'o-kā'do¹; ɔv'o-cā'do²: the o's as in "obey," *not* as in "no" [Pear-shaped pulpy fruit].

Avogadro di Quaregna: ə'vo-gā'dro dī kwa-rē'nyā¹; ɔ'vo-gā'dro dī kwā-rē'nyā² [It. physicist].

avoid: ə-void¹; a-void² [Keep away from].

avirdupois: əv'ər-du-peiz¹; ɔv'or-du-pōiz², as if spelled *avirdupoise*, for this Old Fr. word is now completely Anglicized.

Avola: ə-vō'lā¹; ɔ-vō'lā²; *not* əv'ə-lə¹ [Sicilian seaport].

avoll: ə-vō'lī¹; ɔ-vō'lī²; *not* əv'o-lī¹ [A molding in a wine-glass where the stem joins the bowl].

avolltional: əv'o-liʃ'ən-əl¹; ɔv'o-liʃ'ən-əl²; *not* ə'vo-liʃ'ə-nəl¹.

Avon: ə'vən¹ or əv'an¹; ɔ'von² or ɔv'on² [Eng. river].

The Avon to the Severn runs,

The Severn to the sea;

And Wicliffe's dust shall spread abroad

Wide as the waters be.

Lines quoted by DANIEL WEBSTER *Address to the Sons of New Hampshire in 1849.*

Avondale: əv'an-dēl¹; ɔv'on-dāl² [Town in Alabama].

[in Louisiana].

Avoyelles: əv'oi-elz¹; ɔv'oy-ēlz²; *not* əv'wu'yelz¹, *nor* ə-voi'elz¹ [Parish

Avranches: ə'vrānʃh¹; ɔ'vrānʃh² [Fr. cathedral city where Henry II of Eng. was absolved after Becket's murder].

Avva: əv'ə¹; ɔv'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

Avvim: əv'im¹; ɔv'im² [Bible (R. V.)].

Avvites: əv'aɪts¹; ɔv'its² [Bible (R. V.)].

awakening: ə-wē'kən-ɪŋ¹; ə-wā'ken-ɪŋ²; *not* ə-wēk'niŋ¹. Dr. March's syllabication of this word in *Standard* (1893) serves to emphasize the four syllables of a word which is frequently mispronounced as if consisting of only three: ə-wēk'niŋ¹.

aweto: ə-wē'to¹; ɔ-wē'to²; *not* ə-wi'to¹ [N. Z. vegetable caterpillar].

awful: ə'fʊl¹; ɔ'fʊl²; *not* əf'al¹, *nor* ə'fl¹.

awhille: ə-hwail¹; ə-hwɪl²; *not* ə-wail¹, even tho the letter *h* is sometimes dropped after *w*. In the Anglo-Saxon *h* preceded *w*, and *hwil* has become modern Eng. *while*.

awkward: ək'wərd¹; ɔk'ward². The affectation of dropping the *w* of the ultima in vogue in the late 18th century and the early 19th was a vulgarism similar to the dropping of final *g* in England today. The corrupt usages of polite society do not lessen the vulgarity, for in speech that which is vulgar is vulgar indeed no matter how high the standing of the speaker, nor how otherwise refined he or she may be.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; ɪŋl, ɪŋle, cɪre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɔɪn, ɔɪn.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, būrn;

ax: aks¹; äks² [Ask: formerly a correct and much used form, but now unused except as a provincialism or by the uneducated].

axes¹: aks'ez¹; äks'ēs² [Plural of AX, an edged tool]. [turn-].

axes²: aks'iz¹; äks'ēs² [Plural of AXIS, a line round which a revolving body

axilla: aks-il'a¹; äks-il'a² [Armpit].

axillary: aks'i-lē-r¹; äks'i-lā-ry²; not aks'il-a-r¹. Perry and Sheridan,
ak-zil'a-r¹.

axine: aks'm¹ or -ain¹; äks'in or -in² [Pertaining to the axis deer].

axiom: aks'i-um¹; äks'i-om². *Standard* (1893) prefers -um¹; *New Standard* (1913) -am¹. C., M., & W. ak'si-am¹; I. ak'si-om¹; W. r. aks'yom¹. Formerly, ak'shum¹.

axotl: aks'o-letl¹; äks'o-löt²; not aks-el'a-tl¹ [Mex. tadpole-like reptile].

ay¹ (adv.): ē¹; ā² [Always]. **aye†.**

ay² (adv.): ai¹; i² [Yes] **aye†.**

aye (n): ai¹; i². C. äi¹; E. & M. ē¹; St. āi¹. In Southern England the pronunciation ē¹; ā², predominates. [An affirmative vote.] **aye†.**

Unless our ancestors pronounced the vowel *i* like the *o* in *oil*, the present (1806) pronunciation of the word *ay* in the House of Commons, in the phrase *the Ayes have it*, is contrary to ancient as well as to present usage: such a pronunciation is now coarse and rustick.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 105.

aye-aye: ai'ei¹; i'ei²; not ē'e² [Lemur-like mammal of Madagascar].

Ayer: āi¹; āi² [Personal name].

Ayers: ārz¹; ārs² [Personal name].

Ayerst: ai'erst¹; i'erst² [Hall at Cambridge University, Eng.].

Ayeshah: ai'i-sha¹; y'e-shā²; not ai'esh-a¹ [Wife of Mohammed].

Aylmer: ēl'mar¹; āl'mer² [Personal & geographic name].

Aylward: ēl'wārd¹; āl'ward² [Masculine personal name].

Aylwin: ēl'win¹; āl'win² [Masculine personal name].

Aymara: ai'ma-rā¹; i'mā-rā² [An Indian of Bolivia].

Aymon: ē'man¹; ā'mon² [An alleged Duke of Dordogne in medieval romance].

Ayopaya: ai'o-pai'a¹; i'o-pi'ā² [Boliv. province].

Ayscue: ēs'kiu¹; ās'eū² [Eng. personal name].

Ayscough: ask'iu¹; ase'ū² [Eng. personal name].

Aytoun: ē'tūn¹; ā'tun² [Scot. poet].

Ayub: ā'yub¹; ā'yub² [Afghan khan].

Azael: az'i-el¹; āz'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].

Azaelus: az'i-i'lus¹; āz'a-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha].

Azahel: az'a-hel¹; āz'a-hēl² [Douai Bible].

Azal: ē'zal¹; ā'zāl² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōi, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

azalea: ə-zē'li-ə¹; a-zā'le-a²; *not* ə-zē'lyə¹.

Azaliah: əz'ə-lai'ə¹; əz'a-lī'a² [Bible].

azan: ə-zān'¹; ə-zān'²; *not* ē'zan¹ [Ar., a call to prayer].

He who died at Azan sends

This to comfort all his friends. EDWIN ARNOLD *He Who Died* st. 1.

Azaniah: əz'ə-nai'ə¹; əz'a-nī'a² [Bible].

Azarias: əz'ə-nai'əs¹; əz'a-nī'as² [Douai Bible].

Azanotthabor: əz'ə-nōt-thē'bər¹; əz'a-nōt-thā'bor² [Douai Bible].

Azaphion: ə-zē'fi-ən¹; a-zā'fi-ōn² [Apocrypha].

Azara: əz'ə-rə¹; əz'a-rā² [Apocrypha].

Azara: ə-thā'ra¹; ə-thā'rā² [Sp. naturalist & traveler (1746-1811)].

Azarael: ə-zē'ri-el¹; a-zā'ra-ēl² [Bible].

Azaralas: ə-zē'ri-ni'əs¹; a-zā'ra-rī'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Azareel: ə-zē'ri-el¹; a-zā're-ēl² [Bible].

Azareel: ə-zē'rel¹; a-zā'rēl² [Bible (R. V.)].

Azariah: əz'ə-rai'ə¹; əz'a-rī'a² [Bible].

Azarias: əz'ə-rai'əs¹; əz'a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

Azaricam: ə-zar'ī-kam¹; a-zār'i-eām² [Douai Bible].

Azaru: əz'ə-rū¹; əz'a-rū² [Apocrypha].

Azau: ē'zō¹; ā'zā² [Douai Bible].

Azaz: ē'zaz¹; ā'zāz² [Bible].

Azazel: ə-zē'zel¹; a-zā'zēl² [Bible].

Azaziah: əz'ə-zai'ə¹; əz'a-zī'a² [Bible].

Azazel: ə-zē'zi-el¹; a-zū'zi-ēl² [In Byron's "Heaven and Earth," a seraph].

Azab: əz'bi-ai¹; əz'ba-ī² [Douai Bible].

Azbazareth: əz-baz'ə-reth¹; əz-bāz'a-rēth² [Apocrypha].

Azbuk: əz'buk¹; əz'būk² [Bible].

Azeca: ə-zī'ka¹; a-zē'ea² [Douai Bible]. **Azecha:**

Azeglio: əd-zē'lyo¹; əd-zē'lyo²; *not* ə-zē'gli-o¹ [It. marquis; statesman].

Azekah: ə-zī'ka¹; a-zē'ka² [Bible].

Azel: ē'zel¹; ā'zēl² [Bible].

Azem: ē'zem¹; ā'zēni² [Bible].

Azephurith: əz'ī-fū'rith¹; əz'e-fū'rith² [Apocrypha].

Azetas: ə-zī'tas¹; a-zē'tas² [Apocrypha].

Azgad: əz'gad¹; əz'gād² [Bible].

Azia: ə-zai'ə¹; a-zī'a² [Apocrypha].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

I: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭm;

Aziam¹: ə-zai'am¹; a-zī'am² [Douai Bible].

aziam²: az'ī-am¹; äz'ī-am² [Rus. outer garment of gray cloth].

Aziel: ə-zai'ī-ai¹; a-zī'e-ī² [Apocrypha].

Aziel: ē'zi-el¹; ā'zi-ēl² [Bible].

Azim: ē'zim¹; ā'zim² [A character in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"].

azimuth: az'ī-muth¹; äz'ī-müth² [Term in astronomy].

Azincourt: ä'zān'kūr¹; ä'zhān'eyr² [Same as AGINCOURT].

Aziza: ə-zai'zə¹; a-zī'zā² [Bible].

Azmaveth: az-mē'veth¹; äz-mā'veth² [Bible].

Azmon: az'mən¹; äz'mon² [Bible].

Aznoth=tabor: az'neth-tē'bar¹; äz'nöth-tā'bor² [Bible].

Azof: ē'zəv¹ or (Rus.) a-zōf¹; ä'zōv² or (Rus.) ä-zōf² [Rus. sea and town].
Azov¹.

Azor: ē'zər¹; ä'zör² [Bible].

Azores: ə-zōrz'¹; a-zōrs'²; but ə-zērz'¹; a-zōrz'² is more frequently heard
[N. Atlantic islands].

azote¹: az'öt¹; äz'öt². *E.* ə-zöt¹; *M.* az-öt¹ [Nitrogen: former name].

azote²: a-thō'tē¹; ä-thō'tē² [Sp., a whip or whip-lash].

Azotus: ə-zō'tus¹; a-zō'tūs² [Apocrypha].

Azrael: az'ra-el¹; äz'ra-ēl².

It is the Angel men call Azrael,
'Tis the Death Angel; what hast thou to fear?

LONGFELLOW *Tales of a Wayside Inn* Azrael pt. III, st. 2.

Azrael: az'ri-el¹; äz're-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Azriel: az'ri-el¹; äz'ri-ēl² [Bible].

Azrikam: az'ri-kam¹; äz'ri-kām² [Bible].

Azuba: ə-zū'bā¹; a-zū'ba² [Douai Bible].

Azubah: ə-zū'bā¹; a-zū'ba² [Bible].

Azucena: əd'zū-čhē'nā¹; äd'zu-čhē'nā² [A gipsy in Verdi's *Il Trovatore*].

Azur: ē'zur¹; ä'zür² [Bible].

Azuran: ə-zū'rən¹; a-zū'ran² [Apocrypha].

azure: əz'ur¹; äzh'ur². *E.* əz'ūr¹; *I.* ē'zūr¹; *M.* əz'ər¹ or ē'ziur¹; *St.* ē'zur¹;
W. əz'yur¹; *Wr.* ē'zar¹. Few lexicographers agree—Perry (1775), az'ər¹; Sheridan
(1780), ē'zar¹; Walker (1791), ē'ziur¹.

azygospore: ə-zai'go-spōr¹; a-zŷ'go-spōr² [A spore in botany].

azygous: az'ī-gus¹; äz'y-ğūs² [Not paired; as, an *azygous* muscle].

Azzah: az'ə¹; äz'a² [Bible].

Azzan: az'ən¹; äz'an² [Bible].

Azzur: az'ur¹; äz'ür² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

B

b: bɪ¹; bē². In English, when this letter is pronounced its sound is uniform. Initial *b* is always pronounced when followed by a vowel; it is not pronounced when followed by *d*, as in *bdellium* (del'ɪ-um¹; dēl'i-um²). Final *b*, preceded by *m*, as in *bomb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *tomb*, etc., is silent except in *rhomb*. It is also silent in certain unphonetic words such as *debt*, *doubt*, *subtle*, etc., but in the combination *bs* the *s* is pronounced as *z*; as in *cubs* (kubz¹; eübz²); *hubs* (hübz¹; hübz²).

Baal: bē'al¹; bā'al²; not bā'al¹, nor bāl¹ [Syro-Phœnician sun-god].

Baala: bē'a-lə¹; bā'a-lə² [Douai Bible].

Baalah: bē'a-lā¹; bā'a-lā² [Bible].

Baalam: bē'a-lam¹; bā'a-lām² [Douai Bible].

Baalath: bē'al-ath¹; bā'al-āth² [Bible].

Baalath-beer: bē'al-ath-bī'er or -bīr¹; bā'al-āth-bē'er or -bēr² [Bible].

Baalbek: bāl'bek'¹; bāl'bēk'² [Syrian city].

Baal-berith: bē'al-bī'ri-th¹; bā'al-bē'rīth² [Bible].

Baale: bē'al-ī or bē'a-le¹; bā'al-ē or bā'a-lē² [Bible].

Baale-Judah: bē'al-ī [or bē'a-le]-jū'da¹; bā'al-ē [or bā'a-lē]-jū'da² [Bible (R. V.)]—**Baal-gad:** bē'al-gad¹; bā'al-gād² [Bible].—**Baal-hamon:**

—bē'al-hē'mon¹; bā'al-hā'mōn² [Bible].—**Baal-hanan:** bē'al-hē'nān¹;

bā'al-hā'nān² [Bible].—**Baal-hazor:** bē'al-hē'sōr¹; bā'al-hā'sōr² [Douai Bible].—**Baal-hazor:** bē'al-hē'zōr¹; bā'al-hā'zōr² [Bible].—

Baal-hermon: bē'al-hūr'mon¹; bā'al-hēr'mon² [Bible].

Baalī: bē'al-aī¹; bā'al-ī² [Bible].

Baalīa: bē'a-lai'a¹; bā'a-lī'a² [Douai Bible].

Baalīada: bē'al-aī'a-dā¹; bā'al-ī'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Baalīm: bē'al-im¹; bā'al-īm² [Bible].

Baalīs: bē'al-is¹; bā'al-īs² [Bible].

Baal-maon: bē'al-mē'on¹; bā'al-mā'ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Baal-meon:**

bē'al-mī'on¹; bā'al-mē'ōn² [Bible].—**Baal-peor:** bē'al-pī'er¹; bā'al-

pē'ōr² [Bible].—**Baal-perazim:** bē'al-pī-rē'zim¹ or =per'a-zim¹; bā'-

al-pe-rā'zim² or =pēr'a-zīm² [Bible].—**Baal-pharasisim:** bē'al-far'a-

sim¹; bā'al-fār'a-sīm² [Douai Bible].—**Baal-salisa:** bē'al-sal'i-sā¹;

bā'al-sāl'i-sa² [Douai Bible].

Baalsamus: bē'al-sā-mus¹; bā'al'sa-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Baal-shalisha: bē'al-shāl'i-shā¹; bā'al-shāl'i-sha² [Bible].—**Baal-tamar:**

bē'al-tē'mar¹; bā'al-tā'mar² [Bible].—**Baal-thamar:** bē'al-thē'mar¹;

bā'al-thā'mar² [Douai Bible].

Baalzebub: bē'al-zī'bub¹; bā'al-zē'būb² [Bible].

Baalzebul: bē'al-zī'bul¹; bā'al-zē'būl² [Bible].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fare; fast; get, prey; hit, police; obey, go; not, or; full, rule; but, burn;

Baal-zephon: bē'əl-zī'fən¹; bā'al-zē'fon² [Bible].

Baana: bē'a-nā¹; bā'a-na² [Bible].

Baanah: bē'a-nā¹; bā'a-na² [Bible].

Baani: bē'a-nai¹; bā'a-nī² [Apocrypha].

Baanias: bē'a-nai'as¹; bā'a-nī'as² [Apocrypha].

Baara: bē'a-rā¹; bā'a-ra² [Bible].

Baasa: bē'a-sā¹; bā'a-sa² [Douai Bible].

Baaselah: bē'a-sī'ā¹ or -sai'ā¹; bā'a-sē'ā² or -sī'ā² [Bible].

Baasha: bē'a-shā¹; bā'a-sha² [Bible].

Baaslah: bē'a-sai'ā¹; bā'a-sī'ā² [Bible].

Bab¹: bāb¹; bāb² [The founder of Babism, a Per. religion].

Bab²: bab¹; bāb² [Pseudonym of Sir W. S. Gilbert, author of the "Bab Ballads"].

baba: bā'ba¹; bā'bā². *C.* ba-bā¹; *M.* ba'ba¹; *W.* bā'bā¹ [A light plum-cake].

Babbage: bab'ij¹; bāb'ag²; *not* ba-bēj¹ [Eng. mathematician].

babblative: bab'la-tiv¹; bāb'la-tiv²; *not* bab-le'tiv¹.

Bab-ed-Din: bāb'ed-dīn¹; bāb'ed-dīn² [Pseudonym of Mirza Ali Mohammed, Pers. Pantheist; founder of Babism].

Babel: bē'bel¹; bā'bēl² [Bible].

Bab-el-Mandeb: bāb'el-mān'deb¹; bāb'el-mān'dēb² [Ar. strait and cape].

Baber: bā'bar¹; bā'ber²; *not* bē'bar [Zahir Adin Mohammed (1483-1530), founder of Great Mogul dynasty of India].

Babeuf: bā'būf¹; bā'būf² [Fr. revolutionist (1760?-1797)]. See **BA-BOUVISM**.

Bab¹: bāb'ī¹; bāb'ī² [Apocrypha].

Bab²: bā'bī¹; bā'bī² [A disciple of Bab].

babiche: ba-bīsh¹; bā-bīgh² [Amerind, a thong].

Bableca: ba-byē'ka¹; bā-byē'ēā² [In Sp. literature, the horse of the Cid].

Babinet: bā'bī'nē¹; bā'bī'ng²; *not* bab'ī-net¹ [Fr. physicist].

babish: bē'bīsh¹; bā'bīsh² [Like a babe].

Babism: bā'bīzm¹; bā'bīzm². See **BAB**.

Bable: bā'blē¹; bā'blē² [Asturian dialect of Sp.].

Babli: bab'li¹; bāb'li² [The Babylonian Talmud: Cant.].

baboo: bā'bū¹; bā'bōō², *Standard, E., & W.; C. & I.* ba-bū¹; *M.* bā'bu¹; *St.* bē'bū¹ [Anglo-Ind. form of address].

bafoon: ba-būn¹ or bab-ūn¹; ba-bōōn² or bāb-ōōn² [This word, derived from the Old Fr. *babuin* (bā'bū'ān¹; bā'bū'ān²), is most frequently pronounced with an obscured a in the first syllable].

2: art, ape, fat, fare, fast, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fern; hit, ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, or, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; ʊl = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this;

Babouvism: bə-bū'vizm¹; ba-bu'vizm²; *not* bə-bau'vizm¹ [The system of communism advocated by François Noël Babeuf].

Babrius: bē'bri-us¹; bā'bri-ūs [Gr. poet, 50 B. C.].

babu. Same as BABOO.

babuina: bə"bū"i'nə¹ or bəb"ū-ci'nə¹; bā"bu"i'na² or bāb"u-i'na² [A female baboon]. See BABOON.

babul: bə-būl¹; ba-bul²; *not* bē'həl¹ [An acacia tree].

Babylon: bab'i-lum¹; bāb'y-lon² [Former capital of Babylonia: a powerful city, the seat of luxury and vice].

Babylonia: bab"i-lō'nī-a¹; bāb"y-lō'nī-a² [Former empire at the head of the Persian Gulf, S. W. Asia].

Baca¹: bē'kə¹; bā'ea² [Bible].

Baca²: bak'ə¹; bā'e'a² [County of Colorado].

bacaba: bə-kū'ba¹; ba-eū'ba² [Braz. palm].

Bacacay: bə"ku-kū"i¹; bā"eū-eū"i²; *not* bak'ə-kē¹ [A town in Luzon, P. I.].

Bacbacar: bak'bə-kūr¹; bā'e'ba-eār² [Douai Bible].

bacbakiri: bak'bə-kī'rī¹; bā'e'ba-kī'rī² [S.-Afr. shriek: from its call].

Bacuc: bāk'buk¹; bāk"būe² [In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," the Holy Bottle].

baccaceous: ba-kē'shus¹; bā-eū'shūs² [Berry-bearing].

baccalaurean: bak"ə-lō'rī-an¹; bā'e"a-lā're-an².

Baccanarist: bak"ə-nū'rist¹; bā'e"a-nā'rist² [One of an It. religious society founded in 1797].

baccara, } bak"ə-rū¹; bā'e"a-rū² [Fr. card-game. See next entry].
baccarat: }

Baccarat: bā"ku-rū¹; bā"eū-rū². Pronounce the *a*'s as in "arm"; *not* as in "at" [Fr. town with famous glass-works].

baccate: bak'et¹; bā'e'at² [Berry-like].

Bacchæ: bak'ti¹; bae'tē² 1. The female companions of Bacchus. 2. The women who took part in the Dionysia.

bacchanalla: bak"ə-nē'h-a¹; bā'e"a-nā'li-a² [Festival in honor of Bacchus].

bacchante: bak'ant¹, bə-kant¹, or bə-kan'ti¹; bā'e'ant², ba-eānt², or ba-cānt². C. bak'ant¹; E. bak-kan'ti¹; I. bə-kan'ti; M. bə-kan'ti; St. bak-kan'ti¹; W., following M., bə-kan'ti¹; W. bak-kan'ti¹. The plural may be pronounced bak'antz¹, bə-kantz¹, or bə-kan'tiz¹ [A priestess of Bacchus].

bacchiac: ba-kui'ak¹; bā-ei'āe² [Composed of bacchii].

Bacchian: bak'i-an¹; bā'e'i-an² [Relating to Bacchus].

Bacchlochi: bā-chō'ki¹; bā-chō'ei² [Family name of the husband of Napoleon's sister].

Bacchides: ba-kui'diz¹; bā-ei'dēs² [Apocrypha].

2: wɒlf, dɜː, bōk, bōt, fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔil, bɔy, ʒo, ʒem, ɪnk, θin, θis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *büt*, *börn*;

bacchius: ba-koi'us¹; bā-ei'ūs² [A metrical foot in classic prosody].

Bacchurus: ba-kiū'rus¹; bā-eū'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Bacchus: bak'us¹; bāe'ūs² [Rom. god of wine].

Bacchylides: ba-kil'i-diz¹; bā-ēyl'i-dēs² [Gr. poet of 5th cent. B. C.].

bacciferous: bak-sif'ar-us¹; bāe-čif'er-ūs²; *not* bas-sif'ar-us¹ [Berry-bearing].

bacciform: bak'si-fōrm¹; bāe'ci-fōrm²; *not* bas'i-fōrm¹ [Berry-shaped].

Baccio della Porta: bā'cho del'la pōr'ta¹; bā'cho del'lā pōr'tū² [It. painter of 15th cent.].

baccivorous: bak-siv'o-rus¹; bae-čiv'o-rūs²; *not* bas-siv'a-rus¹ [Feeding on berries].

Bacenor: bā-sī'ner¹; ba-čē'nōr² [Apocrypha].

Bach: bān¹; bān² [Ger. family of musicians of 17th & 18th centuries].

Baccharach: bak'a-rak¹ or (Ger.) bāk'a-rūk¹; bāe'a-rae¹ or (Ger.) bāk'a-rūk² [Rhenish town or wine from it].

Bache: bēch¹; bāch² [Am. family of scientists].

bachel: bak'el¹; bāe'el²; *not* bat'shel¹ [Gr. grain-measure].

Bachelu: bāsh'lū¹; bāsh'lū² [Fr. general (1777-1849)].

Bacher: bāh'ar¹; bāh'er² [Hung. Orientalist].

Bachman: bak'man¹; bāe'man² [Am. naturalist].

Bachmann: bāh'man¹; bāh'män² [Ger. scholars].

Bachrites: bak'raits¹; bāe'rits² [Bible].

bacillar: bas'i-lar¹ or bā-sil'ar¹; bāč'i-lar² or ba-čil'ar². *E.* bas'il-lar¹; *I.* bas'il-ar¹ [Pert. to bacilli].

bacillary: bas'i-lē-r¹; bāč'i-lā-ry²; *not* ba-sil'a-r¹ [Same as BACILLAR].

bacilli: bā-sil'ai¹; ba-čil'i²; *not* bā-sil'i¹ [Plural of BACILLUS].

bacillus: bā-sil'us¹; ba-čil'ūs².

bacino: bā-čī'no¹; bā-čī'no²; *not* bā-sī'no¹ [It., a panel of pottery].

Bacis: bā'sis¹; bā'cis² [In Egypt. myth, Ra represented as a bull].

back: bak¹; bāk²; *not* bēk¹, an affectation heard on both sides of the Atlantic. In the middle or at the end of an Anglo-Saxon English word *ck* is used for ambiguous *c*. Sometimes two *c*'s were used, as in Anglo-Saxon *bucca* (Eng. *back*). Later *k* was substituted for *c*, and A.-S. *bæc* became *bak*. The introduction of *ck* came still later, and its survival in *back*, *duck*, etc., is due to that subtle influence on language which has caused it to be dropped in such words as *physick*, *music*, etc.

backgammon: bak'gam'on¹; bāk'gām'on². *C.* bak-gam'on¹; *E., I., & St.* bak-gam'mun¹; *M. & Wr.* bak-gam'on¹; *W.* bak'gam-on¹.

Backhuysen: bak-hei'zen¹; bāk-hōi'sēn² [Dutch engraver of 17th cent.].

backslide: bak'sloid¹; bāk'slīd². *C., I., St., & Wr.* bak-sloid¹; *E. & M.* bak'sloid¹; *W.* bak'slaid¹. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Reid (1844), bak'slaid¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Goodrich (Webster) (1847), bak-sloid¹.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

bacon: bē'kən¹; bā'eon². *E.* bē'kun¹; *I., St., & Wr.* bē'kn¹; *W.* bē'k'n¹. The refinement indicated in the ultima by *W.* is not recognized by any standard authority; *Standard, C., & M.* agree that the first pronunciation recorded above indicates best usage.

Baconian: bə-kō'nī-an¹; bə-eō'nī-an², not bē-kō'nī-an¹, nor -nī-an¹.

Bács: bāčh¹; bāch². In Hungarian *cs, ts, and ty* = *ch* as in *church* [Hung. county].

Bacsányi: bə-čhūn'yī¹; bō-čhān'yī² [Hungarian poet]. See preceding.

bacteria: bak-tī'rī-a¹; bāe-tē'ri-a²; not bak-tār'ī-a¹.

bacterium: bak-tī'rī-um¹; bāe-tē'ri-ūm²; not bak'tār'ī-um¹.

Badacer: bad'ə-sər¹; bād'a-čer² [Douai Bible].

Badaga: ba-dō'gā¹; bā-dā'gā². *Standard* ba-dā'gā¹ [One of a Nilgiri tribe of southern India].

Badalaš: bə-dē'yās¹; ba-dā'yās² [Douai Bible].

Badajoz: ba'da-hōth¹ or (*Eng.*) bad-ə-hōz¹; bā'dā-hōth² or (*Eng.*) bād-a-hōz². In *Sp. j* is equivalent to a strong *h*, almost an *h* as in "loch." [*Sp.* province & city.]

badaud: bā'dō¹; bā'dō²; not ba'dōd¹; nor -daud¹ [*Fr.*, an idler].

Badb: baib¹ or baiv¹; bib² or biv² [In *Ir.* myth, a goddess of battle].

badchan: bād'hān¹; bād'hān² [Jewish professional jester].

bade¹: bad¹; bād². *E.* bēd¹.

Bade²: būd¹; bād² [Flem. printer].

Badeau: bə-dō¹ or (*Fr.*) bā'dō¹; ba-dō² or (*Fr.*) bā'dō² [*Am.* soldier & consul].

Badebec: bād'bek¹; bād'bēe²; not bēd'bek¹ [In Rabelais's "Pantagruel," Gargantua's wife].

Baden: bā'den¹; bā'dēn² [*Ger.* grand duchy].

Badenoch: bā'dən-ən¹; bā'den-ōn² [*Scot.* district].

Baden-Powell: bē'den-pō'el¹; bā'dēn-pō'el²; not bā'den-pau'el¹ [*Brit.* general].

Badghis: bad-gīs¹; bād-gīs² [*Dist.* of Afghanistan].

badlaga: bad'i-ē'gā¹; bād'ī-ē'gā². *C. & I.,* bad-i-ē'gā¹; *E.* bad-yā'gā¹; *M.* bad-yā'gā¹ [*Rus.,* a river-sponge]. **badyaga¹.**

badian: bā'dī-an¹; bā'dī-an². *C. & W.,* bē'dī-an¹; *E.* bad'ī-an¹; *I.* bē'dī-an¹; *St.* bē'dī-an¹. *Standard & M.* concur with preference here indicated [The fruit of the anise-tree].

Badia-y-Lablich: ba-dī'a-ī-la-blīch¹; bā-dī'ā-yā-lā-blīch² [*Sp.* traveler, 18th cent.].

badigeon: bə-dij'en¹; ba-dīg'on², *Standard, C., W. & Wr.* *E.* bə-dij'un¹; *I.* bə-dij'en¹; *M.* bə-dīg'on¹; *St.* bād'ī-gun¹ [A preparation used by sculptors, etc., for filling holes in work].

badinage: bā'dī-nāz'ī¹; bā'dī'nāzh². *C.* bad-i-nāz'ī¹; *E.* bad'in-ij¹; *I.* bād'-i-nej¹; *M.* ba-di-nāz'ī¹; *W.* bād'ī-nāz'ī¹; *Wr.* bad-ə-nāz'ī¹ [*Fr.,* banter].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Badinguet: bā'dan'gē¹; bā'dān'gē² [Nickname of Napoleon III.].

badious: bē'di-us¹; bā'di-ūs² [Of a reddish-brown color like bay].

Badoura: bā-dū'ra¹; bā-dū'ra²; not bā-dau'ra¹ [In the "Arabian Nights," Chinese princess who marries Prince Camaralzaman].

Badroulboudour: bā-drūl'bu-dūr¹; bā-drūl'bu-dūr²; not bā-draul'bū-dour¹ [In the "Arabian Nights," a Chinese princess who marries Aladdin].

Bæan: bī'an¹; bē'an² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Baedeker: bē'da-kar¹; bā'de-ker²; not bē-dek'ar¹ [Ger. publisher].

Baena: bā-ē'na¹; bā-ē'nā²; not bē'nā¹ [Sp. city].

Baer: bār¹; bār² [Russo-Ger. naturalist].

Baeyer: bai'er¹; bŷ'er² [Ger. chemist; Nobel prize winner].

Baez: bā'es¹; bā'es² [Pres. of Dominican Repub.].

Baezā: bā-ē'cha¹; bā-ē'thā² [Sp. town].

Bagalen: bā'gā-len¹; bā'gā-lēn²; not bā-gā'len¹ [Dutch residency, Java].

Bagamoyo: bā'gā-mō'yo¹; bā'gā-mō'yo² [Seaport of Ger. East. Africa].

bagasse: bā-gas¹ or (Fr.) bā'gās¹; bā-gās² or (Fr.) bā'gās² [Sugar-cane refuse].

bagatelle: bag'a-tel¹; bāg'a-tēl². *Standard, M., & W.* place secondary stress on the antepenult; *St.* places primary stress upon it. *C., E., & Wr.* do not stress it at all.

Bagatha: bag'a-tha¹; bāg'a-tha² [Douai Bible].

Bagathan: bag'a-ghan¹; bāg'a-thān² [Douai Bible].

Bagdad: bag-dad¹ or bag'dad¹; bāg-dād² or bāg'dād²; also, bāg-dād¹; bāg-dād² [Turk. vilayet & city].

Bagehot: baj'at¹; bāg'ot² [Eng. publicist].

Bagelen: bā'gē-len¹; bā'gē-lēn². A variant of BAGALEN.

baggala: bag'a-lā¹; bāg'a-lā² [Ar. vessel].

Baggallay: bag'a-lī¹; bāg'a-lŷ²; not bag-a-lē¹ [Eng. family name].

bagnio: ban'yo¹; bān'yo².

Bago¹: bē'go¹; bā'go² [Apocrypha].

Bago²: bā'go¹; bā'go² [town in P. I.].

Bagoas: bā-gō'as¹; bā-gō'as² [Apocrypha].

Bagoi: bā-gō'oi¹; bā-gō'ī² [Apocrypha].

Bagration: bā-grā'ti-ōn¹; bā-grā'ti-ōn²; not bā-gra-ti-ēn¹ [Rus. general].

Bahamas: bā-hē'māz¹; bā-hā'māz²; frequently, also, bā-hā'māz¹ [West-Ind. islands].

Baharumite: bā-hē'rum-ait¹; bā-hā'rūm-īt² [Bible].

Bahia: bā-ī'ā¹; bā-ī'ā². In Portuguese *h* is silent before *i*. [Braz. state and city.]

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Bahumus: bə-hū'mus¹; ba-hy'mūs² [Bible].

Bahurim: bə-hū'rum¹; ba-hy'rim² [Bible].

Balæ: bai'ɪ¹; bi'ē²; not bē'yē¹ [Rom city].

Balanism: bē'yan-izm¹; bā'yan-ism² [The doctrine of Michel de Bay].

baidak: bai'dak¹; bi'dāk² [Rus. boat].

baignoire: bē'nwār¹; bā'nwār² [Fr. theater-box]. See AUVERGNE.

Balkal: bai'kal¹; bi'kāl² [Siberian lake].

Balkie: bē'ki¹; bā'ki² [Scot. explorer; philologist].

ball: bēl¹; bāl²; not bē'al¹, which is, however, frequently heard.

Bailleul: bai'yūl¹; bi'yūl²; not bā'yūl¹ [Fr. town].

Baillie: bē'li¹; bā'le² [Scot. poet].

Baillon: bai'yōn¹; bi'yōn² [Fr. botanist].

Bailly: bē'li or (Fr.) bai'yī¹; bā'ly or (Fr.) bi'yī² [Fr. architect or astronomer].

Bally: bē'li¹; bā'ly² [Eng. family name]. Spelled also **Bailey**.

Balni: bā-ɪ'nī¹; bā-ɪ'nī² [It. composer].

Balram: bai-rām¹; bi-rām². C. bai-rām¹; E. & W. bai'rām¹; I. bē'rām¹; St. bai'ram¹ [Mohammedan festival].

Balreuth: bai-reit¹; bi-rōit² [Bavarian city]. Compare BEIRUT.

Balterus: bai-tī'rus¹; bi-tē'rūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Baja: bə'yə¹; bə'ya² [Hung. town].

bajara: ba-yā'ra¹; bā-yā'rā² [Water-raising device].

Bajazet: bə'ya-zet¹; bā'yā-zēt² [Turk. sultans].

Bajith: bē'jith¹; bā'jith² [Bible].

bajo: bā'ho¹; bā'ho² [1. A shoal or reef. 2. A voice or instrument one octave below tenor].

bajocco: ba-yek'ko¹; bā-yō'eō² [It. coin].

Bajus: bā'yus¹; bā'yus² [Flemish theologian].

Bakbakkar: bak-bak'ar¹; bāk-bāk'ar² [Bible].

Bakbuk: bak'buk¹; bāk'būk² [Bible].

Bakbukiah: bak'bū-kai'ā¹; bāk'bū-kī'ā² [Bible].

Bakel: bā'kel¹; bā'kēl² [Fr. town in Senegal].

bakshish: bak'shish¹; bāk'shish².

Bakshish is not alms which it would be humiliating to an Arab to receive. It is a present, a gift between princes. P. LENOIR *Fayoum* p. 37 [KING & CO. 1873].

Baku: ba-kū¹; bā-kyū²; not bak'ū¹ [Rus. government & town].

Bala: bā'la¹; bā'lā²; frequently bā'lā¹ [Welsh lake & town].

Balaam: bē'lām¹; bā'lām² [Bible].

2: wōl, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; k; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Balaan: bal'i-an¹; bāl'a-ān² [Douai Bible].

Balaath: bal'i-ath¹; bāl'a-āth² [Douai Bible].

Balac: bē'lak¹; bā'lāe² [Bible].

Baladan: bal'ə-dan¹; bāl'a-dān² [Bible].

Balafré (le): lə bu-la-frē¹; le bā-lā-frē² [In Scott's "Quentin Durward," Ludovic Lesly, Quentin's uncle].

Balaghat: ba'lā-gāt¹; bā'lā-gāt²; or **Balaghaut:** ba'lā-gōt¹; bū'lā-gāt² [District of British India].

Balah: bē'lā¹; bā'la² [Bible].

Balak: bē'lak¹; bā'lāk² [Bible].

Balaklava: ba'lā-klā'va¹; bā'lā-klā'vā²; in England, commonly, bal'a-klā'va¹; bāl'a-klā'va² [Crimean village; battle, 1854].

balalaika: bal'a-lā'ka¹; bāl'a-lā'ka²; not bal'a-lā'ka¹ [Rus. guitar-like musical instrument].

Balamo: bal'ə-mo¹; bāl'a-mo² [Apocrypha].

Balamon: bal'ə-men¹; bāl'a-mōn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Balan: bē'lēn¹; bā'lan²; not bal'an¹. See BALIN.

Balanān: bal'ə-nan¹; bāl'a-nān² [Douai Bible].

balangay: ba'lān-gai¹; bā'lān-gāy² [Native boat of the Filipinos].

Balasamus: bə-las'ə-mus¹; bā-lās'a-mūs² [Apocrypha].

balata: bal'ə-tā¹; bāl'a-tā²; not bā-lā'tā¹ [The gum of the bully-tree].

balate: bə-lā'ti¹; bā-lā'te²; not bal'ə-ti¹ [Dried sea-slug].

Balaustion: bə-lōs'ti-on¹; bā-lās'ti-ōn²; not bə-laust'ti-on¹ [The heroine of Browning's poem, "Balaustion's Adventure"].

Balbinus: bal-bai'nus¹; bāl-bī'nūs² [Rom. emperor].

Balboa: bal-bō'a¹; bāl-bō'ā². Also, commonly, bal'bo-ə¹ [Sp. navigator].

Balbriggan: bāl-brig'an¹; bāl-brig'an². Also, commonly, bal'bri-gan¹ [Ir. spt. town; also, unbleached cotton hose made there].

Balcarres: bal'kar-is¹; bāl'cār-es² [Scottish earldom].

Balcombe: bal'kum¹; bāl'cūm²; not bāl'kōm¹ [Eng. village].

balcony: bal'ko-ni¹; bāl'eo-ny². *E.* bal'kun-i; *I., St., & W.* bal'kō-ni¹; *Wr.* bal'kə-ni¹. *Standard & M.* give only the preference indicated here. *Worcester's* pronunciation is that most frequently heard. Of the pronunciation now current the poet Rogers said "bal'cony makes me sick." Walker accented the penultima—bal-kō'ni—as did Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807).

baldacchino: bal'da-ki'no¹; bāl'dā-eī'no². In Italian *c* & *cc* are equivalent to Eng. *ch* before *e* & *i*, & the *h* is silent; but *ch* has the sound of *c* in "cab." [It., a canopy.]

baldachin: bal'da-kin¹; bāl'dā-eīn² [Anglicized form of preceding].

Baldassare Calvo: bal'das-sā'rē kāl'vo¹; bāl'dās-sā'rē eāl'vo² [In George Eliot's "Romola," a galley-slave].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ɕhɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

balderdash: bəl'dər-dəʃh¹; bəl'der-dəʃh².

Baldry: bəl'drɪ¹; bəl'dry²; *not* bəl'drɪ¹ [Eng. family name].

Baldwin: bəld'wɪn¹; bəld'wɪn² [Masculine personal name]. Dan. & Ger. **Baldvino:** bəl'dō-vɪ'nō¹; bəl'dō-vɪ'nō².

bale: bəl¹; bāl²; *not* bē'al¹.

Balearic Isles: bal'ɪ-ar'ɪk¹; bāl'e-är'ie² [Sp. islands in Mediterranean sea].

Balete: ba-lē'tē¹; bā-lē'tē² [Town on Panay Island, P. I.].

Balf: balf¹; bālf² [Ir. composer].

Balfour: bal'fūr *or* bal'fər¹; bāl'fūr *or* bāl'fūr² [Brit. statesman].

Balgonie: bal-gō'nɪ¹; bāl-gō'ne² [Ancient Scottish castle in Fifeshire].

Balguy: bəl'gɪ¹; bāl'gē² [Eng. divine (1686-1748)].

Ball: bā'li¹; bā'li² [Dutch island of Sunda group].

Ballin: bē'ln¹; bā'ln²; *not* bal'in¹ [In Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" & Malory's "Morte d' Arthur," a knight, brother of BALAN].

Balisarda: ba'li-sār'da¹; bā'li-sār'dä² [In Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," Ruggiero's magic sword].

ballival: bal'vəl¹; bāl'i-val²; *not* bē'li-val¹ [Pert. to a bailiff].

balize¹: ba-liz¹; bā-liz² [A sea-mark, as a buoy].

Balize²: bē-liz¹; bā-liz². Same as BELIZE.

bal: bōk¹; bāk². Between *a* and *k* the letter *l* is silent in many English words. See CHALK, TALK, WALK, etc.

Balkan: bōl'kən¹; bāl'kan². Sometimes bal-kān¹; bāl-kān² [Peninsula and mountain-range in S. E. Europe].

Balkis: bal'kis¹; bāl'kɪs²; *not* bōl'kis¹ [Mohammedan name of the Queen of Sheba (*Koran* xxvi)].

ballad: bal'əd¹; bāl'ad². Note the position of the accent [A narrative poem]. See BALLADE.

ballade: ba-lūd¹; bā-lūd²; *not* ba-lad¹ [Fr., ballad].

Ballanche: bā'lānsh¹; bā'lūnch² [Fr. philosopher].

Ballantine, } bal'en-tain¹; bāl'an-tin² [Scot. family name].

Ballantyne, }

ballatorium: bal'ə-tō'ri-um¹; bāl'a-tō'ri-ūm² [A section of a medieval warship].

ballerina: bal'lē-rɪ'na¹; bāl'lē-rɪ'na²; *not* bal'ə-rɪ'na¹ as frequently heard [It., a ballet-dancer].

ballet: bā'lē¹; bāl'lē². *C.* bal'ē¹; *E., I., & St.* bal'lē¹; *M.* ba'lē¹; *W.* ba'lē¹; *W.* bal-lē¹. An alternative pronunciation bal'let¹; bāl'lēt² is recorded by *C.* as "formerly, and still sometimes," by *M.* as "rarely," & by *W.* as "occasionally," but this is a mere survival of the pronunciation of this word when spelled *ballette*, as recorded by Walker (1791).

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɕhɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rule; but, būn;

Ballinger: bal'in-jär¹; bäl'in-ger²—*g* as in "gem," not as in "Gertrude"—
[Personal name].

Ballingry: biŋ'ri¹; bīŋ'ry² [Scot. town].

Balliol: bē'lī-el¹; bā'lī-öl²; *not* bēl'yel¹ [A college of Oxford University].

ballista: ba-lis'tä¹; bā-lis'ta²; *not* bal'is-tär¹ [Medieval engine for hurling missiles]. See next.

ballister: bal'is-tär¹; bäl'is-ter². *Smart* (1836) & *Webster* (1841) ba-lis'-tär¹ [A baluster]. See preceding & note accentuation.

ballistician: bal'is-tish'an¹; bäl'is-tish'an²: note accentuation & see next word.

ballistics: ba-lis'tiks¹; bā-lis'ties²: note that the penult is stressed.

balloon: bā-lūn¹; ba-lōōn²; *not* bal'lūn¹. Notwithstanding that the dictionaries indicate ba-lūn¹; bā-lōōn², as the correct pronunciation, usage persists in obscuring the penult.

ballotade: bal'o-tēd¹ or bal'o-tād¹; bäl'o-tād² or bäl'o-täd². *C.*, *E.*, & *M.* indicate only a primary stress & that on the ultima; *Wr.* bal'la-tād¹; bäl'to-täd² [In horse-training, a leap in which the horse bends all four legs].

ballotage: ba'lō'tāŷ¹; bā'lō'tāzh²; *not* bal'o-tēj¹ [Fr., a second ballot].

ballottement: bā-let'ment¹ or -ment¹, or (*Fr.*) bā'let'mān¹; ba-löt'-ment² or (*Fr.*) bā'löt'mān². *C.* ba-let'ment; *M.* bā-let'ment; *E.* bā'löt'mān¹ [Term in obstetrics].

ballotine: bā'lō'tin¹; bā'lō'tin² [In cookery, a boned shoulder stuffed].

Ballou: bā-lū¹; ba-lū² [American divine].

balm: bām¹; bām²; *not*, as sometimes heard in New England, bam¹; hām². The *l* is silent. See PSALM.

Balmerino: bal'mā-rī'no¹; bäl'me-rī'no²; *not* bāl'mā-rī'no¹ [Scot. peerage & village in Fifeshire].

balmony: bal'mo-nī¹; bäl'mo-ny²; *not* bā'mā-nī¹.

Balmoral: bal-mēr'al¹; bäl-mör'al²; *not* bal'mo-räl¹ [Scot. castle or woolen goods].

Balnaves: bal-nav'es¹; bäl-näv'ēs²; *not* bal-nē'vis¹ [Scot. statesman (1520-1579)].

Balnuus: bal-niū'us¹; bäl-nū'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Balor: bal'ör¹; bäl'ör²; *not* bē'lär¹ [A prince in Celtic myth].

balsam: bēl'säm¹; bäl'sam².

balsamic: bēl-säm'ik¹; bäl-säm'ie². *Wr.* bal-sam'ik¹. *C.* & *W.* give bal-säm'ik¹; bäl-säm'ie², & *M.* bal-säm'ik¹; bal-säm'ie², as alternatives.

Balta: bäl'tä¹; bäl'tä²; *not* bal'tä¹ [Peruv. pres.].

Baltazarini: bäl'tä-dzä-rī'nī¹; bäl'tä-dzä-rī'nī² [It. violinist].

Balthasar: bal-thē'zar¹; bäl-thā'sar² [Apocrypha].

Balthazar: bal-thē'zar¹; bäl-thā'zar² [Masculine personal name]. *D.*

Baltasar: bäl'tä-sär¹; bäl'tä-sär²; *Fr.* Balthazar: bäl'tä'zär¹; bäl'tä'zär²; *It.*

Baldassare: bal'das-sär¹; bäl'däs-sär²; *Sp.* Baltasar: bal'tä-sär¹; bäl'tä-sär².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör. wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Baltis: bāl'tɪz¹; bāl'tɪz²; *not* bāl'tɪz¹ [Inhabitants of Baltistan].

Baltistan: bāl'tɪ-stān¹; bāl'tɪ-stān² [A region of N. W. Kashmir].

Baluchistan: bə-lū'chi-stān¹; bə-lū'chi-stān²; *not*, as frequently heard, bə-lū'ki-stān¹ [Country in S. Asia].

baluster: bal'us-tər¹; bāl'ūs-tēr². See BANISTER. •

balustrade: bal'us-trəd¹; bāl'ūs-trād². *C. & I.* bal-us-trəd¹; *E. & St.* bal'us-trəd¹; *M. & W.* bal'as-trəd¹; *Wr.* bal'as-trəd¹.

Balwhidder: bal'hwid-ər¹; bāl'hwid-er²; *not* bēl'wid-ər¹ [A Scottish Presbyterian minister in Galt's 'Annals of the Parish'].

Balzac: bāl'zak¹; bāl'zæc²; *not* bēl'zak¹; *nor* bāl'zāk¹.

Both the *a*'s in this name approximate to *a* in "calculus," but are commonly misrepresented as approximating to *ā* as in "art." No Frenchman ever pronounced the name bāl'zāk¹; bāl'zæc² & none bāl'zāk¹; bāl'zæc², pronunciations due to misconception of sounds or to ignorance. To indicate it pronounced bal-zak¹; bāl-zæc² is misleading, for the symbols *a* & *ā* are clearly misused. See ASK. [Fr. novelist.]

Bamberg: bam'būrg¹; bām'bērg² [County & town of So. Carolina].

Bamberg: bām'ber¹; bām'bēr² [Bavarian town].

Bamberger: bām'ber-gər¹; bām'bēr-gēr². Also, frequently in U. S. bam'-būr-gər¹ [Ger. family name].

bambino: bam-bi'no¹; bām-bi'no²; *not* bam-bai'no¹ [It., little child].

bambocciade: bam-bēc'h'i-ād¹; bām-bēc'h'i-ād²; *not* bēc'h'i-ēd¹ [A picture representing rustic life].

bamboo: bam-bū¹; bām-bōō²; never accent the first syllable.

Bamfyld: bam'fild¹; bām'fȳld² [Eng. personal name].

Bamoth: bē'mēth *or* -mōth¹; bā'mōth *or* -mōth² [Bible].

Bamoth=baal: bē'mēth-[*or*-mōth-]bē'al¹; bā'mōth-[*or*-mōth-]bā'al² [Bible].

Ban: ban¹; bān² [Apocrypha].

Bana: bā'nē¹; bā'na² [In Hindu myth, a giant].

Banaa: ban'ē-ə¹; bān'ā-ā² [Douai Bible].

Banala: bə-nē'ya¹; ba-nā'ya² [Douai Bible].

Banalas: ban'ī-ai'as¹; bān'ā-i'as² [Apocrypha].

banal: bē'nāl¹; bā'nāl², *Standard, E., M., & Wr.*; the pronunciation ban'-əl¹; bān'al², is preferred by *C., I., & W.*

banana: bə-nā'nē¹; ba-nā'na². *Standard* (1893), *E., I., M., & W.*, bə-nā'nē¹; bā-nā'na²; *C. & New Standard* (1909) bə-nā'nē¹; *St. & Wr.* bə-nē'nē¹. Perry (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), bə-nā'nē¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840), bə-nē'nē¹. See ASK.

Banda: bān'da¹; bān'dā² [1. District in British India. 2. Dutch islands in Malaysia].

bandari: bun-dā'rī¹; būn-dā'rī² [A laborer of low caste in India].

bandeau: ban-dō¹; bān-dō², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* bān'dō¹; *I. & Wr.* bān'dō¹ [Fr., a bandlet].
[used by bull-fighters].

banderilla: būn'dē-rī'lyā¹; bān'dē-rī'lyā²; *not* bān'da-ril'ē¹ [Sp., a dart]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; oɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

banderillero: **bän**'dē-rī-lyē'ro¹; **bän**'dē-rī-lyē'ro²; *not* **ban**'dē-ril'ar-o¹ [Sp., a bull-fighter].

bandit: **ban**'dit¹; **bän**'dit². In the It. the plural is **banditti**: **ban**-dit'ti¹; **bän**-dit'ti².

bandoleer: **ban**'do-lir'¹; **bän**'do-lēr'².

bandoline: **ban**'do-lin *or* -līn¹; **bän**'do-līn *or* -līn²; *not* **ban**'do-lain¹ [A hair-dressing].

Banea: **bə**-nī'ə¹; **ba**-nē'a² [Douai Bible].

Baneas: **bə**-nī'əs¹; **ba**-nē'as² [Douai Bible].

Banér: **ba**-nēr'¹; **bä**-nēr'² [Sw. general].

Banff: **ban**f¹; **bän**f²; *not* **bām**f¹ [Scot. seaport].

bangalay: **baŋ**-gə-lē'¹; **bäng**-gə-lā'² [Timber of an Austral. tree].

Bangalore: **bäng**'gə-lör'¹; **bäng**'gə-lör'² [District & city, British India].

bangalow: **baŋ**'ə-lo¹; **bäng**'ə-lo² [Austral. palm].

Bangkok: **baŋ**'kək'¹; **bäng**'kōk'² [Capital of Siam].

Bangor: **ban**'gōr¹; **bän**'gōr² [City in Me.]. See the next.

Bangor: **baŋ**'gər¹; **bäng**'gər² [Welsh city].

Bani¹: **bē**'nai¹; **bā**'nī² [Bible].

Bani²: **bā**'nī¹; **bā**'nī² [Town in P. I.].

banian: **ban**'yan¹; **bän**'yan². *C.* **ban**'ian¹; *E. & M.* **ban**'i-an¹; *I.* **ban**'i-an¹; *Wr.* **ban**-yan'¹—this was indicated by Sheridan (1780), and preferred by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1803), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). Perry (1775) indicated **ban**'i-an¹ and Knowles (1835), **ban**'yan'¹. [East-Ind. tree.]

Banias: **bə**-nai'əs¹; **ba**-nī'as². Same as **BANID**.

Banid: **bē**'nid¹; **bā**'nīd² [Apocrypha].

Banim: **bē**'nim¹; **bā**'nim² [Irish novelist].

Baninu: **ban**'i-niū¹; **bän**'i-nū² [Douai Bible].

banister: **ban**'is-tər¹; **bän**'is-ter².

An undesirable corruption of *baluster* used to designate the railing at the side of a staircase. Originally *baluster* was not applied to the rail, but to its bulging supports, from their supposed resemblance to the wild-pomegranate flower. *Fr.* *baluster* comes from *It.* *balaustra*, the wild-pomegranate flower. [jurisdiction].

banlieue: **bän**'lyū'¹; **bän**'lyū'² [Land outside a city's walls but within its

Bannala: **bə**-nē'ya¹; **ba**-nā'ya² [Apocrypha]

Banneas: **ban**'i-as¹; **bän**'e-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Bannul: **bə**-niū'oi¹; **ba**-nū'ī² [Douai Bible].

Bannus: **ban**'us¹; **bän**'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Baños (Los): **bā**'nyos¹; **bā**'nyōs² [Health resort, Luzon, P. I.].

banquet: **baŋ**'kwet¹; **bäng**'kwēt²; *not* **baŋ**'kwit¹.

banquette: **baŋ**-ket'¹; **bäng**-kēt'² [Term used in military engineering].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **Ice**; **ī**=**ē**; **ī**=**ē**: **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**;

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = teud; ʃin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Banquo: baŋ'kwo¹ or baŋ'ko¹; bān'kwo² or bān'ko² [A Scottish thane in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"].

Bantam: ban-tām'¹; bān-tām'² [Dutch E. Ind. residency & town].—**ban-tam:** ban'tem¹; bān'tam² [A variety of fowl].

bantay: ban-tai'¹; bān-tāy'² [A Philippine watchman or signal station].

Banuas: ban'yū-as¹; bān'yū-as² [Apocrypha].

Banville: bān'vil'¹; bān'vil'² [Fr. poet, dramatist].

banyan: ban'yən¹; bān'yan². See BANIAN.

banzal [Jap.]: būn'za-i'¹; bān'zā-i'² ["Ten thousand years!" an exclamation equivalent to "Long live the King!"].

baobab: hē'o-bab¹; bā'o-bāb², *Standard, C., & W.; E. bā'o-bāb¹; I. bē'o-bab¹; M. bā'o-bab¹; St. bē'o-bab¹; Wr. bē'o-bab¹* [Tropical African tree].

Bapaume: bā'pōm'¹; bā'pōm'² [Fr. historic village].

baphe: bē'fi¹; bā'fē²; *not* bē'fi¹; *nor* baf¹. [Red pigment].

Baptist: bap'tist¹; bāp'tist²; *not* bab'tist¹ [Denominational & foreign masculine personal name]. Fr. **Baptiste:** bā'tist¹; bā'tist²; Ger. **Baptist:** bap'tist¹; bāp'tist²; Gr. **baptistes:** bap-ti-stiz'¹; bāp-ti-stēs'²; It., **Battista:** bat-tis'ta¹; bāt-tis'tā²; Pg. **Baptista:** bap-tis'ta¹; bāp-tis'tā². [rāb'as² [Bible].

Barabbas: bar-ab'əs¹; bār-āb'as²; but more frequently bə-rab'əs¹; **Barachel:** bə-rē'kel¹ or bar'ə-kel¹; ba-rā'ēl² or bār'a-ēl² [Bible].

Barachia: bar'ə-kai'¹; bār'a-ei'² [Douai Bible].—**Barachiah:** bar'ə-kai'¹; bār'a-ei'² [Bible].—**Barachias:** bar'ə-kai'¹; bār'a-ei'². Same as BARACHIAH.

Baraga: bar'ə-gə¹; bār'a-gā² [County & town in Michigan].

baragouin: bar'ə-gwañ'¹; bār'a-gwāñ'²; *C. ba-rə-gwañ'¹; M. bār-rā-gwēñ'¹; W. ba'ra'gwañ'¹* [Fr., jargon or unintelligible speech].

Baraguay d'Hilliers: bār'rā'gē' dī'yā'¹; bār'rā'gū' dī'yé'² [Fr. general].

Baralah: bar'i-ai'¹; bār'a-i'a² [Douai Bible].

Barak: bē'rak¹; bār'āk² [Bible].

barangay: ba'ran-gai'¹; bār-rān-gy'² [Section of a Philippine village].

Barasa: bar'ə-sə¹; bār'a-sa² [Douai Bible].

Barataria: ba'ra-tā-ri-a¹; bār-rā-tā-ri-ā²; *not* -tū-ri-a¹ [An island & town in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

Barbados: bar-bē'doz¹; bār-bā'dōs² [Br. island of the West Indies].

Barbara: bār'bə-rə¹; bār'ba-ra² [Feminine personal name].

barbarian: bār-bār-i-ən¹; bār-bār'i-an², *E. & M.; Standard, bar-bē'ri-ən¹; C. & W., bār-bē'ri-ən¹; I. & St., bār-bē'ri-an¹; Wr., bār-bē'ri-ən¹.*

NOTE: Altho Dr. March declared the principle that "the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonants" (*Standard Dict.* [1903] p. 2197), he did not adopt it in this word, nor in such other words as *agra'rian*, *libra'rian*, *secta'rian*, *tracta'rian*, *trinita'rian*, *vegeta'rian* of which the penult is obscure. Following the lead of Walker six lexicographers give to the antepenult of these words the sound that a has in "ale" instead of that which it has in "fare"—the natural sound given to it in speech.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

barbarism: bār'bā-rizm¹; bār'ba-rizm². See next.

barbarity: bār-bar'i-tū¹; bār-bār'i-ty²: stress the antepenult.

barbarous: bār'bā-rus¹; bār'ba-rūs².

It may be regarded of some significance that Milton . . . makes two syllables of . . . *barbarous*. That is to say, he makes them so if we insist upon assigning to the line its exact number of feet. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II. p. 180. [H. '04.]

Barbaroux: bār'bā-rū¹; bār'bā-ru² [Fr. revolutionist, 1767-1794].

At Bordeaux, the steel fell on the neck . . . of *Barbaroux*, the chief . . . whose valour, in the great crisis of the tenth of August had turned back the tide of battle from the Louvre to the Tuilleries. MACAULAY *Essays, Barère's Memoirs* p. 638. [A. 1880.]

Barbault: bār'bōld¹; bār'bald² [Eng. author].

barbeau: bār'bō¹; bār'bō² [Fr., a decorative pattern on porcelain].

Barbe Bleu: bārb blū¹; bārb blū² [Fr., "Blue Beard," an opera composed by Dukas].

barbecue: bār'bi-kiū¹; bār'be-ēū²: e of the penult obscure, *not* as in "cel."

barbel: bār'bal¹; bār'bel² [A fish].

bar=bell: bār'bel¹; bār'bel² [A long, barred dumb=bell].

Barbès=Marbois: bār'bē'mār'bwā¹; bār'be'mār'bwā² [Fr. statesman; negotiated sale of Louisiana to the U. S.].

Barberini: bār'bē-rī-nī¹; bār'be-rī-nī² [It. family].

barbet: bār'bet¹; bār'bēt² [A tropical bird].

barbette: bār'bet¹; bār'bēt² [Protective armor on a war=ship].

Barbey d'Aurévilly: bār'bē'dō'rē'vī'yī¹; bār'be'dō'rē'vī'yī² [Fr. novelist].

Barbier: bār'byē¹; bār'bye² [Family of Fr. litterateurs].

Barbiere di Seviglla (It.): bār'bī-ē'rē dī sē-vī'lyā¹; bār'bī-ē'rē dī sē-vī'lyā² [Opera by Rossini].

Barbizon: bār'bī-zōn¹; bār'bī-zōn² [School of Fr. painters].

Barbour: bār'bār¹; bār'bur² [Scot. poet].

barcarole: bār'ka-rōl¹; bār'ea-rōl² [Venetian boat=song]. **barcarolle**†.

Barcelona: bār'sī-lō'nā¹ or (Sp.) bār'thē-lō'nā¹; bār'ge-lō'nā² or (Sp.) bār'thē-lō'nā². In the English pronunciation sound the e as in "added," *not* as in "eel" [Sp. province & city].

Barchus: bār'kus¹; bār'ēūs² [Apocrypha].

Barclay: bār'kl¹; bār'ely²; *not* bar-klē¹ [British family name].

Barclay de Tolly: bār'klē dē tel'h¹; bār'elā dē tōl'y² [Rus. field=marshal].

Barcochba: bār'kek'bā¹; bār'ēō'e'bā² [Jewish revolutionary leader against Hadrian, 131-135].

Bardleben: bār'dā-lē'ben¹; bār'de-lē'bēn² [Ger. surgeon].

Bardesanes: bār'dī-sē'nīz¹; bār'de-sā'nēs² [Syrian theologian, 2d cent.].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɪ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

bardiglio: bar-dil'yo¹; bār-dil'yo² [It. marble].

Bardili: bar-dil'i¹; bār-dil'i² [Ger. philosopher].

Bardolph: bār'delf¹; bār'döl² [Masculine personal name]. Fr., **Bar-dolphe:** bār'delf¹; bār'döl²; It., **Bardolfo:** bar-döl'fo¹; bār-döl'fo².

Bardsey: bārd'zɪ¹; bārd'sy² [Island in Irish sea].

barege: bə-rēz¹; bə-rēzh² [Dress-fabric]. See next.

Barèges: bā'rēz¹; bā'rēzh² [Fr. mfg. town].

Barentz: bā'rents¹; bā'rēnts² [Dutch navigator, 16th cent.].

Barère de Vieuzac: bā'rār' də viū'zāk¹; bā'rēr' de viū'zāe² [Fr. revolutionist].

Bertrand Barère was born in the year 1755 . . . Bertrand always loved to be called *Barère de Vieuzac*, and flattered himself with the hope that by the help of this feudal addition to his name, he might pass for a gentleman.

MACAULAY *Essays, Barère's Memoirs* p. 627. [A. 1880.]

bargain: bār'gin¹; bār'gin² *C., M., & Wr.; E. & I.* bār'gin¹; *St. & W.* bār'-gen¹. The rule cited by Walker has according to his own work exceptions in such words as *chilblain, porcelain, retail* (n.).

When this diphthong [aɪ] is in a final unaccented syllable the *a* is sunk and the *i* pronounced short.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 208.

bargello: bar-jel'lo¹; bār-gəl'lo² [It., chief of police].

Barham: bār'am¹; bār'am² [Eng. humorist].

Barhumite: bar-hiū'mait¹; bār-hū'mīt² [Bible].

Barla: bə-rai'ə¹; bə-rī'a² [Douai Bible].

Barlah: bə-rai'ə¹; bə-rī'a² [Bible].

Baring: bār'ɪŋ¹; bār'ing² [Family of Eng. financiers].

barite: bē'rait¹; bār'rit²; *E.* bar'ait¹; *M.* bār'ait [A mineral].

Bar Jesu: bār jī'sū¹; bār jē'sū² [Douai Bible].

Bar Jesus: bār jī'zus¹; bār jē'zūs² [Bible].

Bar Jona: bār jō'na¹; bār jō'na² [Bible].

barken: bār'kən¹; bār'k'n². *C.,* bār'kən¹; *E.,* bark'en¹; *I.,* bār'k'en¹; *M. & W.,* bār'k'n¹.

Barkos: bār'kes¹; bār'kös² [Bible].

Bar-le-Duc: bār'le-dük¹; bār'le-düe²; the *ü* indicates a sound between diphthongal *iu*, as heard in "music," and *u* in "rule," which may be approximated by combining *i* with *u* to respell "dune" (dun¹). [Fr. city.]

Barmecide: bār'mi-said¹; bār'me-çid²; note that the *e* of the penult is unstressed & not *e* as in "eel" [Princely family of Bagdad of which a story is told in the "Arabian Nights"].

Barnabas: bār'nə-bas¹; bār'na-bas² [Bible name & a masculine personal name]. Dan., D., & Ger., **Barnabas:** bār'na-bas¹; bār'nä-bäs²; Fr., **Barnabé:** bār'nä'bē¹; bār'nä'bē²; It., **Barnaba:** bār'na-ba¹; bār'nä-bä²; Pg., **Barnabe:** bār'na-bē¹; bār'nä-bē²; Sp., **Bernabe:** ber'na-bē¹; bēr'nä-bē².

Barnaby: bār'nə-bi¹; bār'na-by² [Diminutive variant of preceding].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, büt, bŭrn; öll, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɦin, ɦis

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Barnadine: *bär'nä-din*¹; *bär'na-din*² [A profligate in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"].

Barnard: *bär'närd*¹; *bär'nard*²; *not* *bar-närd*¹ [Family name].

Barnardiston: *bar'när-dis'ten*¹; *bär'när-dis'tön*² [Eng. family name].

Barnardo: *bar-när'do*¹; *bär-när'do*²; *not* *bä-när'do*¹, as frequently heard in England [Eng. humanitarian].

Barnato: *bar-nä'to*¹; *bär-nä'to*² [So. African speculator].

Barnave: *bär'näv*¹; *bär'näv*²; *not* *bär'näv*¹; *nor* *bar-näv*¹ [Fr. revolutionist].

Barnay: *bär'nai*¹; *bär'nä*² [Ger. actor].

Barnegat: *bär'ni-gat*¹; *bär'ne-gät*²; note that *e* is unstressed and *not e* as in "eel" [Village & bay in New Jersey].

Barnet: *bär'net*¹; *bär'nät*²; *not* *bar-net*¹; *nor* *bär'net*¹ [Eng. historic city].

Barneveldt (Van Olden): *vän öl'den bär'nä-velt*¹; *vän öl'den bär'ne-velt*² [Dutch patriot (1549?-1619)].

Barocci: *ba-röch*¹; *bä-röch*² [It. painter of 16th cent.].

Barocchio: *ba-rök*¹; *bä-röe*² [It. architect of 16th cent.].

Barodis: *bä-rö'dis*¹; *ba-rö'dis*² [Apocrypha].

barograph: *bar'o-graf*¹; *bär'o-gräf*² [An automatic barometer].

barogyroscope: *bar'o-jui-ro-sköp*¹; *bär'o-gy'ro-seöp*² [A device for illustrating the rotation of the earth].

barometer: *bä-rem*¹; *ba-röm*²; so also, **barometry**. Note accentuation.

barometric: *bar'o-met'rik*¹; *bär'o-mët'rie*². Note accentuation.

baron: *bar'en*¹; *bär'on*², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.*, *bar'un*¹; *I. & St.*, *bar'en*¹.

baronial: *bä-rö'ni-al*¹; *ba-rö'ni-al*².

baroque: *bä-rök*¹; *ba-rök*²; *not* *bä'rök*¹; *nor* *ba-rök*¹ [Fr., grotesque].

Barotseland: *bä-ret'si-land*¹; *ba-röt'se-länd*² [Region of N. W. Rhodesia].

barouche: *bä-rüşh*¹; *ba-rych*² [Four-wheeled vehicle].

Barra: *bär'a*¹; *bär'a*² [Scot. island].

barracan: *bar'a-kan*¹; *bär'a-eän*² [A water-proof fabric: from Pers. *barak*, stuff made of camel's hair].

barracoon: *bar'a-kün*¹; *bär'a-eöön*² [A slave-pen].

barracuda: *bar'a-kü-dä*¹; *bär'a-eü-da*² [West-Ind. pike-like fish].

barrad: *bar'ad*¹; *bär'äd*² [Conical cap once worn by the Irish].

barrage: *bär'ij*¹; *bär'äg*²; *not* *bär'ej*¹.

barranca: *bä-ran*¹; *ba-rän*² [A steep-sided gorge]. **barranco**†.

Barras: *bä'rä*¹; *bär'rä*²; *not* *ba'ra*¹; *nor* *bä'räs*¹ [Fr. revolutionist].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; ɪlū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

Barre: bār'ɪ¹; bār'e² [A city in Mass. or Vt.].

Barré: bār'rē'ɪ; bār're'ɪ [Ir. officer & British legislator].

barrel: bār'el'ɪ; bār'el'ɪ²; *not* bār'el'ɪ; *nor* bār'ul'ɪ.

barriade: bār'i-kēd'ɪ; bār'i-eād'ɪ [An obstruction].

barrier: bār'i-ər'ɪ; bār'i-er'ɪ. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated bār'yer'ɪ. Pope rimed it with *near*:

"Twixt that and reason what a nice *barrier*!

For ever sep'rate, yet for ever near.

POPE *Essay on Man*, Ep. I. v. 215.

Barrot: bār'rō'ɪ; bār'rō'ɪ² [Fr. statesman].

barry: bār'ɪ¹; bār'y'ɪ² [Divided into bars].

Barry: bār'ɪ¹; bār'y'ɪ² [Family name].

Barsabas: bār'sə-bas'ɪ; bār'sa-bas'ɪ [Bible].

Barsaith: bār'si-ith'ɪ; bār'sa-ith'ɪ [Douai Bible].

Bar-sur-Aube: bār'sür-øb'ɪ; bār'sür-øb'ɪ² [Fr. town; battle Feb. 27, 1814].

Bart: bār'ɪ; bār'ɪ²: the *i* is silent [Fr. naval hero of 17th cent.].

Bartacus: bār'tə-kus'ɪ; bār'ta-ēs'ɪ [Apocrypha].

Bartas: bār'tā'ɪ; bār'tā'ɪ²: the *s* is silent [Fr. soldier & diplomat of 16th cent.].

Barth: bār't'ɪ; bār't'ɪ² [Ger. explorer].

Barthélemi: bār'tē'le-mi'ɪ; bār'tē'lē-mi'ɪ² [Fr. form of BARTHOLOMEW].

Barthès, } bār'tēz'ɪ; bār'tēz'ɪ²; *not* bār'tē' [Fr. physician of 18th cent.].
Barthez: }

Bartholdi: bār'tōl'di'ɪ; bār'tōl'di'ɪ²; *not* bār-thel'di'ɪ [Fr. sculptor].

Bartholin: bār'to-lin'ɪ; bār'to-lin'ɪ² [Dan. physicians of 17th cent.].

Bartholo: bār'to'lō'ɪ; bār'to'lō'ɪ² [In Rossini's opera, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," the guardian of Rosine].

Bartholomew: bār-ɦel'o-miū'ɪ; bār-thōl'o-miū'ɪ [Bible name, & masculine personal name]. Dan., **Bartholomæus:** bār'to-lo-mæ'us'ɪ; bār'to-lo-mæ'us'ɪ²; D., **Bartholomeus:** bār'tel'o-mæ'us'ɪ; bār-tōl'o-mæ'us'ɪ; Ger. & Sw., **Bartholomäus:** bār'to-lo-mæ'us'ɪ; bār'to-lo-mä'us'ɪ. See also BARTOLOMÉ.

Bartimæus: bār'ti-mi'us'ɪ; bār'ti-mæ'us'ɪ [Bible]. **Bartimeus**†.

Bartolomé: Bartholomew. Fr., bār'tō'lō'mē'ɪ; bār'tō'lō'mē'ɪ²; Sp., bār-tō'lō-mē'ɪ; bār-tō'lō-mē'ɪ²; It., **Bartolomeo:** bār-tō'lō-mē'oi'ɪ; bār-tō'lō-mē'oi'ɪ²; Pg., **Bartolomeu:** bār-tō'lō-mē'ui'ɪ; bār-tō'lō-mē'ui'ɪ².

Bartholozzi: bār'to-let'zi'ɪ; bār'to-lōt'zi'ɪ [It. engraver].

Barttelot: bār'ti-let'ɪ; bār'te-lōt'ɪ [Eng. family name].

Baruch: bē'ruk'ɪ; bār'rūe'ɪ [Bible].

Barwick: bār'ik'ɪ; bār'ie'ɪ; *not* bār'wik'ɪ [Eng. family name].

Barye: bār'ri'ɪ; bār'ry'ɪ²; *a* as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. sculptor].

baryta: bə-rai'ta'ɪ; bə-ry'ta'ɪ [Barium oxid].

barytes: bə-rai'tiz'ɪ; bə-ry'tēs'ɪ [Barite].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɦɦn; ɦɦn, ɦɦis.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Barzillai: bar-zil'ä-i, -zil'äi, or -zil'ëi; bär-zil'ä-i, -zil'i, or -zil'äi [Bible].

Basala: bā-sē'yä; ba-sā'ya [Douai Bible].

Basaloth: bas'ä-lefh; bäs'a-löth [Apocrypha].

basalt: bā-sält'; ba-sält'; not bas'ält'. The eight modern dictionaries are unanimous in the preference for the first pronunciation here indicated, but four give also the second form (bas'ält') as alternative. [Igneous rock.]

basan: baz'an; bäs'an [Sheepskin used in bookbinding].

bas=bleu: bā'-blü'; bā'-blü' [Fr., "bluestocking," a literary woman].

Bascama: bas'kä-mä; bäs'ea-mä [Apocrypha].

baselne: ba-sin'; bā-çin' [Designating a type of watch-case].

Basedow: bā'zä-do; bā'-se-do; not bas'ä-dau [Ger. educator].

Basel: bā'zel; bā'şel [Swiss city].

Basemath: bas'i-math; bäs'e-mäth [Douai Bible].

Basey: bā'sai; bā'sy [Town in Samar, P. I.].

Bashan: bē'shan; bā'shan; not bē'shan' [Bible].

Bashan = havoth = jair: bē'shan = hē'veth = jē'ir; bā'shan = hā'vöth = jā'ir [Bible].

bashaw: bā-shē'; ba-shü' [Pasha].

Bashemath: bash'i-math; bāsh'e-mäth [Bible].

bash=bazouk: bash'i-bä-zük; bāsh'i-ba-zük; not ba-zauk' [Irregular Ottoman soldier].

Bashkirtseff: bash-kir'tsev; bāsh-kir'tsëv [Rus. artist & author].

basic: bē'sik; bā'sie.

basicity: bā-sis'i-ti; ba-sic'i-ty; not bē'si-sit'.

Basil: baz'il or bē'zil; bās'il or bā'sil [1. Father of the Church. 2. A masculine personal name. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw., **Basilius:** ba-z'il-üs; bā-s'il-üs; Fr., **Basile:** bā'zil; bā'sil; It., Pg., & Sp., **Basilio:** ba-s'il-i; bā-s'il-i; Rus., **Vasilii:** va-s'il'i; vā-s'il'i].

basilar: bas'i-lär; bās'i-lar; not baz'il-är [Pert. to a base].

basilary: bas'i-lä-r; bās'i-lä-ry; not -lär'.

basilica: bā-sil'i-kä; ba-sil'i-eä.

Basillides: bas'i-lai'diz; bās'i-l'i'dëg [Gr. Gnostic of Alexandria (2d cent.)].

Basillis: bas'i-lis; bās'i-lis [Bible].

Basilliscus: bas'i-lis'kus; bās'i-lis'eüs [Gr. emperor (5th cent.)].

basilisk: bas'i-lisk; bās'i-lisk; *Standard & C.; E., M., St., & W., baz'i-lisk; I. baz'il-lisk; W. baz'i-lisk.*

Abernethy favors *Standard & C.*; Phyfe favors *I.; W.*, rejecting the American pronunciation, now favors the English, which was rendered by *Walker* baz't-lisk.

basin: bē'sn; bā'sn.

Basingstoke: bē'zin-stök; bā'sing-stök [Eng. borough & canal].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ä; i=ë; gō, nôt, ör, wón,

1: ə = ainal; ɪ = hablt; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, thɪs.

bask: bask¹; bask²; *E.* bask¹; *I. & St.* bask¹. See **ASK**.

basket: bas'ket¹; bas'kɛt²; *E.* bask'et¹; *I., St., & W.* bas'ket¹; *M.* bas'kit¹; *Wr.* bas'ket¹. *W.* here supports the Scottish pronunciation. In *Gt. Brit.* the word is as frequently heard bas'ket¹ as it is bas'ket².

Baslith: bas'liθ¹; bas'liθ² [*Bible*].

Basmath: bas'maθ¹; bas'maθ² [*Bible*].

Basnage de Beauval: bā'nāʒ'də bō'vāl¹; bā'nāzh'də bō'vāl² [*Fr. writers* (17th cent.)].

Basoche: bā'zōʃh¹; bā'gōʃh² [*A Fr. gild of clerks* (14th to 18th cents.)].

Basque: bask¹ or (*Fr.*) bāsk¹; bask² or (*Fr.*) bāsk²; *St. & Wr.* bask¹ [*Race in Pyrenees*].

bas-relief: bā'rɪ-lɪf¹; bā're-lɛf²: originally, & still in *England*, bas're-lɪf¹, *M.*

bass (a.): bēs¹; bās² [*Low in tone or compass, as a voice*].

bass (n.): bas¹; bās² [*Fish*].

Bass: bas¹; bās² [*Eng. naval surgeon: explorer*].

Bassa: bas'ə¹; bās'a² [*Apocrypha*].

Bassai: bas'i-ai¹; bās'a-i² [*Apocrypha* (*R. V.*)]. Same as **BASSA**.

Bassanio: bas-sā-ni-o¹; bās-sā-ni-o² [*In Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," Portia's lover*].

Bassareus: bas'ə-rūs¹ or ba-sē'rɪ-us¹; bās'a-rɪs² or ba-sā're-ūs² [*A surname of Dionysos*].

Bassarid: bas'ə-rɪd¹; bās'a-rɪd²; not bə-sē'rɪd¹ [*A bacchant*].—**Bassarides:** bas'ə-rɪ-dɪz¹; bās'a-rɪ-dɛz² [*Plural of BASSARID*].

Bassein: bā'sēn¹; bā'sen² [*Brit. Ind. seaport*].

Basses=Alpes: bās'zālp¹; bās'zālp² [*Fr. dept.*].

Basses=Pyrenées: bās'pɪ'rē'nē¹; bās'pɪ'rē'nē² [*Fr. dept.*].

basset: bas'et¹ or bə-set¹; bās'et² or bə-sɛt²; *E.* būs'set¹; *I. & St.* bas'set¹; *M.* bas'it¹; *Wr.* bas'et¹; *Walker* bas'sit¹ [*A card-game like faro*].

Basse=Terre: bās'tār¹; bās'tēr² [*West-Ind. seaport*].

bassine: bas-in¹; bās-in² [*An edge of a watch-case*].

bassinet: bas'i-net¹; bās'i-nɛt²; not bə-si-net¹; nor bas'in-et¹ [*A child's wicker cradle*].

bassist: bēs'ist¹; bās'ist² [*A bass-singer*].

basso: būs'so¹; bās'so² [*It., a bass-singer or part*].—**b. cantante:** kān-tān'tɛ¹; cān-tān'tɛ² [*High bass*].—**b. ostinato:** ɔs'tɪ-nā'to¹; ɔs'tɪ-nā'to² [*Ground bass*].—**b. profundo:** pro-fun'do¹; pro-fūn'do² [*The lowest bass*].

Bassompierre: bā'sōn'pyār¹; bā'sōn'pyēr² [*Fr. diplomat & soldier*].

bassoon: ba-sūn¹; bā-sōn²; not bə-sūn¹ [*Reed musical instrument*].

Bassora: bās'o-rā¹; bās'o-ra²; not bas-sō'rā¹ [*Turk. vilayet*].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn. thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

basso-rilievo: bā'so-rī-lyē'vo¹; bā'so-rī-lyē'vo² [It., bas-relief].

bass-relief: bas'rī-lif¹; bās're-lēf².

Bastai: bas'ti-ai¹; bās'ta-i² [Apocrypha].

bastard: bas'tərd¹; bās'tərd², *Standard, C., E., St., & W.; I. bas'tūrd¹; M. & W. bas'tərd¹. See ASE.*

Basthai: bas'thi-ai¹; bās'tha-i² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Bastia: bas'ti-a¹; bās-ti-ā²; frequently Anglicized bas'ti-a¹ [Corsican sea-port].

Bastiat: bās'ti'ā¹; bās'ti'ā² [Fr. economist].

Bastide: bas'tid¹; bās'tid² [Fr. litterateur].

Bastien-Lepage: bās'ti'ān'le-pāz¹; bās'ti'ān'le-pāzh² [Fr. painter].

Bastile: bas-til¹; bās-til², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.; M. & W. bas-til¹; Fr. bā'stil¹; bā'stil². Spelled also Bastille but pronounced the same [Famous Fr. prison fortress, destroyed in 1789].*

bastinado: bas'ti-nē'do¹; bās'ti-nā'do². *Walker bas-ti-nē'do¹.*

bastion: bas'ti-on¹; bās'ti-on²; *New Standard bas'chān¹; C. bas'tiān¹; E. bas'ti-on¹; I. bas'ti-on¹; M. bas'ti-on¹; St. bas'ti-on¹; Wr. bas'ti-on¹. The New Standard & Webster both prefer the pronunciation recorded by Walker in 1791, and now seldom or never heard. Dr. March in Standard (1893 & 1903) indicated bas'ti-on¹ as his preference.*

Basutoland: bā-sū'to-land¹; ba-sū'to-lānd² [Brit. colony in S. Afr.].

Batanes: ba-tā'nēs¹; bā-tā'ngēs²; not bā-tē'niz [P. I. group].

atardeau: bā'tār'dō¹ or bat'ar-dō¹; bā'tār'dō² or bāt'ar-dō² [Fr., a wall across a ditch: used in fortifications].

batavia¹: bā-tē'vi-a¹; ba-tā'vi-a² [A variety of twilled goods].

Batavia²: ba-tā'vi-a¹; bā-tā'vi-ā² [Capital of Java].

bateau: bā'tō¹; bā'tō²; not bat'o¹ [Fr., boat].—**bateaux:** bā'tō¹; bā'tō² [Pl. of preceding].

Bateson: bēt'son¹; bāt'son² [Eng. family name].

bath: bath¹; bāth², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & W., bāth.* The earlier lexicographers all indicated for the *a* in this word the sound it has in "art." See ASE.

Bathala: bā'ta-lā¹; bā'tā-lā²; not ba-thāl'la¹ [1. In Tagalog myth, the Supreme Being. 2. Among Christian Filipinos, the infant Jesus].

bathe: bēth¹; bāth²; not bath¹; nor bēth¹.

bathetic: bā-thet'ik¹; ba-thēt'ie² [Of the nature of bathos].

bathic: bāth'ik¹; bāth'ie [Pert. to depth or the deep sea].

bathing: bē'thū¹; bā'thing², *Standard, C., E.; New Standard, M., I., St., W., & W., bēth'ū¹; bāth'ing². Notwithstanding that six out of nine modern dictionaries prefer bēth'ū¹, the pronunciation is not only unnatural, but one seldom or never heard. Distinguish from bath'ing, bath'ū¹; bāth'ing², to give a bath to.*

bathorse: bat'hōrs¹, *Standard, C., & W., or (Eng.) bā'hōrs¹, M.; bāt'hōrs² or (Eng.) bā'hōrs²; E. bēt'hōrs; I. bat'hōrs; Wr., bē'hōrs¹ [A packhorse used by an officer on campaign].*

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

bathos: bə'ɦɦos¹; bā'tɦɦos² [A descent from the elevated to the common-place style in writing].

Bath=rabbim: bāɦɦ"=rab'ɦɦm¹; bāɦɦ"=rāb'ɦɦm² [Bible].

baths: bāɦɦs¹ or bāɦɦz¹; bāɦɦs² or bāɦɦs²; *C. & W.* bāɦɦz¹; *E., St., & W.* bāɦɦz¹.

Bathsheba: bāɦɦ-shi'ba¹ or bāɦɦ'shi-ba¹; bāɦɦ-shē'ba² or bāɦɦ'she-ba² [Bible].

Bath=shua: bāɦɦ"=shū'a¹; bāɦɦ"=shū'a² [Bible].

Bathuel: bə-ɦɦū'el¹; bā-ɦɦū'el² [Douai Bible].

Bathurst: bāɦɦ'ɦɦrst¹; bāɦɦ'ɦɦrst²; *not* bāɦɦ'ɦɦrst¹ [1. Eng. family name. 2. Austral. town and county].

bathybic: bāɦɦ'ɦɦ-bik¹; bāɦɦ'y-biē². See next entry.

bathybius: bə-ɦɦib'ɦɦ-us¹; bā-ɦɦyb'ɦɦ-ɦɦs² [A jelly-like substance on the ocean bed]. Compare preceding.

Bathycles: bāɦɦ'ɦɦ-kliz¹; bāɦɦ'y-elē² [Gr. sculptor of the 6th cent.].

bathymeter: bə-ɦɦɦm'ɦɦ-tər¹; bā-ɦɦɦm'e-ter² [An instrument for measuring ocean depths].

Bath=zacharias: bāɦɦ-zak'a-rai'as¹; bāɦɦ-zāē'a-rī'as² [Apocrypha].

batiste: bā-tist¹; bā-tist² [Cambric: French term, from its reputed inventor *Baptiste*].

batman: bat'mən¹, *C., E., M., & W., or* bāt'mən¹, *Standard;* bāt'man² or bāt'man². *I.* bat'man¹; *St. & W.* bō'man¹. [One in charge of a bat-horse.]

batman: bat'mən¹; bāt'man² [Turk. weight].

batology: bə-tel'o-ɦɦj¹; bā-tōl'o-ɦɦy²; *not* bat'el-o-ɦɦj¹ [In botany, the science of brambles].

baton: bat'en¹, *Standard, C., & M.;* bat'on². *E. & I.* bat'en¹; *St.* bāt'ēŋ¹; *W.* bā'tōŋ¹; *W.* bā-tōŋ². The Fr. pronunciation bāt'tōŋ¹; bāt'tōŋ² (ā as in "art," *not* u as in "ask"), is also occasionally heard.

Baton Rouge: bat'en rū¹ or (*Fr.*) bāt'tōŋ' rū¹; bāt'on rū² or (*Fr.*) bāt'tōŋ' rū² [Capital of La.].

batourde [Fr.]: bāt'tūr¹; bāt'turd² [A spring-board used by acrobats].

Batrachia: bā-trē'ki-a¹; bā-trā'ki-a²; *not* bat'rak-i-a¹ [A group of reptiles].
So also **ba-tra'chi-an**.

batrachite: bat'rə-kait¹; bāt'ra-eit² [A toadstone].

Batrachomyomachia: bat'rə-ko-mai-əm'a-kui'a¹; bāt'ra-eo-mŷ-ōm'a-cl'a². Same as BATRACHOMYOMACHY.

Batrachomyomachy: bat'rə-ko-mai-əm'a-ki¹; bāt'ra-eo-mŷ-ōm'a-ey² [A parody on the Iliad, treating of the battle between the frogs and the mice].

battalla: bā-tē'li-a¹; bā-tā'li-a²; *not* bā-tē'lyā¹. *M.* bā-tāl'yā¹ [The main part of an army].

battels: bat'lz¹; bāt'lz² [In Eng., the charges for board & tuition at a university].

2: wɒf; dɒ; bōók; bōót; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bŭrn; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦɦn; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦ.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būr*;

battement: bat'mant¹ or (*Fr.*) bāt'mān¹; bāt'ment² or (*Fr.*) bāt'mān²
[A trill or quaver in singing].

Battenberg (Prince Louis of): bā'ten-berh¹; bāt'ten-bēr². Also as Anglicized, more commonly, bat'n-bürg¹; bāt'n-bērg² [British admiral].

Battersea: bat'ar-sī¹; bāt'er-sē²—in this word the ultima is not obscured [District of South London]. See *ANGLESEY*.

Batthyanyi: bet-yūn'yī¹; bōt-yān'yī²; not bat'ti-ūn'yī¹ [Hung. patriot].

Battista: See *BAPTIST*.

battue: ba'tū¹; bā'tū², *Standard, C., & W.*; not bāt'tū (Phyfe).

Batum: ba-tūm¹; bā-tum² [Rus. seaport on the Black Sea].

Battye: bat'y¹; bāt'y² [Eng. family name].

Baubo: bō'bo¹; bā'bo²; not bau'bo [In Gr. myth, a woman of Eleusis who tried to cheer Demeter with ribaldry].

bauch: bāh¹; bāh² [Scot., weak; distasteful].

Baucis: bō'sis¹; bā'cis²; not bau'sis [In myth, a Phrygian peasant woman, wife of Philemon, who welcomed Jupiter & Mercury].

baudekin: bō'di-kin¹; bā'de-kīn²; not bōd'kin¹ [Brocaded silk fabric].

Baudelaire: bō'da-lār¹; bō'de-lār²; not bō'dlār¹ [Fr. poet].

Baudouin: bō'dwañ¹; bō'dwāñ² [Fr., *BALDWIN*].

Baudry: bō'drī¹; bō'drī² [Fr. painter].

baugh: bāh¹; bāh². Same as *BAUCH*.

Baumé: bō'mē¹; bō'mē²; not bau'mē¹ [Fr. chemist].

Baumgarten: baum'gār-ten¹; boum'gār-tēn² [Ger. philosopher].

Baumgarten . . . founded esthetics as a science.

New Standard Dict. s.v. p. 240

Bautain: bō'tān¹; bō'tāñ² [Fr. philosopher].

Bautzen: baut'sen¹; bout'sēn² [City in Saxony where Fr. defeated Rus. & Prus., May 20-21, 1813].

bauxite: bōz'ait¹; bōz'it². *C. & W.* bō'zait¹; *E.* bōz'ait¹; *I.* bōs'ait¹ [A mineral, the chief source of aluminum].

Baval: bav'i-ai¹; bāv'a-i² [Bible].

bavette [Fr.]: bā'vet¹; bā'vēt²; not bæ-vet¹ [A bib].

Bavlad: bē'vi-ad¹; bā'vi-ād²; not bav'i-ad¹ [Satirical poem by William Gifford printed in London in 1794].

bavolet [Fr.]: bā'vō'lē¹; bā'vō'lē² [A peasant-woman's head-dress].

bawbee: bē-bī¹; bā-bē² [Scot., a halfpenny].

bayadère: bā'yā-dir¹; bā'ya-dēr²; not bē'ā-dir¹ [The Fr. name for a nautch-girl; used occasionally in Eng. literature].

Bayard (de): bā'yār¹; bā'yār²—the *d* is silent; pronounce both *a*'s as in "art"; not as in "ask." *C.* bē'ard¹. Some educated persons pronounce it ba-yārd¹ [Fr. knight, Pierre du Terrail, "without fear and without reproach"].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; chin, this

Bayard: bai'ərd¹; bȳ'ard² [Am. family name].

Bayeux: bā'yū¹; bā'yū² [Fr. city, famous for its tapestry ascribed to Matilda, queen of William the Conqueror].

Bayith: bā'yīth¹; bā'yīth² [Bible (R. V.)].

bayla: bai'la¹; bȳ'lā² [Sp. gipsies' song and dance].

Bayle: bēl¹; bāl² [Fr. philosopher].

Baylen: bai-lēn¹; bȳ-len² [Sp. town where the Fr. surrendered to the Sp., July 19, 1808].

Bayonne¹: ba'yēn¹; bā'yōn² [Fr. city].

Bayonne²: bē-ōn¹; bā-ōn² [City in New Jersey].

bayou: bai'ū¹; bȳ'ū² [A sluggish water-course from a lake or bay].

Bayreuth: bai-reit¹; bȳ-rōit². Same as BAIREUTH.

bazaar: bā-zār¹; ba-zār².

Bazaine: bā'zēn¹; bā'zān² [Fr. marshal; surrendered Metz, Oct. 27, 1870, with 6,000 officers and 170,000 men, to Germans].

Bazatha: baz'ə-thā¹; bāz'a-tha² [Douai Bible].

Bazilles: bā'zē'ya¹; bā'zē'ye² [Fr. village; scene of heroic defense, Sept. 1, 1870].

Bazin: bū'zan¹; bā'zān² [Fr. novelist].

Baziothia: baz'i-ō'thi-ə¹; bāz'i-ō'thi-a² [Douai Bible].

Bazlith: baz'līth¹; bāz'līth². Same as BAZLUTH.

Bazluth: baz'lūth¹; bāz'lūth² [Bible].

bdella: del'ə¹; dēl'a²—the *b* is silent [A leech].

bdellium: del'i-um¹; dēl'i-ūm². By Walker pronounced as two syllables, del'yum¹ [A gum resin or a gem].

beacon: bī'kən¹; bē'eon², *Standard, C., & M.; E. bī'kun¹; I., St., & Wr. bī'kn¹; W. bī'kn¹.*

Beaconsfield: bī'kənz-fīld¹; bē'eons-fēld² [Eng. statesman].

Altho an alternative pronunciation, bek'ənz-fīld¹; bē'eons-fēld², is recorded by the modern dictionaries, all prefer the first pronunciation recorded here. Lippincott's "Gazetteer" prefers bek'ənz-fīld¹, an affected pronunciation traced to local corruption of the name of the Buckingham town. Benjamin Disraeli admitted only bī'kənz-fīld¹, the pronunciation which prevailed in London during the 17 years of the writer's residence there.

Beallah: bī'ə-lai'ə¹; bē'a-lī'a² [Bible].

Bealoth: bī-ē'leth or -lēth¹; be-ā'lōth or -lēth² [Bible].

beard: bīrd¹; bērd². Kenrick noted this word was frequently pronounced to rime with *heard* (hūrd¹; hērd²); Buchanan & Sheridan pronounced it *bird*; Johnston rimed it with *laured*; Perry and Walker gave it *beerd* (bīrd¹; bērd²). The poets wrote

Rall'd at their covenant, and Jeer'd
Their reverend persons to my beard.

BUTLER *Hudibras*

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd
Ev'n under Jove, but Jove without a beard.

DRYDEN

2: wɒl, dɜ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prĕy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;*

It is astonishing that such a man as John Philip Kemble should fly in the face of the accepted usage of his time and adopt the absurd pronunciation *bird* as he did when reciting such couplets as:

And yet by authors 'tis *averred*
He made use only of his *beard*.
This equal shame and envy *stirr'd*
In the enemy that one should *beard*.

In the Percy "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry" occur the following lines:

I'll take her father by the *beard*,
I'll challenge all her kindred;
Each dastard soul shall stand *afear'd*
My wrath shall no more be hindered.

And in Dryden's translation of Vergil's "Æneid" we find:

We look behind; then view his shaggy *beard*,
His clothes were tagg'd with torns and filth, his limbs *besmear'd*.

Shakespeare ("Love's Labor's Lost," act ii, sc. 1) rimed "beard" with the old sound of "heard"—*heard* (see Introductory pp. ix, x), when he wrote:

Pray you, Sir, whose daughter?
Her mother's, I have *heard*.
God's blessing on your *beard*!

Béarn: *bē'ārn'*; *be'ārn'*² [Fr. department where Henry of Navarre was born at Pau, its capital].

Béarnais (le): *bē'ār'nē'*; *be'ār'nā'*² [Cognomen of King Henry of Navarre].

Béarnaise: *bē'ār'nēz'*; *be'ār'nāz'*² [Fr., in cookery, characterizing a sauce made from egg-yolks, oil or butter, vinegar, minced onions, etc.].

beat: *bīt'*; *bēt'*². The past time of this verb is pronounced as the present, notwithstanding that the past time of *eat* is pronounced *et'*; *ēt'*². Late in the 18th century, and early in the 19th, the Irish pronounced it to rhyme with *bet*, probably from a supposed analogy with *eat*. Therefore, it may be appropriate to point out here that while *eat* is derived from A.S. *etan*, which has *æt* for its perfect tense, *beat* may be traced to A.S. *bedtan*, which has *beot* for its perfect tense. In A.S. *æ*, when short or unaccented, approximates in sound to *a* as in "fare," *æ* as in "faery," or *ai* as in "fairy"; but when long or accented to *ea* as in "deal." A.S. *e* when short or unaccented approximates in sound to *e* as in "met"; but when long or accented to *ee* as in "need"; A.S. *o* short or unaccented approximates to *o* as in "for," and when long or accented to *oo* as in "stool." Compare *ATE*; *EAT*.

béatille: *bē'ā'tīl'*; *be'ā'tīl'*² [Fr., in cookery, a delicacy, as sweetbread, served separately].

Beaton: *bī'tan'* or *bē'tan'*; *bē'ton'*² or *be'ton'*² [Scot. family name].

Beatrice: *bī'a-tris'*; *bē'a-trīc'*² [Feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw., **Beatrix:** *bē-ā'trīkə'*; *be-ā'trīkə'*; Fr. **Béatrice:** *bē'ā'trīs'*; *be'ā'trīc'*²; It., **Beatrice:** *bē'a-trīchē'*; *be'ā-trīchē'*; Pg. & Sp., **Beatriz:** *bē'a-trīs'*; *be'ā-trīs'*².

Beattie: *bī'ti* or (Sc.) *bē'ti'*; *bē'ti* or (Sc.) *bā'ti'*² [Scot. poet].

Beatty: *bīt'ti'*; *bēt'y'*²—the ultima is obscure [1. Eng. family name. 2. British vice-admiral].

Beau Brummel: *bō brum'el'*; *bō brūm'əl'*² [Eng. exquisite].

Beaucaire: *bō'kār'*; *bō'cār'*² [Fr. town].

Beaucaire de Béguillon: *bō'kār' də bē'gī'yōn'*; *bō'cār' də be'gī'yōn'*² [Fr. historian & theologian of 16th cent.].

2: *ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prĕy, fĕrn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, őr, wôn,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɛ = out; ɔɪ; ɪū = feud; ɛɦɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɦɪn, ɦɪs.

Beauchamp¹: bɪ'ʧəm¹; bɛ'ʧəm² [Eng. family name].

Sometimes, as in such proper names as *Beauchamp*, "Belvoir," "Cholmondeley," "Cockburn," "Marjoribanks," even the pretence of an agreement between the written word and the spoken will have been abandoned.

TRENCH *English Past and Present* p. 335. [K. P. T. & CO., 1889.]

Beauchamp²: bɔ'shʌn¹; bɔ'ʧhʌn² [Fr. historian].

beauclerc: bɔ'klɜrk¹; bɔ'elɛrɛ² [A fine scholar].

beauclerk: bɔ'klɜrk¹; bɔ'elɛrk², *Standard & C.*; *I., M., St., W., Wr., & Walker*, bɔ'klɜrk¹. The pronunciation preferred by the Eng. lexicographers is a survival of a practise, prevalent in the middle of the 18th century, of pronouncing as *ar* in "far" the letters *er* in such words as "merchant," "servant," "service," and "sergeant," an idiosyncrasy still retained in pronouncing the last of these words.

beaufin: bɔ'fin¹; bɔ'fin²; *not* bɔ'fin¹, *nor* biū'fin¹ [A variety of apple].

Beaufort: bɔ'fɔrt¹; bɔ'fɔrt² [Eng. family and Am. geographical name].

Beauharnais (de): də bɔ'ər'nɛ¹; də bɔ'ər'nɛ²—note that the *h* is silent [Fr. family name. Josephine de Beauharnais, Empress of France, was the widow of Alexander, Viscount de Beauharnais (guillotined July 23, 1794), before she married Napoleon I.].

Beauharnois: bɔ'ər'nwɔ¹; bɔ'ər'nwɔ²; *not* bɔ'ər-neis¹ [Canadian dist. & capital].

beauideal: bɔ'ei-dī'al¹; bɔ'ei-dē'al², *Standard, C., & W.*; *I.* bɔ ai-dī'al¹; *M.* bɔ'ei-dī'al¹; *St.* bɔ'ei-dī'al¹; *Wr.* bɔ'a-dē'al¹.

Beaujolais: bɔ'ʒɔ'lɛ¹; bɔ'zhɔ'lɛ² [A wine-producing district of France].

Beaulieu¹: bɔ'lyū¹; bɔ'lyū² [1. Fr. Benedictine abbey founded 885. 2. Fr. family name].

Beaulieu²: biū'li¹; biū'li² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Beaumarchais (de): də bɔ'mar'shɛ¹; də bɔ'mär'ʧhɛ² [Fr. dramatist; author of *The Barber of Seville*].

Beaumaris: bɔ-mɛ'ris¹; bɔ-mā'ris²; *not* bo-mūr'is¹ [Welsh city on Anglesey].

beau monde: bɔ mɛnd¹; bɔ mɔnd² [F., the world of fashion].

Beaumont: bɔ'mɛnt *or* (F.) bɔ'mɔn¹; bɔ'mɔnt *or* (F.) bɔ'mɔn²; *not* biū'mont¹ [1. Eng. dramatist. 2. Am. surgeon].

Beaumont de la Bonnière: bɔ'mɔn' də la bɛn'yār¹; bɔ'mɔn' de lā bɛn'yār²—*Bon* should be pronounced as in Fr. *bonne, bonne bouche*, giving *o* the sound it has in "not" and *not*, as sometimes erroneously, that which it has in "go," *nor* that of Fr. *bon* (good) bɔn¹.

Beauregard: bɔ're-gārd¹; bɔ're-gārd² [Am. general].

Beau Sabreur (le): lə bɔ sār'brūr¹; le bɔ sār'brūr² [Fr., the fine swordsman: sobriquet of Murat].

beauséant: bɔ'sɛ'ʌn¹; bɔ'sɛ'ʌn² [The standard and the battle-cry of the Knights Templars].

beauteous: biū'ti-us¹; biū'te-ʊs², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & Wr.* biū'te-us¹; *I.* biū'ti-us¹; *M.* biū'ti-us¹; *St.* biū'ti-us¹; *Walker* biū'chi-us¹; *Sheridan* biū'chɛs¹. The Imperial, a Scottish publication, is the only modern dictionary that indicates the sound of long *e* (preferred by Phye) for the penult.

Beauvais: bɔ'vɛ¹; bɔ'vɛ² [Fr. cathedral city].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɔk, bɔt; fʌll, rʌlc, ɔfɪr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɦɪn, ɦɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

beaux-esprits: bōz'es'pri¹; bōz'es'pri² [Fr., wits: plural of *bel-esprit*].

Bebai: bi'bi-ai or beb'i-ai¹; bē'ba-i or bēb'a-i² [Bible].

Bebel: bē'bel¹; bē'bēl²; *not* beb'l [Ger. publicist; Socialist leader].

Behryces: bi'brī-siz¹ or bi-brūi'siz¹; bē'bry-çēs² or bē-brý'çēs² [A mythical people said to be of Thracian origin. See *Amrycus*.]

because: bi-kōz¹; be-eas²; *not* bi-kuz¹, *nor* bi'kōz¹.

Becbecia: bek'bi-sci'a¹; bēe'be-ç'i'a² [Douai Bible].

béchamel: besh'a-mel¹; bēç'h'a-mēl² [A white sauce used in cookery]. See the following.

Béchamel: bē'sha'myel¹; bē'çhā'miēl² [Fr. marquis, financier, & epicure of the 17th cent.]. See the preceding & note spelling of the ultima.

bêche-de-mer: bēsh'de-mär¹; bēç'h-de-mēr² [A sea-slug, the trepang].

Becher: bi'kär¹; bē'eer² [Bible].

Becher: bek'är¹; bēe'er² [Ger. chemist].

Becherites: bi'kär-aits¹; bē'eer-its² [Douai Bible].

Bechorath: bi-kō'ra¹; be-eō'rāth² [Bible].

Bechstein: bēç'shtain¹; bēç'shtin² [Ger. naturalist; founded science of forestry].

Bechuanaland: bēç'u-ā'nā-land¹; bēç'u-ā'nā-lānd²; *not* bek'iu-an-ā-land¹ [Country in S. Africa]. So also **Bechuanas**, the people.

Becke: bek¹; bēe²; *not* bek'¹ [Eng. family name].

Beckles: bek'lz¹; bēe'lz²; *not* bek'luz¹ [Eng. family name].

Becquerel: bek'rel¹; bēe'rēl²; *not* bek'kē-rel¹ [Fr. family of physicists].

Bectileth: bek'ti-leth¹; bēe'ti-lēth² [Apocrypha].

Beda: bē'dā¹; bē'da²; *not* bi'dā¹ [Eng. monk, "father of English learning"]. Spelled also **Bæda** (see *BEAT*), and **Bede**.

Bedad: bi'dad¹; bē'dād² [Bible].

Bedalah: bed'i-ai'a¹; bēd'a-i'a² [Bible].

Bedan: bi'dan¹; bē'dān² [Bible].

Bédarieux: bē'dā'ryū¹; bē'dā'ryū² [Fr. city].

Bedawi: bed'a-wi¹; bēd'a-wi²; *not* bē-dā'wi¹, *nor* bē-dā'wi¹ [A. Bedouin].

Bede: bi'd¹; bēd² [1. See *BEDA*. 2. A character, the hero, in George Eliot's novel, "Adam Bede"].

Bedeiah: bi-dī'yā¹; bē-dē'yā² [Bible].

bedel: bi'dl¹; bē'dl² [Archaic form of *BEADLE*].

Bedel: bi'dl¹ or bi-del¹; bē'dl² or bē-dēl² [Eng. & Am. family name].

beden: bed'en¹, *Standard & W.*, or bi'den¹, *C.*; bēd'en² or bē'dēn² [An ibex, perhaps the wild goat of the Bible].

bedew: bi-diū¹; bē-dū²; *not* bi'diū¹, for the penult is obscure.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; au = out; ɔll; fū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Bedford: bed'fərd¹; bēd'ford²; *not* bed-fōrd¹ [Family or geographical name].

Bedivere: bed'ī-vīr¹; bēd'ī-vēr²; *not* bī'di-vīr¹; *nor* bā-di-vīr¹ [In Arthurian legend, a knight of the Round Table].

bedizen: bi-diz'n¹; be-dīz'n², *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. be-diz'en¹; I. bi-diz'n¹; M. bi-dai'zn¹; Wr. bā-dai'zn¹, so also Pery (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).*

Bedouin: bed'u-in¹; bēd'u-in², *Standard; C., E., & I., bed'ū-in¹; M. bed'-u-in¹; St., W., & Wr. bed'u-in; never bēd'win* [Arab tribe].

Beellada: bī'ə-lai'ə-də or bī-lai'ə-də¹; bē'e-lī'a-da or bē-lī'a-da² [Bible].

Beel-meon: bī'el-mī'en¹; bē'el-mē'ōn² [Douai Bible]. [Bible].

Beelphegor: bī-el'fə-gər or bī'el-fī'gər¹; bē-él'fe-gōr or bē'él-fē'gōr² [Douai Bible].

Beelsarus: bī-el'sə-rus or bī'el-sē'rus¹; bē-él'sa-rūs or bē'él-sā'rūs² [Apocrypha]. [Douai Bible].

Beelsephon: bī-el'sə-fen or bī'el-sī'fēn¹; bē-él'se-fōn or bē'él-sē'fōn²

Beeltethmus: bī'el-tēth'mus¹; bē'él-tēth'mūs² [Apocrypha].

Beelzebub: bi-el'zī-bub¹; be-él'ze-büb²—the *e* of the first and third syllables, being unaccented, is short [The prince of demons: Satan].

Beelzebub: bi-el'zī-bul¹; be-él'ze-bul² [Prince of filth]. See preceding.

been: bin¹; bēn², *C., E., I., M.; Standard, St., W., Wr., & Walker bin¹. While the views of Walker printed below may have reflected the usage of the time, they do not apply to-day to such words as keen and seen.*

This word [been], in the solemn, as well as the familiar style, has shared the fate of most of those words which, from their nature, are in the most frequent use. It is scarcely ever heard otherwise than as the noun *bin*, a repository for corn or wine, and must be placed among those deviations which language is always liable to in such words as are auxiliary or subordinate to others; for, as those parts of bodies which are the most frequently handled, grow the soonest smooth by constant friction, so such words as are in continual use seem to wear off their articulations, and become more irregular than others.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. (1791).

Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton (Earl of Lytton) rimed "been" with "between" in his "Lament"; Whittier rimed it with *pen* in "Maude Muller," and Charles Godfrey Leland, another American, wrote:

If all the world must see the world
As the world the world hath seen,
Then it were better for the world
That the world had never been.

The World and the World.

James Montgomery rimed it with "scene" in the following lines:

Who that hath ever been
Could bear to be no more?
Yet who would tread again the scene
He trod through life before?

The Falling Leaf.

The fact is that the various ways of spelling this word are responsible for the different pronunciations. The form *ben*, used by Ormin, dates from 1200; the form *beyn*, used by Barbour, dates from 1375; the forms *be*, *ben*, and *been*, used by Chaucer, date from 1386; the form *bynne* dates from 1420. Tyndale spelled it *bene* in 1526; Bishop Jewel wrote *byn* in 1560; Lyly used *bin* in 1579, and Shakespeare ("Hamlet," act iv, sc. 1) wrote "It had bin so with us had we beene there" (1602; see First Folio ed., 1623), while Howell employed the form *bin* in 1645. In the Geneva Bible (1560) the three forms *bin*, *bene*, and *been* were used. The pronunciation preserved in the United States is unquestionably that which prevailed in England between the years 1579 and 1645, for Virginia was colonized in 1607, and the Pilgrim Fathers set sail from En-

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *būm*;

gland in the "Mayflower" in 1620—that pronunciation was the phonetic representation of the spelling *bin* which Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1836), and Webster (1847) noted, while Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) indicated *bin*¹.

Beer: *bī'ar* or *bīr*¹; *bē'er* or *bēr*² [Bible].

Beera: *bī'ar-a* or *bī-rā*¹; *bē'er-a* or *be-ē'ra*² [Bible].

Beerah: *bī'ar-ā* or *bī-rā*¹; *bē'er-ā* or *be-ē'ra*² [Bible].

Beerelim: *bī'ar-i'lim* or *bīr-i'lim*¹; *bē'er-ē'lim* or *bēr-ē'lim*² [Bible].

Beeri: *bī-i'rai* or *bīr'ai*¹; *be-ē'ri* or *bēr'i*² [Bible].

Beerlahai-roi: *bī'ar-la-hai'=rei* or *bīr'la-hai'=rei*¹; *bē'er-la-hi'=rōi* or *bēr'-la-hi'=rōi*² [Bible].

Beeroth: *bī-i'reth* or *bī'reth*¹; *be-ē'rōth* or *bēr'rōth*² [Bible].

Beeroth Bene Jaakan: *bī-i'reth* [or *bī'reth*] *bī'nī jē'a-kan*¹; *be-ē'rōth* [or *bēr'rōth*] *bē'nē jā'a-kān*² [Bible (R. V.)].

Beerothites: *bī-i'reth-aits* or *bī'reth-aits*¹; *be-ē'rōth-its* or *bēr'rōth-its*² [Bible].

Beersheba: *bī'ar-shī'ba*¹ or *bī-ūr'shī-ba*¹; *bē'er-shē'ba*² or *be-ēr'she-ba*² [Bible].

Beeshterah: *bī-esh'ti-rā*¹; *be-esh'te-rā*² [Bible].

beet: *bīt*¹; *bēt*²; *not* *bit*¹. See **BEEN**.

Beethoven, van: *bē'tō-ven*¹; *bē'tō-vēn*² [Ger. composer (1770–1827)].

Beets: *bēts*¹; *bet*²; *not* *bīts*¹ [Dutch theologian & writer].

befana: *bē-fā'na*¹; *bē-fā'nā*² [It., a gift-making fairy].

Begas: *bē'gas*¹; *bē'gās*²; *not* *bī'gas*¹ [Ger. historic painter].

Beghard: *beg'ard*¹; *bēg'ard*², *Standard*; *C. beg'urd*¹; *E. beg'hård*¹; *I. & St. be-gård*¹; *M. & W. beg'erd*¹; *Wr. be-gård*¹. The *h* is now seldom or never pronounced [One of a Flemish lay fraternity, of the 13th cent.: so named from one Lambert Beggh or Le Bègue (LL. *Beghardus*), who founded the Beguins].

beginning: *bī-gin'in*¹; *be-gin'ing*²; *not* *bə-gin'in*¹ as frequently heard. The ultima rhymes with "sing" and the *g* should always be pronounced.

Begoai: *bī-gō'i-ai*¹; *be-gō'a-i*² [Douai Bible].

begone: *bī-gēn*¹; *be-gōn*², *Standard & C.*; *E. & St. be-gen*¹; *I. & Walker, bi-gen*¹; *M. bi-gen*¹; *W. bi-gen*¹; *Wr. be-gen*¹.

begonia: *bī-gō'ni-a*¹; *be-gō'ni-a*²; *not* *bī-go-ni-a*¹.

Begtashi: *beg-tā'shī*¹; *bēg-tā'shī*²; *not* *beg-tē'shī*¹ [Turk. religious sect].

Beguai: *bī-giū'i-ai*¹; *be-gū'a-i*² [Douai Bible].

Begui: *bī-giū'ai*¹; *be-gū'i*² [Douai Bible].

Beguin: *beg'in*¹; *bēg'in*²; *not* *beg'win*¹. See **BEGHARD**.

beguinage: *beg'in-i*¹ or (*Fr.*) *bē'gī'nāz*¹; *bēg'in-ag*² or (*Fr.*) *bē'gī'nāzh*² [A Beguine community].

Beguine: *beg'in*¹ or (*Fr.*) *bē'gīn*¹; *bēg'in*² or (*Fr.*) *bē'gīn*² [A Flemish 12th cent. sisterhood].

l: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *l=ē*; *l=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

begum: bɪ'gʊm¹; bē'gūm²; *Wr.* bɪ'gʊm¹ [Anglo-Ind. Moham. princess].

behalf: bi-haf'¹; be-háf'²—the *l* silent & the *a* as in "ask." See **ASK**.

Behar: bi-hūr'¹; bē-hār'²; *not* bē'har¹ [Brit. Ind. province or its capital].

behave: bi-hēv'¹; be-hāv'². So also **behavior:** bi-hēv'yar¹; be-hāv'yor².

behemoth: bi-hi'məθ¹; bē-hē'mōth², *Standard*; *C. & M.* bi-hi'məθ¹; *E.* bi'hē-məθ¹; *I. & St.* bi'hi-məθ¹; *W.* bi'hi-məθ¹; *Wr.* bi'hē-məθ¹. In accenting the first syllable *E., I., St., W., & Wr.* follow *Walker's* lead. Modern usage, as reflected by *Standard* (1913), *C., & M.*, accents the penult.

Spelled *bemoth* (1882) and *behemot* (1888) by Wyclif, the word became *behemoth* in the King James version of the Bible (1611). Bailey (1724) described it as "A wonderful Creature, some take it to be the River Horse," and (1732) indicated the stress on the first syllable; as also did Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840); Ash (1775), Nares (1784), and Maunders (1830), bi-hi'məθ¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), be hem'əθ¹.

behen: bi'hēn¹; bē'hēn² [A plant].

behest: bi-hest'¹; be-hēst'²; *not* bi'hēst.

Behistun: bē'hi-stūn¹; be'hi-stūn² [Persian mountain in Kurdistan].

Behm: bēm¹; bēm²; *not* bem,¹ *nor* bām¹ [Ger. geographer (1830-84)].

Behn (Aphra): ben¹; bēn²; *not* bēn¹, *nor* bān¹ [Eng. dramatist (1640-89)].
See **APHRAH**.

behoof: bi-hūf'¹; be-hōōf'²; *not* bi-hūv'¹. In the phrase *in or on behoof of*, is sometimes confused with *behalf*, which see. Distinguish from **BEHOOVE**.

behoove: bi-hūv'¹; be-hōōv'²—the first *e* is obscured.

This word is sometimes improperly written *behoove*, and corruptly pronounced as rhyming with *rove*; but this is contrary to the analogy of words of this form; which preserve the same sound of the vowel, both in the noun and verb; as *proof, prove, &c.*

WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dict. s.v. (1791).

Walker was ill-informed on the correct orthography of this word. The form *behoove* dates from 1350 and was used by Malory (1470), Tyndale (1533), Forest (1572), Milton (1667), Robertson (1759), Burko (1792), Scott (1814), Washington Irving (1820), Sir William Hamilton (1832), Trench (1860), Swinburne (1876), and Rossetti (1881).

behoove: bi-hōv'¹; be-hōv'². Behoove: the spelling preferred in England.

Historically [*behoove*] rhymes with *move, prove*, but being now mainly a literary word, it is generally made to rhyme with *rove, grove*, by those who know it only in books.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY, *New Eng. Dict.* vol. 1, p. 776, col. 2. [CL. PRESS 1888.]

Behrens: bē'rens; be'rens²; *not* bā'rens¹ [Ger. novelist (1850-)].

Behring: bē'riŋ¹; be'ring² [Ger. physician; discovered diphtheria antitoxin].

Behring: bi'riŋ or bē'riŋ¹; bē'ring or be'ring². Same as **BERING**.

belge: bēʒ¹; beʒh²; *not* bi'j¹ [A fabric].

being: bi'riŋ¹; bē'ring²; *not* bi'in¹. See **-ING**.

Beirut: bē-rūt'¹; be-rūt'² [Vilayet and town in N. Syria].

beisa: bai'sə¹; bi'sə²; *not* bē'sə¹ [North-Afr. antelope].

[(1853-1906).]

Belt: bait¹; hit²; frequently, but erroneously, bit¹ [British financier]

bekah: bi'ka¹; bē'kū² [Jewish weight].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, boy; ʒo, ʒem; iŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **būm**;

Békés=Csaba: bē'kesh=chə'bo¹; bē'kesh=chə'ba² [Hung. town].

Bel: bel¹; bēl² [Babylonian god].

Bela: bī'la¹; bē'la² [Bible].

Belah: bī'la¹; bē'la² [Bible].

Belaites: bī'lə-aits¹; bē'la-its² [Bible].

Belarius: bī-lē'ri-us¹; bē-lā'ri-ūs² [A noble and soldier in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*].

Belasco: bī-las'ko¹; bē-lās'eo² [Am. playwright (1859-)].

belch: belch¹; bēlch², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.*, belsh¹. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) all indicated belch¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) noted belsh¹. The claim that English orthoepists "treat the *ch* as simple *sh*, . . . while those of America indicate *ch* (or *tsh*), and this apparently represents a real difference in British and American pronunciation," made by Webster, is erroneous in the face of the fact that among modern lexicographical works Sir James Murray's *New English Dictionary* gives belch¹ (*tsh*), as preferred in England, and is supported by Dr. Joseph Wright's *English Dialect Dict.* (1898), Chambers's *English Dict.* (1908), and the *Concise Oxford Dict.* (1911). Of the earlier lexicographers six indicate the *tsh* sound.

beldam: bel'dam¹; bēl'dām². This word owes its form to *bel* + *dam* (fair mother) and not to the Fr. *belle dame* (fair lady). See **DAM**.

beldame: bel'dēm¹; bēl'dām². See preceding.

Bele: bē'la¹; bē'le²; *not* bī'la¹ [In the Icel. sagas, the son of King Skate].

belemnite: bel'em-nait¹; bēl'em-nit², *Standard, I., St., & W.; C. & M.*, bē-lem'nait¹; *E.* bel'am-nait; *Wr.* bē-lem'nait¹ [A thunderstone].

Belemus: bel'i-mus¹; bēl'e-mūs² [Apocrypha].

bel-esprit: bel'es-prī¹; bēl'ēs-prī² [Fr., wit].

Belfort: bel'fōr¹; bēl'fōr²—*o* as in "or," *not* as in "go," and the *t* silent.

Belgai: bel'gā-ai¹; bēl'gā-ī² [Douai Bible].

Belgian: bel'jən¹ or bel'ji-an¹; bēl'gan² or bēl'gi-an². Notwithstanding the preference for three syllables indicated by other lexicographers, Murray (*M.*) and Whitney (*C.*) preferred two. See next entry.

Belgium: bel'jum¹ or bel'ji-um¹; bēl'gūm or bēl'gi-ūm² [Nation of Europe]. According to the meter of the following lines a two-syllable word.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered then.

BYRON *Childe Harold, Waterloo.*

Belgrade: bel-grēd¹; bēl-grād²; *not* bel-grād¹ [Capital of Serbia].

Belgrave: bel'grēv¹; bēl'grāv²; *not* bel-grēv¹ [Eng. town].

Bellal: bī'h-al or bī'yāl¹; bē'li-al or bēl'yāl² [Ancient Hebrew personification of evil].

Belinda: bī-lin'da¹; bē-līn'da² [A feminine personal name].

Belinus: bel'i-nus¹; bēl'i-nūs²; *not* bē-lai'nus¹ [In Celtic myth, a Gallic sun-god].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlɪc = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

Bells: bɪ'lis¹; bɛ'lis² [A Danaid. See BELUS]. Plural **Belides:** bel'ɪ-dɪz¹; bɛ'ɪ-dɛz².

Bellisarius: bel'ɪ-sɛ'ri-us¹; bɛ'ɪ-sɛ'ri-üs²; not bel'ɪ-sār'ɪ-us¹, nor bel'ɪ-sār'ɪ-us¹ [Byzantine general].

Belit: bɛ-lit¹; bɛ-lit²; [Babylonian goddess, the consort of Bel].

Belize: bɛ-lɪz¹; bɛ-lɪz²; not be-luiz¹ [Cent. Am. river; capital of Brit. Honduras].

bellarmine: bel'ər-min¹; bɛ'ar-mɪn² [Large drinking-cup made in caricature of Bellarmine].

Bellarmino: bel'lar-mɪ'no¹; bɛ'lar-mɪ'no² [It. cardinal]. Spelled also **Bellarmine:** bel'ar-mɪn¹; bɛ'ar-mɪn².

Bellary: be-lā'ri¹; bɛ-lā'ry²; not be-lār'ɪ¹ [Brit. Indian district and city].

Bellatrix: be-lɛ'triks¹; bɛ-lā'triks²; not bel'ə-triks¹ [A star].

Belle=Alliance (la): la bel'ə'li'āns¹; lā bɛ'ə'li'ānc² [Fr., a farm on the field of Waterloo; hence, Prus. name for the battle].

Bellechasse: bel'shūs¹; bɛ'ghās² [Canadian district].

Bellefontaine: bel-fen'tɛn¹; bɛ-fɔn'tān² [A city in Ohio].

Bellefonte: bel-fent¹; bɛ-fɔnt² [A city in Pa.].

Belle Isle: bel ɔɪ¹; bɛ il² [Two islands off Newfoundland].

Belleisle: bel'il¹; bɛ'il² [Strait betw. Labrador & Newfoundland].

Belleisle-en-Mer: bel'il'ən'mɛr¹; bɛ'il'ən'mɛr² [Island off France].

Bellerophon: be-lɛr'o-fen¹; bɛ-lɛr'o-fɔn² [In Gr. myth, a son of Glaucus; aided by Pegasus he killed the Chimera].

Bellerus: be-lɪ'rus¹; be-lɛ'rūs² [A giant in Eng. myth].

belles=lettres: bel'let'rɔ¹; bɛ'lɛ'tɛ're², *Standard* (1893), & C.; E. bel'let'rɪ¹; I., bel'let-trɪ¹; M., *Standard* (1913), & W. (1909), bel'let'rɪ¹; W. (1890), bel'let'tɪr¹; St. bel'let'rɪ¹; Wr. bel'let'trɪ¹; Walker, bel'let'tɪr¹. Why *Standard* (1913) should follow M. when the pronunciation indicated in its edition of 1893 was correct is difficult to determine; not so, however, is the change of W. (1890) from an Anglicized rendering of two French words, always pronounced as French by educated persons, to W. (1909), the pronunciation indicated by M. This word, altho it has been in English use for two centuries—Swift being the first to use it in English literature (1710)—is still treated as not fully Anglicized. Perry (1775), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), indicated bel'let'trɪ¹; Enfield (1807), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) noted bel'let-trɪ¹; but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) preferred bel'let'tar¹.

Bellew: be-liū¹ or be-lū¹; bɛ-lū² or bɛ-lu¹ [Eng. family name].

bellicose: bel'ɪ-kɔs¹; bɛ'lɪ'eɔs², *Standard* (1893), C., & W.; E. bel'li-kɔs¹; I. & M. bel'li-kɔs¹; St. bel'li-kɔz¹; Wr. bel-li-kɔs¹. The i in this word is, with one exception, indicated as i in "pin;" *Standard* (1913) indicates it as obscure, bel'ɪ-kɔs.

belligerence: be-lij'ər-ens¹; be-lɪg'ər-ɛnc²; *Standard* (1913), be-lij'ər-ens¹; (1893) bel-lij'ər-ens¹, but the first pronunciation given above is that most frequently heard in the United States to-day. See next.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ñr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

belligerent: bæ-lij'er-ent¹; be-lig'er-ent²; *not* bi-lij'er-ent¹ as Phvfe. *Standard* (1913), be-lij'er-ent¹; (1893) bæ-lij'er-ent¹. Altho *l* has been described by the late Dr. F. A. March as one of the most uniform and changeless of sounds in modern English, there is a tendency to ignore it when doubled, as in such words as this. See *L*. Derived from Fr. *belligérant*, this word was originally spelled *belligerant* in Eng.

Bellingham: bel'in-jəm or -jam¹; bēl'in-gam² or -gām²; *Standard* & *C.* bel'in-am¹; bēl'ing-am² [Eng. colonial governor of Mass., 1641, 1665-1672].

Bellingham: bel'in-əm¹; bēl'ing-am²—the *h* is silent [Bay in Wash. State].

Bellini: bel-lī'nī¹; bēl-lī'nī² [It. family name of painters, and a composer].

Bellman: bel'man¹; bēl'män² [Sw. poet (1740-1795)].

Bellona: bel-lō'na¹; bēl-lō'na², *Standard* (1893); (1913) be-lō'nā¹; bē-lō'na² [Rom. goddess of war].

Bellot: bel'lō'¹; bēl'lō'²; *not* bel'let'¹—the *t* is silent [Fr. navigator & Arctic explorer for whom **Bellot Strait** was named].

Bellovacl: be-lōv'a-sai¹; bē-lōv'a-qi² [Ancient tribe of the Belgæ].

bellows: bel'ōz¹; bēl'ōs², *Standard* (1893), *C., M., W.* (1909); *E., I., & St.*, bel'lōz¹; *Standard* (1913) bel'oz¹; *W.* (1890) bel'lus¹; *Wr.* bel'lus¹. From 1775 to 1844 the majority of the English, Scottish, and Irish lexicographers favored bel'lus¹. Walker's prognostication (1791) that "the last syllable of this word, like that of Gallows, is corrupted beyond recovery into the sound of *lus*" (*Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v.) is not supported by modern dictionaries, *Webster* (1890) & *Worcester* being the only two that have sustained it, but *Webster's American Dictionary* (1878), following Jameson (1827), gave preference to the pronunciation in use today.

Belluæ: bel'yu-i¹; bēl'yu-æ²; *not* bel'lu-i¹ [A former order of hoofed quadrupeds].—**belluine:** bel'yu-in¹ or -in¹; bēl'yu-in² or -in²; *not* bel'lu-in¹. While Perry (1775) gave the ultima as -in¹, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated it as -ain¹.

Belluno: bel-lū'no¹; bēl-lū'no² [It. province].

Belmaim: bel'mr-im¹; bēl'ma-īm² [Apocrypha].

Belmen: bel'men¹; bēl'mēn² [Apocrypha].

Beloit: bi-leit'¹; be-lōit'² [A city in Wis. and Kan.].

Belon: bæ-lōn'¹; be-lōn'²; *not* bi'len¹ [Fr. naturalist of 16th cent.].

belong: bi-leŋ'¹; be-lōŋ'², *Standard* (1893), *M., & W.; C. & Standard* (1913) bi-lēŋ'¹; *E., I., & St.* be-leŋ'¹; *Wr.* bæ-leŋ'¹; *Walker*, bi-loŋ'¹. The sound is that heard in *not*, *dog*, *gong*, rather than that heard in *for*, *nor*, *orb*. Walker pointed out that "the short sound of this letter [o] is frequently, by inaccurate speakers, and chiefly those among the vulgar, lengthened to a middle sound approaching to its long sound, the *o* in *or*." *Concise Pronouncing Dict.*, Note 163, p. 27 [Ed. 1828].

Beloochistan: bæ-lū'chi-stān¹; be-lōō'chi-stān². Same as BALUCHISTAN.

Belot: bæ-lō'¹; be-lō'²; *not* be-let'¹ [Fr. novelist].

beloved (a): bi-luv'ed¹ or bi-luvd'¹; be-lōv'ed² or be-lōvd'². When used as an adjective, generally pronounced as three syllables; as a passive verb, with auxiliary, as two. *New Standard Dict.* s. v. *I.* bi-luv'ed¹; *Wr.* bæ-luv'ed.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, fáre, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ñr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

beloved (n.): bi-luv'ed¹; be-lôv'əd²; *not* bi-luvd'¹

Behold my servant, whom I have chosen: my *beloved*, in whom my soul is well pleased.
Matthew xii, 18.

Belpre: bel'prē¹; bēl'prē² [A village in Ohio].

Belshazzar: bel-shaz'ar¹; bēl-shāz'ar² [Bible].

Beltenebros: bel'tē-nē'bros¹; bēl'te-nē'bros²; *not* bel'ten-ə-brōs'¹ [In Lobeira's romance of chivalry, the name taken by Amadis of Gaul].

Belteshazzar: bel'ti-shaz'ar¹; bēl'te-shāz'ar [Bible].

Beltis: bel'tis¹; bēl'tis². Same as BELIT.

Belus: bi'lus¹; bē'lūs²; *not* bē'lus¹ [One of several characters in mythology, especially the father of Dido and of Pygmalion].

belvedere: bel'vī-dīr' or (It.) bel'vē-dē'rē¹; bēl've-dēr' or (It.) bēl'vē-dē'rē².
[A turret-like observatory on the top of a building].

Belvoir: bi'vār¹; bē'ver² [Eng. village, valley, and castle]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Belzoni: bel-tsō'nī¹; bēl-tsō'nī²; *not* bel-zō'nī¹ [It. explorer (1778-1823)].

bema: bi'mā¹; bē'mā²; *not* bem'a¹ [The chancel of an Eastern church].

Bement: bi'mēnt¹; bē'mēnt²; *not* bə-mēnt'¹ [A village in Ill.].

Bemis Heights: bi'mis hāits¹; bē'mis hīts²; *not* bem'is¹ [Historic village in N. Y.].

Ben: ben¹; bēn² [Bible].

Benabnadab: ben'ə-bin'ə-dab¹; bēn'a-bīn'a-dāb² [Douai Bible].

Benadad: ben-ē'dad¹; bēn-ā'dād² [Douai Bible].

Benalah: bi-nē'yā or bi-nai'ā¹; be-nā'yā or be-nī'a² [Bible].

Ben-ammi, { ben-am'ai¹; bēn-ām'ī² [Bible].

Ben Ammi: {

Benares: bi-nā'rīz¹; be-nā'rēs²; *not* bə-nār'īz¹ [Division, district, & city in Brit. India].

bench: bench¹; bēnch². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) and Goodrich (Webster, 1847), indicated this pronunciation; but Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) preferred *bensh*.

Ben Cruachan: ben krū'ān-ān¹; bēn erū'ān-ān² [Scot. mountain].

Ben-decar: ben-dī'kār¹; bēn-dē'ear² [Douai Bible].

Ben-dekar: ben-dī'kār¹; bēn-dē'kar² [Bible].

beneath: bi-nēth¹; be-nēth², *Standard*, C., M., & W. (1909); W. (1890) bi-nīth¹; E. & S. be-nīth¹; I. bi-nīth¹; W. be-nīth¹; Walker bi-nīth¹. The *e* of the first syllable is not long as indicated by Imperial, Walker, and Phye.

Beneberak: ben'ī-bī'rak¹; bēn'e-bē'rāk² [Bible].

Ben Edar: ben ī'dar¹; bēn ē'dar² [The Hill of Howth, near Dublin].

Benedetti: bē'nē'det'tī¹ or ben'ī-det'ī¹; bē'ne'dēt'tī² or bēn'e-dēt'ī² [Fr. diplomat].

2: wɒlf, dɒk, bʊk, fʊl, rʌp, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔɪl, bɔɪ, ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk, θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

Benedick: ben'1-dik¹; bēn'e-dīk² [The hero of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing"].

Benedict: ben'1-dikt¹; bēn'e-dīet² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. & Ger., bē'nē-dikt¹; bē'nē-dīet²; Dutch, **Benedictus:** bē'nī-dīk'tus¹; bē'nē-dīet'tus²; It. **Benedetto:** bē'nē-dēt'to¹; bē'nē-dēt'to²; Lat. **Benedictus:** ben'1-dīk'tus¹; bēn'e-dīet'tus²; Pg **Benedicto:** bē'nē-dīk'to¹; bē'nē-dīet'to². For *Sp.* see BENITO & Sw. BENGT.

Benedictine: ben'1-dīk'tin¹; bēn'e-dīet'tin². In English the *e* of the antepenult is obscured, not as in "eel" as indicated by Phyfe [An order of monks founded by St. Benedict; also, a liqueur made by them].

beneficence: bi-nef'i-sens¹; be-nēf'i-çēnç². So also **be-nef'i-cent**.

beneficial: ben'1-fīsh'al¹; bēn'e-fīsh'al².

beneficiary: ben'1-fīsh'1-ē-ri or -fīsh'ā-ri¹; bēn'e-fīsh'1-ā-ry or -fīsh'ā-ry², *Standard & W.*; C. ben-1-fīsh'1-ā-ri¹; E. ben-e-fī'shī-ar-1¹; I. ben'e-fī'shī-a-ri¹; M. ben-1-fīsh'1-ā-ri¹; St. ben'e-fīsh'1-ūr'1¹; Wr. ben-a-fīsh'ya-ri¹; Walker ben-1-fīsh'ya-ri¹.

Bene-jaacan: bi'nī-jē'ā-kan¹; bē'ne-jā'ā-cān² [Douai Bible]. **Bene-jaakan.**

Bene-jaaken: ben'1-jē'ā-ken¹; bēn'e-jā'ā-kēn².

bene placito: bē'nē plā'chī-tō¹; bē'ne plā'chī-tō² [It., at pleasure: a direction in music].

benevolence: bi-nev'o-lens¹; be-nēv'o-lēnç²; give the *e* of the first syllable the sound that it has in "valley," not that which it has in "eel." So also **benevolent**.

Benfey: ben'fai¹; bēn'fī; not ben'fi¹ [Ger. Sanskrit scholar (1809-81)].

Bene-gaber: ben'gē'ber¹; bēn'gā'ber² [Douai Bible].

Bengal: ben-gāl¹; bēn-gāl² [Provinces of Brit. India].

Bengali: ben-gāl'1¹; bēn-gāl'1². C. ben-gō'li¹; E. ben'ā-li¹; I. ben-gōl'1¹; M. & W. ben-gōl'1¹; St. ben'gā-li¹; Wr. ben-gā-li¹.

Bengel: beŋ'el¹; bēŋ'ēl² [Ger. Lutheran theologian of the 18th cent.].

Bengt: beŋt¹; bēŋt² [Sw. for BENEDICT].

Benguela: ben-gē'la¹; bēn-gē'lā² In Pg. *gu* before *e* or *i* = g. [District and spt. in Angola].

Bene-hadad: ben'hē'dad¹; bēn'hā'dād² [Bible].

Bene-hail: ben'hē'il or -hēl¹; bēn'hā'il or -hāl² [Bible].

Bene-hanan ben'hē'nan¹; bēn'hā'nān² [Bible].

Bene-hesed: ben'hī'sed¹; bēn'hē'sēd² [Douai Bible].

Bene-hinnom: ben'hīn'am¹; bēn'hīn'om² [Bible].

Bene-Hur: ben'hūr'1¹; bēn'hūr'2 [The hero of Lew Wallace's novel of the same name].

Beni: bē-nī'1¹; bē-nī'2 [Bolivian river & dept.].

Beniamino: ben'ya-mī'no¹; bēn'yā-mī'no² [It. for BENJAMIN].

Benicla: bi-nīsh'1-a¹; be-nīsh'1-a²; not ben'1-si-a¹; nor bi-nī'shā¹ [City in Cal.].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

benign: bi-nain¹; be-nin²; the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel."

benignant: bi-nig¹nənt¹; be-nig¹nant². Compare preceding.

Benin: ben-in¹; bēn-in²; not bæ-nin¹ [W. Afr. river & country in Upper Guinea].

Beninu: bi-nai¹nū or ben-i-nū¹; be-ni¹ny or bēn-i-ny² [Bible].

benison: ben-i-sun¹; bēn-i-sōn², *Standard* (1893) & *M.; C., I., & St.*, ben-i-zn¹; *E.* ben-i-zun¹; *Standard* (1913) ben-i-sen¹; *W.* ben-i-zn¹; *Wr.* ben-na-zn¹; *Walker* ben-i-zn¹.

O child! O new-born denizen
Of life's great city! on thy head
The glory of the morn is shed,
Like a celestial benison!

LONGFELLOW *To a Child.*

Benito: bē-ni¹to¹; bē-ni¹to² [Sp. for BENEDICT].

Benjamin: ben'ja-min¹; bēn'ja-mīn² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* & *Ger.*, ben'ya-min¹; bēn'ya-mīn²; *Fr.*, bān'zā'mān¹; bān'zhā'mān²; *L.* **Benjaminus:** ben'ja-mai¹nūs¹; bēn'ja-mī²nūs².

Benjamin=Constant: bān'zā'mān¹'kōn¹stān¹; bān'zhā'mān²'ēōn²stān² [Fr. painter].

Benjaminite: ben'ja-mait¹; bēn'ja-mīt² [Bible].

Ben Macdhuil: ben mak-dū¹; bēn mæ-dy² [Scot. mountain].

Ben Nevis: ben ni¹vis or nev¹'is¹; bēn nē²'vis or nēv²'is² [Scot. mountain].

Bennington: ben'ɪŋ-tən¹; bēn'ing-ton²; not ben'in-tən¹—pronounce the *g*.

Bennoi: ben-ō¹; bēn-ō² [Douai Bible].

Beno: bi¹'no¹; bē²'no² [Bible].

Benoit: bæ-nwā¹; be-nwā²; not bæ-noit¹ [1. Belgian composer. 2. French theologian].

Benoni: ben-ō¹ni¹; bēn-ō²ni² [Bible].

Bentham: ben'tham¹ or ben'təm¹; bēn'tham² or bēn'tam² [Eng. jurist].

Bentinck: ben'tɪŋk¹; bēn'tɪŋk²; not ben'tik¹, as too frequently heard from persons who should know better [Eng. family name].

Bentivoglio: ben'ti-vō¹lyo¹; bēn'ti-vō²lyo² [It. cardinal; statesman (1579-1644)].

benumb: bi-num¹; be-nūm². When the letter *b* is preceded by *m* in the same syllable it is now silent. Late in the 18th and early in the 19th centuries it was pronounced in the now obsolete word *accumb* and in the still living word *succumb*.

Benvenuto: ben'vē-nū¹tō¹; bēn'vē-ny²tō² [It. masculine personal name].

Benyowski: bē¹ni-ōf¹ski¹; bē²ny-ōf²ski² [Hung. adventurer].

benzene: ben'zīn¹; bēn'zēn².

benzin, benzine: ben'zin¹ or -zīn¹; bēn'zīn² or -zīn².

Ben-zoheth: ben¹'zō'heth¹; bēn²'zō'hēth² [Bible].

benzoin: ben'zo-in or -zein¹; bēn'zo-īn or -zōin². *E. & I.* ben-zō'in¹; *St.* ben'zō-in¹; *Wr.* ben-zein¹ [A resin used in medicine].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

benzol, benzole: ben'zel¹ or -zöl¹; ben'zöl or -zöl².

benzoyl: ben'zo-il¹; ben'zo-yl², *Standard, C., M., & W.* (1909). *E., I., St., & W.* (1890), ben'zeil¹; *Wr. ben-zeil¹* [A chemical radical].

Beon: bi'en¹; be'ön² [Bible].

Beor: bi'er or -er¹; be'or or -ör² [Bible].

Beowulf: be'o-wulf¹; be'o-wulf² [The semimythical hero of an Anglo-Saxon epic of the same name].

bequeath: bi-kwith¹; be-kwēth².

bequeathed: bi-kwīthd¹; be-kwēthd²; *not* bi-kwīth'ad¹. See BELOVED.

This elongation of the ultimate is a gross and vulgar method of reading; it is used in the Church from a silly affectation of peculiarity, and in Charity Schools from ignorance; but is wholly unjustifiable. W. H. SAVAGE *The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language* p. 75. [London, 1833.]

Bera: bi'ra¹; be'ra² [Bible].

Beracah: ber'a-kā¹; bër'a-eä² [Bible (R. V.)].

Beracha: ber'a-kā¹; bër'a-ea² [Douai Bible].

Berachah: ber'a-kā¹; bër'a-eä² [Bible].

Berachiah: ber'a-kai'ā¹; bër'a-ei'ä² [Bible].

Beralah: ber'i-ai'ā¹; bër'a-i'ä² [Bible].

Beranger, de: bē'rān'žē¹; be'rān'zhē² [Fr. poet].

Berar: bē-rūr¹; be-rūr² [Brit.-Ind. province].

Beraud: bē-rō¹; be'rō²; *not* bi'raud¹ [Fr. painter].

Berbice: būr-bis¹; bër-biç²; *not* būr'bais¹ [A region and river in Brit. Guiana].

berceuse [Fr.]: bār'sūz¹; bār'çūs² [A cradle-song, or musical composition of lullaby type].

Berchtold: berā'tōlt¹; bēr'tōlt² [Austr. statesman].

Berea¹: bi'ri-a or ber'i-a¹; bē're-a or bër'e-a² [Apocrypha].

Berea²: bi-rī'a¹; be-rē-a² [Bible].

Berea³: bi-rī'a¹; be-rē-a² [1. A village in Ohio. 2. A town in Ky.].

Berechiah: ber'i-kai'ā¹; bër'e-ei'ä² [Bible].

Bered: bi'red¹; bër'řed² [Bible].

Berengar: bē'ren-gār¹; be'ren-gār² [King of Italy (10th cent.)].

Berengaria: ber'en-gē'ri-a¹; bër'ēn-gā'ri-a² [Eng. queen, wife of Richard I].

Berenice, } ber'i-nai'si¹; bër'e-ni'çē² [A feminine personal name].

Berenise [Lat.], } Fr., **Bérénice:** bē'rē'nīs¹; be'rē'niç²; It., **Berenice:** bē'rē-ni'chē¹; be'rē-ni'chē².

Beresford: ber'is-fōrd¹; bër'is-fōrd²; *not* bārs'fōrd. Compare BERKELEY.

Beresina: ber'ē-zī'nē¹; bër'ē-sī'na² [Rus. river the crossing of which (Nov. 1812) cost Napoleon I. 20,000 men in his retreat from Moscow].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Bergen-op-Zoom: ber'hən-op-zōm¹; bër'hën-öp-zōm² [Historic city of the Netherlands].

Bergnac, Cyrano de: sî'rā'nō'də bār'ʒə-rāk¹; çy'rā'nō' de bër'zhe-ræe² [Fr. poet of 17th cent.].

Bergman: berh'man¹; bër'hmän² [Sw. naturalist of 18th cent.].

Bergues: bārg¹; bērg²; not berg¹ [Fr. city].

Beri: bî'rai¹; bē'rī² [Bible].

Beria: bi-rai'ə¹; be-rī'a² [Bible. Same as BERIAH].

Beriah: bi-rai'ā¹; be-rī'ā² [Bible].

Berites: bi-rai'aits¹; be-rī'its² [Bible].

Bering: bē'riŋ or bî'riŋ¹; be'ring² or bē'ring² [1. Danish navigator (1680-1741). 2. A sea between Siberia and Alaska].

Bériot: bō'rī'ō¹; bē'rī'ō² [Belg. violinist].

Berites: bî'raits¹; bē'rits² [Bible].

Berith: bî'rith¹; bē'rith² [Bible].

Berkeleyan: bŭrk-lī'ən¹; bĕrk-lē'an², *Standard, M., & W.*; C. bŭrk'lī-ən¹ [Pert. to Berkeley].

Berkeley¹: bŭrk'lī¹; bĕrk'ly² [A family & geographical name in Eng. & U. S.].

Berkeley²: bŭrk'lī¹; bĕrk'ly² [Eng. & Ir. family name; specif. that of George B., Anglo-Ir. philosopher]. Compare BERKELEYAN.

Berkshire: bŭrk'shīr¹; bĕrk'shīr² [County in Mass.].

Berkshire²: bŭrk'shīr¹; bĕrk'shīr² [Eng. county].

Berlichingen: ber'līh-īŋ'en¹; bĕr'līh-īŋ'en² [Ger. Knight of "the iron hand"; subject of a drama by Goethe].

Berlin: bŭr'lin¹; bĕr'lin², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & St.* bŭr-līn¹; W. bŭr'lin¹; Wr. bĕr-līn¹. In Ger., bĕr-līn¹ [Ger. capital; also, one of various other towns in the U. S.].

berlin: bŭr'lin¹; bĕr'lin². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated bŭr-līn¹. [1. Carriage. 2. Worsted. 3. Dance.]

Berlioz: ber'lī'ōs¹; bĕr'lī'ōs² [Fr. composer].

Bermingham: bŭr'mīŋ-əm¹; bĕr'mīŋ-am² [Eng. commander (14th cent.)].

Bermoothes: bĕr-nū'thes¹; ber-mōō'thēs² [Bermudas: from Sp. pronunciation of Bermudez, their discoverer].

Bermuda: bĕr-miū'də¹; ber-mū'də², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.* bŭr-miū'də¹; M. bĕr-mū'də. The pronunciation recorded by M. is not heard on the islands. It is probably based on the Sp. pronunciation of the u in Bermudez (see preceding entry). To-day the u in Bermuda is uniformly pronounced as a diphthong by the natives.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Bern: bern¹; bērn² [Capital of Switzerland]. See BERNE.

Bernabe: ber"na-bē¹; bērnā-be² [Sp. for BARNABAS].

Bernadotte: būrnā-det' or (F.) ber"na-dōt'¹; bērnā-dōt' or (F.) bērnā-dōt'² [Swed. king].

Bernard: būrnārd¹; bērnārd²; Fr., bār'nār¹; bērnār² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., **Bernhard:** bern'hārth¹; bērn'hārth; Ger., bern'härt¹; bērn'härt²; Dutch, **Barend:** bā'rent¹; bā'rēnt²; Fr. **Bernardin:** bār'nār'dān¹; bērnār'dān²; It., **Bernardino:** bār'nār-dī'nō¹; bērnār-dī'nō²; L., **Bernardus:** bērnār'dus¹; bērnār'dūs²; Sp., **Bernal:** bār-nāl¹; bērnāl²; Sw., **Bernhard:** bern'hård¹; bērn'hård². In the Romance languages e before r, and not followed by a second consonant in the same syllable, has the sound of ä as in "fare." See also BERTRAM.

Berne: būrn¹; bērn² [A village in N. Y.]. See BERN.

Berners: būrnār¹; bērnērs² [Eng. family name].

Bernese: būrnīs¹; bērnēs², *Standard & C.; I. & W.* būrnīz¹.

Bernhardi: bērn-hār'dī¹; bērn-hār'dī² [Ger. general; author].

Bernhardt: būrn'härt or (F.) ber"nūr¹; bērn'härt or (F.) bērnār² [Fr. actress]. See SARAH.

Bernice: bār-nā'sī¹; ber-nī'qē² [Bible]. See BERENICE.

Bernicia: bār-nīsh'ī-ā¹; ber-nīsh'ī-ā² [An Anglian kingdom].

Bernina: ber-nī'nā¹; bērnī'nā²; not ber-nai'nā¹ [Sw. mountains].

Bernini: ber-nī'nī¹; bērnī'nī²; not ber-nai'nī¹ [It. sculptor of 16th cent.].

Bernoulli: bār"nūl'yī¹; bērnūl'yī²; not ber"nau'l'yī¹ [Swiss family name].

Bernstorff: bērn'stōrf¹; bērn'stōrf²; not būrn'stēf¹ [Ger. diplomat].

Berodach-baladan: bi-rō'dak-bal'ā-dan¹; be-rō'dāe-bāl'ā-dān² [Bible].

Berœa: bi-rī'ā¹; be-rē'ā². Same as BEREÄ.

Berom: bi-rō'mai¹; be-rō'mī² [Douai Bible].

Beroth: bi-rē'ch¹; bē'rōth² [Apocrypha].

Berotha: bi-rō'chā¹; be-rō'thā² [Douai Bible].

Berothah: bi-rō'chā¹; be-rō'thā² [Bible].

Berothai: bi-rō'chāi¹; be-rō'thī² [Bible].

Berothite: bi-rā'ch-ait¹; bē'roth-it² [Bible].

Berretho: ber'ī-cho¹ or be-rī'cho¹; bē'rē-cho² or bē-rē'cho² [Bible].

Berquin: bār'kañ¹; bērn'kañ²; not ber'kin¹ [Fr. Protestant martyr (1490-1529)].

Berry: be'rī¹; bē'rī²; sometimes, as if Anglicized, ber'ī¹; bē'rī² [Fr. dukedom].

Berrier: ber'yē¹; bēr'yē² [Fr. royalist (1790-1868)].

Bersabee: bār-sē'bi¹; ber-sā'be-ē² [Douai Bible].

bersagliere: ber'sa-lyē'rē¹; bērn'sā-lyē'rē²; not būrn'sa-glai'ā-rī¹ [It. sharp-shooter].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

Bert: bār¹; bē² [Fr. physiologist (1833-86)].

Bertha: būr'ṭhā¹; bē²'tha²; Dan., Ger., & Sw., ber'tā¹; bē²'tā² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Berthe:** bārt¹; bārt²; It. & Sp., **Berta:** ber'tā¹; bē²'tā².

Berthelot: bār'tā-lō¹; bē²'te-lō² [Fr. family name].

Berthier: bār'tyē¹; bē²'tyē²; not ber'tyer¹ [1. Fr. family name. 2. A district in Quebec].

Berthollet: bār'tō'lē¹; bē²'tō'lē² [Fr. chemist (1748-1822)].

Berthoud: bār'tū¹; bē²'tū² [Swiss horologist (1725-1807)].

Bertie¹: bār'tī¹; bār'tī² [Eng. family name of the Earls of Abingdon and Lindsey].

Bertie²: ber'tī¹; bē²'tī² [Eng. family name].

Bertie³: būr'tī¹; bē²'tī² [1. Diminutive of ALBERT or BERTHA. 2. County in N. C.].

Bertillon: bār'tī'yōn¹; bē²'tī'yōn²; often erroneously, ber'tī'yōn¹; bē²'tī'yōn², combining Eng. & Fr. sounds to produce a Fr. name. In the U. S. an Anglicized pronunciation būr'til-en¹; bē²'til-on², has some vogue [Fr. anthropologist; inventor of the *Bertillon system* of anthropometry (1833)].

Bertram: būr'tram¹; bē²'tram²; Ger., būr'tram¹; bē²'trām² [A masculine personal name]. Fr., **Bertrand:** bār'trān¹; bē²'trān²; It., **Bertrando:** bār-trān'do¹; bē²-trān'do; Pg., **Bertrão:** bār-trauñ¹; bē²-trouñ²; Sp., **Beltran:** bel-trān¹; bē²-trān². See BERNARD.

Bertrand, de: bār'trān¹; bē²'trān²; not ber'trand¹; nor būr'trand¹. Sometimes, erroneously combining Eng. & Fr. sounds, ber'trān¹; bē²'trān² [Fr. general with Napoleon at St. Helena].

Bertuch: ber'tuḥ¹; bē²'tḥ² [Ger. author (1747-1822)].

Berwick¹: ber'ik¹; bē²'ik² [Eng. seaport town].

Berwick²: būr'wik¹; bē²'wik² [A borough in Pa. or town in Me.].

Berwine: būr'wain¹; bē²'win² [A character in Scott's "The Betrothed"].

beryl: ber'il¹; bē²'yl²; not būr'il¹ [Mineral & gem-stone].

Berzelius: bār-zī'li-us or (Sw.) ber-sē'li-us¹; ber-zē'li-ūs or (Sw.) bē²-sē'li-ūs² [Sw. chemist].

Berzellai: bār-zel'ī-ai¹, ber-zē'l'a-ī² [Douai Bible].

Berzelus: bār-zī'lus¹; ber-zē'lūs² [Apocrypha].

Bes: bes¹; bēs²; not bēz¹ [A god in Egyptian mythology].

Besai: bī'sai¹; bē'sī² [Bible].

Besançon: bā-zān'sōn¹; be-gān'çōn². Lippincott's "Gazetteer" pronounces the antepenult bē¹; bē² [Fr. city].

besant: bez'ant or bi-zant¹; bēs'ant or bēs'ant². Same as BEZANT.

Besant (Annie): bes'ant or bez'ant¹; bēs'ant or bēs'ant² [Eng. theosophist].

Besant (Walter): bi-sant' or bi-zant¹; be-sānt' or be-gānt² [Eng. novelist].

Besecath: bes'ī-kath¹; bēs'e-cāth² [Douai Bible].

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, bay; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn.

beseched: bi-sichd¹; be-sēchd²; *not* bi-sich¹ed¹. See BEQUEATHED.

Beselam: bes¹-lam¹; bēs¹-lām² [Douai Bible].

Beseleel: bi-sī¹-h-el¹; be-sē¹-le-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Beskid: bes-kid¹; bēs-kid² [A region of the Carpathian mountains].

Besley: bis¹-li¹; bēs¹-ly²; *not* bez-li¹ [Eng. family name].

Besodeiah: bes¹-o-dī¹ya or -dai¹a¹; bēs¹-o-dē¹ya or -dī¹a² [Bible].

Besodia: bes¹-o-dai¹a¹; bēs¹-o-dī¹a² [Douai Bible].

besom: bi¹-zəm¹; bē¹-šom².

Note that this is one of many native Eng. words (from A.-S. *besma*, broom), the pronunciation of which varies with the form of its spelling. In Devon it is written *basam* or *bassam*; in Cornwall, *bazzom*; in Cheshire, Cumberland, and Yorkshire, *besom* & *baysom*; in Northumberland & Durham, *buzzom*; in Gloucestershire & Wiltshire, *bissom*; in Berkshire & Herefordshire, *bizzom*, and in Warwickshire & East Sussex *bysum*.

Bessborough: bez¹-bur-o¹; beš¹-bōr-o²; *not* bes¹-bur-o¹ [Brit. earldom; seat in Kilkenny, Ire.].

Besor: bi¹-ser¹; bē¹-sōr² [Bible].

Bessarion: be-sē¹-ri-an¹; bē¹-sā¹-ri-on²; *not* bes¹-ē-rai¹-an¹ [Gr. scholar; patriarch of Constantinople, of 15th cent.].

Bessemer: bes¹-mār¹; bēs¹-e-mer² [Eng. inventor].

Bessières: bes¹-syār¹; bēs¹-syēr². The Fr. *è* before *r*, as in *mère*, *père*, should always be given the sound of *ä* in English "mare," "pare," etc. [Fr. marshal].

bestial: bes¹-ti-äl¹; bēs¹-tī-äl², *Standard* (1893), *C., M., E., & I.; St. & Wr.* best¹-yal¹; *Standard* (1913) & *W.* (1890-1909), bes¹-chal¹; bēs¹-chal². Modern usage does not accept the dictum of Walker (note 464) that in the words *bestial* and *celestial*, where the *s* precedes the *t*, this letter is pronounced like *sch*, as *bes-tchial*, *celes-tchial*; nor did Noah Webster, Chauncy Goodrich, and Noah Porter in the "American Dictionary" and the "Unabridged." The preponderance of authority favors the first pronunciation recorded above. It was left to Messrs. Samuel W. Barnum and Samuel Porter to revise the mispronunciation of Walker in "Webster's International Dict." (1890), which has been retained in the "New International" (1909) and substituted for the pronunciation recorded by Dr. March in the "Standard" (1893) by the later editors of that work. The word should never be pronounced bist¹-chal¹; *nor* bist¹-yal¹. While Sheridan (1780) indicated bes¹-chal¹, Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) rendered it bes¹-chi-äl¹; but Perry (1775) and Jameson (1827) noted bes¹-ti-äl¹, and Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) preferred bes¹-yal¹.

This word is sometimes improperly pronounced with the *e* long, as if written *beastial*, whereas it comes directly from the French *bestial*; and ought to be pronounced as if written *best-yal*.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s.v., new ed. [DUFFY, Dublin, 1859].

bestfarian: bes¹-ti-ē¹-ri-an¹; bēs¹-ti-ā¹-ri-an² [A supporter of animal rights].

bestlary: bes¹-ti-ē¹-ri¹; bēs¹-ti-ā¹-ry² [A beast-fighter in ancient Roman games].

bestrew: bi-strū¹; be-strū², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* be-strū¹; *Wr.* be-strū¹; *not* bi-strū¹; bē-strōō² as Phylie; *nor* be-strō¹, as Walker.

Betah: bi¹-tā¹; bē¹-tā² [Bible].

betain: bi¹-tā-in¹; bē¹-tā-in² [An alkaloid found in beets]. **betaine** bi¹-tā-in¹; bē¹-tā-in².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habbit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Betane: bet'ə-nī; bēt'a-nē² [Apocrypha].

betel: bē'tl; bē'tl²; *not* bē'tl¹ *nor* bet'l¹ [E.-Ind. nut].

Betelgeuse: Same as following, and so pronounced except by I., bī'tel-jiūz; bē'tēl-gūz².

Betelgeuse: bet'el-gūz¹; bēt'ēl-gūz²; *Standard & E.* bet'el-gūz¹; *W.* (1890), bet'el-gūz¹; bēt'ēl-gūz²; *W.* (1909), bet'el-gūz¹; bēt'ēl-gūz²—the Italic short ē of the penult, indicated in Key 2, approximates to e in "moment," and is a symbol introduced to replace Italic e in the Websterian system of notation, about which see Vizetelly's "Essentials of English Speech," ch. ix, pp. 270-303. [A star.]

Beten: bī'ten¹; bē'tēn² [Bible].

bête noire: bāt nwūr¹; bāt nwār ; *not* bāt nwar¹ [Fr., literally, "black beast"; bugbear].

Beth: befth¹; bēth² [Heb., the second letter of the Hebrew alphabet, so called from its resemblance, in earliest form, to a house or three-cornered tent: an element in many Bible and Apocrypha place-names meaning "abode," "place of," etc. See the following].—**Bethabara:** befth'ab'ə-rə or befth'ə-bē'rə; bēth'āb'ə-rə or bēth'ā-bā-rə² [Bible].—**Beth-acaram:** befth'ak'ə-rām; bēth'āc'ə-rām² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-acarem:** befth'ak'ə-rēm; bēth'āc'ə-rēm² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-acharam:** befth'ak'ə-rām; bēth'āc'ə-rām² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-anath:** befth'ē-nath¹; bēth'ā-nāth² [Bible].—**Bethania:** bi-thē'nī-ā; be-thā'nī-ā; *not* befth'e-nai'ā [Douai Bible]. Same as BETHANY.—**Bethanite:** befth'e-nait¹; bēth'a-nit² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-anoth:** befth'ē-neth¹; bēth'ā-nōth² [Bible].—**Bethany:** befth'e-nī; bēth'a-nī² [Bible].—**Beth-araba:** befth'ar'ə-bā; bēth'ā-r'ə-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-arabah:** befth'ar'ə-bā; bēth'ā-r'ə-bā² [Bible].—**Beth-aram:** befth'ē-rām; bēth'ā-rām² [Bible].—**Beth-aran:** befth'ē-rān; bēth'ā-rān² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-arbel:** befth'ār-bel¹; bēth'ār-bēl² [Bible].—**Beth-asmoth:** befth'āz-mōth¹; bēth'āz-mōth² [Apocrypha].—**Beth-aven:** befth'ē-ven¹; bēth'ā-vēn² [Bible].—**Beth-azmaveth:** befth'āz-mā-vefth¹; bēth'āz-mā-vēth² [Bible].—**Beth-baal-meon:** befth'ab'el-mē-ōn¹; bēth'āb'el-mē-ōn² [Bible].—**Beth-barah:** befth'āb'arā; bēth'āb'arā² [Bible].—**Beth-basi:** befth'ab'ē-sai¹; bēth'āb'ē-si² [Apocrypha].—**Beth-bera:** befth'āb'ērā; bēth'āb'ērā² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-berai:** befth'āb'ērī-āi; bēth'āb'ērī-āi² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-birei:** befth'āb'ērī-āi; bēth'āb'ērī-āi² [Bible].—**Beth-car:** befth'ākār¹; bēth'ācār² [Bible].—**Beth-dagon:** befth'dā-gēn; bēth'dā-gōn² [Apocrypha].—**Beth-diblathaim:** befth'dib'lā-thē-īm¹; bēth'dib'lā-thā-īm² [Bible].—**Beth-eden:** befth'ā-dēn¹; bēth'ā-dēn² [Bible].—**Beth-eked:** befth'ā-kēd¹; bēth'ā-kēd² [Bible].

Bethel: befth'el¹; bēth'ēl²; *not* befth'l¹ [1. Bible place-name. 2. A place hallowed by God's presence].

Out of my stony grief Bethel I'll raise.

SARAH F. ADAMS *Nearer, My God, to Thee*, st. 4

Bethelite: befth'el-ait¹; bēth'ēl-it² [Bible].

Beth-emek: befth'ē-mek¹; bēth'ē-mē² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-emek:** befth'ē-mek¹; bēth'ē-mē² [Bible].—**Bether:** bi-thēr¹; bē-thēr² [Bible].—**Bethesda:** bi-thēz-dā; be-thēz-dā; *not* befth'es-dā [Bible].—**Beth-ezel:** befth'ē-zel; bēth'ē-zēl² [Bible].—**Beth-gader:** befth'gā-dēr; bēth'gā-dēr² [Bible].—**Beth-gamul:** befth'gā-mul¹; bēth'gā-mūl² [Bible].—**Beth-gilgal:** befth'gīl-gal¹; bēth'gīl-gāl² [Bible].—**Beth-haccerem:** befth'hak'si-rēm; bēth'hac'ce-rēm² [Bible].—**Beth-haggan:** befth'hag'an; bēth'hāg'an² [Bible].—**Beth-hanan:** befth'hē-nan; bēth'hē-nān² [Bible].—**Beth-haram:** befth'hē-rām; bēth'hā-rām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth-haran:** befth'hē-rān; bēth'hā-rān² [Bible].—**Beth-hogla:** befth'hog-lā; bēth'hōg-lā² [Bible].—**Beth-hoglah:** befth'hog-lā; bēth'hōg-lā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth-horon:** befth'hō-rōn; bēth'hō-rōn² [Bible].—**Bethia:** bi-thai'ā; be-thi'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-iesimoth:** befth'ī-es'ī-mōth¹; bēth'ī-es'ī-mōth² [Douai

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, fārn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Beth.—**Beth-Jeshimoth**: befh^u-jeshⁱ-meth¹; bēth^u-jēshⁱ-mōth² [Bible (R. V.)]. Same as **BETH-JESIMOTH**.—**Beth-Jesimoth**: befh^u-jesⁱ-meth¹; bēth^u-jēsⁱ-mōth² [Bible].—**Beth-le-aphrah**: befh^u-lⁱ-af^{rā}; bēth^u-lē^{af}-rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Beth-lebaath**: befh^u-lⁱ-bē^{eth}; bēth^u-lē^{bā}-ōth² [Bible].

Bethlehem: befh^u-h^{em}-lⁱ; bēth^u-lē^{hēm}. The e of the penult as e in "valley," not as in "eel" [City of Palestine where Jesus Christ and David were born].

Bethlehem Ephratah: befh^u-h^{em}-ef^{rā}-tā¹; bēth^u-lē^{hēm}-ēf^{rā}-tā² [Bible].

Bethlehemite: befh^u-h^{em}-ait¹; bēth^u-lē^{hēm}-it².

Bethlehem-judah: befh^u-h^{em}-jū^{dā}; bēth^u-lē^{hēm}-jū^{dā} [Bible].—**Beth-lomon**: befh^u-lō^{man}; bēth^u-lō^{mon} [Apocrypha].—**Beth-maacah**: befh^u-mē^a-kē; bēth^u-mā^a-cā [Bible].

Bethmann-Hollweg: bēth^u-man^{-höl}-vēr¹; bēth^u-mān^{-höl}-vēr² [Ger. chancellor (1856-)].

Beth-marcaboth: befh^u-mār^{kā}-beth¹ or -bōth¹; bēth^u-mār^{ea}-bōth² or -bōth² [Bible].—**Beth-meon**: befh^u-mī^{an}; bēth^u-mē^{on} [Bible].—**Beth-merhak**: befh^u-mer^{hak}; bēth^u-mēr^{hāk} [Bible].—**Beth-millo**: befh^u-mil^o; bēth^u-mīl^o [Bible].—**Beth-nimrah**: befh^u-nim^{rā}; bēth^u-nīm^{rā} [Bible].—**Beth-oron**: befh^u-ō^{ren}; bēth^u-ō^{rōn} [Apocrypha].—**Beth-palet**: befh^u-pē^{lei}; bēth^u-pā^{lēt} [Bible].—**Beth-pazzez**: befh^u-paz^{ez}; bēth^u-pāz^{ēz} [Bible].—**Beth-peor**: befh^u-pē^{or}; bēth^u-pē^{ōr} [Bible].

Bethphage: befh^u-fā^{-jī}; bēth^u-fā^{-gē}, *Standard, I., Oxford Pronouncing Bible, Standard Bible Dict., W.; C. & E., Beth-fāj; Variorum Bible, Beth-fāj¹.*

Beth-phaleth: befh^u-fē^{leth}; bēth^u-fā^{lēth} [Douai Bible].—**Beth-phélet**: befh^u-fē^{let}; bēth^u-fē^{lēt}—see preceding [Douai Bible].—**Beth-pheses**: befh^u-fē^{siz}; bēth^u-fē^{sēs}; not -fē^{siz} [Douai Bible].—**Beth-phogor**: befh^u-fō^{gor}; bēth^u-fō^{gōr} [Douai Bible].—**Beth-rapha**: befh^u-rē^{fā}; bēth^u-rā^{fā} [Bible].—**Beth-rohob**: befh^u-rē^{heb}; bēth^u-rē^{hōb} [Bible].—**Beth-sabee**: befh^u-sē^{bi}; bēth^u-sā^{be} [Douai Bible].—**Bethsaida**: befh^u-sē^{dā}; bēth^u-sā^{dā}; not bēth^u-sē^{dā} [Bible].—**Beth-sames**: befh^u-sē^{miz}; bēth^u-sā^{mēs} [Douai Bible].—**Bethsamite**: befh^u-sē^{mait}; bēth^u-sā^{mīt} [Douai Bible].—**Beth-samos**: befh^u-sē^{mos}; bēth^u-sā^{mōs} [Apocrypha].—**Bethsan**: befh^u-sāⁿ; bēth^u-sāⁿ [Apocrypha].—**Bethshan**: befh^u-shāⁿ; bēth^u-shāⁿ [Bible].—**Beth-shean**: befh^u-shē^{shē}; bēth^u-shē^{shē} [Bible].—**Beth-shemesh**: befh^u-shē^{mesh}; bēth^u-shē^{mēsh} [Bible].—**Beth-shemite**: befh^u-shē^{mait}; bēth^u-shē^{mīt} [Bible].—**Beth-shittah**: befh^u-shē^{shē}; bēth^u-shē^{shē} [Bible].—**Beth-simoth**: befh^u-sā^{meth}; bēth^u-sā^{mēth} [Douai Bible].—**Beth-sura**: befh^u-sū^{rā}; bēth^u-sū^{rā} [Apocrypha].—**Beth-tappuah**: befh^u-tāp^u-ū; bēth^u-tāp^u-ū [Bible].—**Beth-thaphua**: befh^u-thāf^u-ū; bēth^u-thāf^u-ū [Douai Bible].—**Bethuel**: befh^u-thū^{el}; bēth^u-thū^{el} [Bible].—**Bethul**: befh^u-thū^{ul} or bēth^u-thū^{ul} [Bible].—**Bethulla**: befh^u-yū^{-lai} or bēth^u-yū^{-lai}; bēth^u-yū^{-lā} or bēth^u-thū^{-lā} [Apocrypha].

Bethune¹: bē^{thūn}¹; bē^{thūn}²; not bē^{thūn}¹ [Am. poet (1805-62)].

Bethune²: bē^{tən}¹; bē^{tən}² [Scot. family name].

Bethune³: bē^{tūn}¹; bē^{tūn}² [Fr. town].

Beth-zacharam: befh^u-zak^a-ram¹; bēth^u-zā^ē-rām² [Douai Bible].—**Beth-zacharias**: befh^u-zak^a-rā^{as}; bēth^u-zā^ē-rās² [Apocrypha].—**Beth-zatha**: befh^u-zē^{thā}; bēth^u-zā^{thā} [Bible].—**Beth-zecha**: befh^u-zē^{kā}; bēth^u-zē^{kā} [Douai Bible].—**Beth-zur**: befh^u-zē^{rā}; bēth^u-zūr² [Bible].

betis: bē^{tis}¹; bē^{tis}² [A Philippine timber-tree].

bétise: bē^{tiz}¹; bē^{tiz}² [Fr., stupidity].

2: ärl, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lōe; f=ē; f=ō; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

betol: bi'tōl¹ or bi'tel¹; bē'tōl² or bē'tōl² [A chemical compound].

Betollus: bi-tō'li-us¹; be-tō'li-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Betomasthem: bet'o-mas'them¹; bēt'o-mās'thēm² [Apocrypha].

Betomesthaim: bet'o-mas-thē'im¹; bēt'o-mes-thā'im² [Apocrypha R. V.].

Betomestham: bet'o-mes'tham¹; bēt'o-mēs'tham² [Apocrypha].

beton: bet'an¹; bēt'on²; not bē'tan¹ [A form of concrete: from Fr. *béton*, mineral pitch].

Betonim: bet'o-nim¹; bēt'o-nīm² [Bible].

betray: bi-trē¹; be-trā²; but frequently heard, bə-trē¹. *Walker*, bi-trē¹.

betroth: bi-trōth¹; be-trōth², *Standard* (1893), *I. & M.*; *C. & Standard* (1913) bi-trēth¹; *E. & St.*, be-trēth¹; *Walker*, bi-trēth¹; *Wr.* be-trēth¹. So also, **betrothal** and **betrothment**. In *W.* (1890), the *o* of the ultima of *betroth* is pronounced as *o* in "not," but in *W.* (1909), it is pronounced as *o* in "soft." This difference is explained as a medial sound between *o* in "orb" and *o* in "odd."

betrothed: bi-trōthd¹, *M.*, or -trēthd¹; be-trōthd² or -trōthd²; *Standard* (1913), bi-trēthd¹; *W.* (1893), bi-trēthd¹; *W.* (1909) gives the *o* in the ultima the sound of *o* in "soft." See note under **BIETROTH**.

[Thus] ended the trials and sorrows of the *Betrothed*.

Scott The Betrothed ch. xxxi, p. 115 [H. M. & Co.]

between: bi-twīn¹; be-twēn²; but frequently heard bə-twīn¹.

betwixt: bi-twīkst¹; be-twīkst²; but frequently heard bə-twīkst¹.

Beulah: biū'lā¹; bū'lā² [A Bible name for Israel; also feminine personal name].

Beulé: bū'lē¹; bū'lē² [Fr. archeologist].

beurré (Fr.): bū'rē¹; bū'rē² [A butter-pear].

Beust (von): beist¹; böist² [Saxon & Austrian statesman].

Beuthen: bei-ten¹; böi'tēn²; not bū'thēn¹ [Prus. town].

Bevan: bev'an¹; bēv'an²; not bi-van¹ [An English family name].

bevel: bev'el¹; bēv'ēl²; but frequently heard bev'l¹. *Walker*, bev'il¹, who, in Note 98, remarks, "this vowel [e] is apt to slide into the short i."

Beveland: bev'land¹ or bēv'lant¹; bēv'e-land² or be've-lānt²; not bīv'-land² [Islands of the Netherlands].

beverage: bev'ar-ij¹; bēv'er-āg²; not bev'rij¹.

Beveridge: bev'a-rij¹; bēv'e-rīg²; not bev'ar-ij¹ [Am. statesman].

Bevern: bē'vern¹; bē'vern²; not bē'vern¹ [Prus. general].

Bevis: bi'vis¹; bē'vis²; not bev'is¹ [A hero in Eng. romance].

bevue: bi-viū¹; be-vū²; not bi'viū¹; nor bev'u¹ [An inadvertence; by-view].

Bewick: biū'ik¹; bū'ik² [Eng. engraver or painter].

Bex: bē¹; bē²; not beks¹ [Swiss village].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Bexar: bār¹; bār². Altho the dictionaries record bē-ār¹; bē-ār², and bē-hār¹; bē-hār², the pronunciation first recorded is that of the inhabitants [A county in Texas].

beyond: bi-yōnd¹; be-yōnd². Walker (s. v.) says: "There is a pronunciation of this word so obviously wrong as scarcely to deserve notice; and that is sounding the *o* like *a*, as if the word were written *beyand*. Absurd and corrupt as this pronunciation is, too many of the people of London, and those not entirely uneducated, are guilty of it."—*A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

Notwithstanding Walker's comment his contemporary Pegge makes no reference whatever to this peculiar pronunciation in his "Anecdotes. . . . Chiefly Regarding the Local Dialect of London," published in 1803; but the form is one which the writer heard, in southern Worcestershire, as recently as 1885. A variant *be-yant*¹ is in use in parts of Ireland, and *be-yont*¹ may be met in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Beyrout: bē-rūt¹; bē-ryt². Same as BEIRUT.

Beza: bī'zā¹; bē'zā² [Fr. theologian, Théodore de BÈZE].

Bezaanannim: bī'zā-an'a-nim¹; bē'zā-ān'a-nīm² [Bible (R. V.)].

Bezal: bī'zā-ai¹; bē'zā-i² [Bible].

Bezaleel: bi-zāl'i-el¹; be-zāl'e-ēl² [Bible].

Bezalel: bez'a-lel¹; bēz'a-lēl² [Bible (R. V.)].

bezant: bez'ant¹; bēz'ant², *Standard, C., M., & W.*, also noted by Smart (1840) and Reid (1844); *E. & St.*, be-zant¹—the pronunciation indicated by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Brande (1842), and Clarke (1855); *I.*, bez'ant¹; *W.*, be-zant¹; not bī'zant¹ [Turk. coin].

Bèze: bēz¹; bez² [Fr. theologian (1519-1605). Called in Eng. BEZA].

Bezek: bī'zek¹; bē'zēk² [Bible].

bezel: bez'el¹; bēz'ēl²—Johnson (1755) and Perry (1775) so stressed the word, the latter noting this pronunciation; but it is frequently heard bez'l¹ as indicated by Smart (1840); not bī'zel¹ as noted by Jameson (1827).

Bezeleel: bi-zī'li-el¹; be-zē'le-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Bezer: bī'zēr¹; bē'zer² [Bible].

Bezeth: bī'zēth¹; bē'zēth² [Apocrypha].

Béziers: bē'zyē¹; bē'zyē² [Fr. city where Albigenes were massacred in 1209].

bezil: bez'il¹; bēz'il² [Same as BEZEL: a spelling noted by Blount (1656), Bailey (1724), Perry (1775)].

bezique: bi-zīk¹; be-zīk²; not bez'ik¹ [A game with cards].

bezoar: bī'zōr¹; bē'zōr²; not bez'ōr¹ [A concretion found in the stomach of certain animals, as the goat, chamois, llama, etc.].

bezugo: bē-zū'go¹; be-zū'gō²; not bez'ū-gō¹ [The buffalo-fish].

Bhaga: bhā'ga¹; bhā'gā² [In Vedic myth, a son of Aditi (ad'i-tī¹; ād'i-tī²), a Vedic deity]. See ARYABHATTA.

Bhagalpur: bā'gal-pūr¹; bā'gal-pur² [A Bengali city on the Ganges].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, fäst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, pręy, fēr; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ōr, wón.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ʊ = sing; ʧin, this.

Bhagavad Gita: bhā'ga-vad gī'ta¹; bhā'gā-vād gī'tā² [A Sanskrit philosophical poem]. See ARYABHATTA.

Bhagavan: bhā'ga-van¹; bhā'gā-vān² [In Sanskrit, the Supreme Being]. See ASE.

Bhāgavata Purana: bhā'ga-vā'ta pu-rā'nā¹; bhā'gā-vā'tā pu-rā'nā² [Sanskrit sacred verse devoted to the glorification of Vishnu].

Bhandarkar: bhān'dar-kār¹; bhān'dār-kār² [Hindu Oriental scholar].

Bharata: bhār'a-ta¹; bhār'ā-tā² [One of several characters in Hindu myth]. See ASE.

Bhartrihari: bhār'tri-har'ī¹; bhār'trī-hār'ī² [Hindu writer of 1st cent. B. C.].

bi-: bai-¹; bī-² [Prefix].

Blanca: bi-an'kə¹; bi-ān'ea²; frequently, erroneously, bī'an-kə¹ [A feminine character in Shakespeare's "Othello" and "The Taming of the Shrew"].

Blard: bi'ār'¹; bī'ār'²; not bai'ard¹ [Fr. painter (1798-1882)].

Blarritz: bi'ā'rīts'¹; bī'ā'rīts'². As pronounced by the French three distinct syllables are heard and are recorded by *Standard, Century, Lippincott's Gazetteer, & W.* (1890) [Fr. watering-place].

Bias¹: bai'əs¹; bī'əs² [One of the seven Greek sages, 6th century B. C.].

Bias²: bī-ās'¹; bī-ās'² [A river in the Punjab, India].

bias: bai'əs¹; bī'əs² [Prejudice].

blasted: bai'əst¹; bī'ast². Spelled *byast* by Dryden ("Absalom and Achitophel", 1681) but pronounced as indicated above.

Blatas: bai'ə-tas¹; bī'ə-tās² [Apocrypha].

blaxial: bai-aks'ī-al¹; bī-āks'ī-al²; not bai-ak'shəl¹.

blb (v.): hib¹; bīb² [To drink; tippie]. The *i* in the first syllable of all the derivatives of this word, as *biba'clous*, *bibac'ty*, *biba'tion*, *bib'ativeness*, etc., is correctly pronounced short.

blbelot: bib'lo¹; bīb'lo²; not bai-blet¹ [Fr. object of art].

Biblicist: bib'li-sist¹; bīb'li-ġist².

bibliognost: bib'li-eg-nöst¹; bīb'li-ōg-nöst² [An adept in bibliography].

bibliographer: bib'li-eg'rə-fer¹; bīb'li-ōg'rə-fer²; not bib'li-o-graf'ər¹. See next.

bibliographic: bib'li-o-graf'ik¹; bīb'li-o-ġrāf'ie². See preceding and the following.

bibliography: bib'li-eg'rə-fi¹; bīb'li-ōg'rə-fy².

biblioklept: bib'li-o-klept¹; bīb'li-o-klēpt²; not bib'li-ō'klept¹ [A book-thief].

bibliophagic: bib'li-o-faj'ik¹; bīb'li-o-fāġ'ie² [Book-devouring].

bibliophagist: bib'li-əf'a-jist¹; bīb'li-ōf'a-ġist² [An omnivorous reader of books].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ġem; ɪŋk; ʧin, ʧis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

bibliophile: bib'li-o-fil¹; bîb'li-o-fil², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., & M.; I., W., & Wr.*, bib'li-o-fail¹. This word came into the language through the Fr. in 1824. It was first recorded in American dictionaries and mispronounced by Joseph Worcester in 1859. This error is to be found in Webster's International (1890) and has been repeated in the New International (1909). The editors of the *Standard* (1913) fell into the same mistake, which has recently been corrected. Fr. words ending in *-ile*, when Anglicized, are commonly pronounced -il¹; -il²; not -ail¹; -il². An exception to this rule is *automobile*. Who to-day would speak of an ô'to-mô'bail¹?

bibliothec: bib'li-o-thek¹; bîb'li-o-thêe², *Standard, C., & W.; E.*, bib'li-u-thâk¹; *M.*, bib'li-eth'ek¹ [A library or librarian].

bibliothecal: bib'li-o-thî'kal¹; bîb'li-o-thê'al², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.*, bib'li-o-thî'kal¹; *I.*, bib'li-o-thî'kal¹; *St.*, bib'li-eth'e-kal¹; *Wr.*, bib'li-eth'e-kal¹. Phylæ erroneously states *Wr.* prefers bib'li-eth'e-kal. *Wr.* gives the penult the obscure sound and not that of *e* in "eve." Sheridan (1780) indicated bib'li-o-thî'kal¹, but Walker noted bib'li-eth'i-kal¹.

bibliothèque [Fr.]: bî'bli'o'têk¹; bî'bli'ô'tek²; not -tek¹ [Library].

Biblist: bib'lizm¹ or bai'blizm¹; bîb'lysm² or bî'blism. *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.* prefer the first; *I. & M.* prefer the second. So, also, **Biblist**.

bicentenary: bai-sen'ta-næ-rî¹; bî-çên'te-na-ry².

bicentennial: bai'sen-ten'i-âl¹; bî'çên-tên'i-âl². Note the accentuation of this and of the preceding word.

Bicester: bis'ter¹; bîs'ter² [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER.

Bicêtre: bi'se'tr¹; bi'çe'tr² [Suburb of Paris, France].

Site of a castle built in 1285 by Jean de Pontoise, bishop of Winchester (Winchester), whence, by corruption, it took its name. *New Standard Dict.* p. 270, col. 3.

Bichat: bi'shâ¹; bî'qhâ²; not bai'chat¹ [Fr. anatomist (1771-1802)].

bichir: biçh'er¹ or bi-shîr¹; bîçh'er² or bi-çhîr² [A fish of the Nile].

Bichri: bik'rai¹; bîe'rî² [Bible].

Bickerstaff, { bik'er-staf¹; bîk'er-stáf² [Ir. author of light comedy
Bickerstaffe: } (1735-1812).

Bickersteth: bik'er-steth¹; bîk'er-stêth² [Eng. family name].

bicuspid: bai-kus'pid¹; bî-eûs'pid² [Double-pointed].

bicycle: bai'si-kl¹; bi'cy-el²; not bai-sai'kl¹, a pronunciation widely used in the United States thirty years ago.

bicycling: bai'si-klîng¹; bi'cy-elîng²; not bai-sai'klîng¹. See CYCLING.

Bidasoa: bi'da-sô'a¹; bî'dä-sô'ä² [A river between France & Spain; the scene of severe engagements between Soult and Wellington in 1813].

Biddulph: bid'ulf¹; bîd'ûlf²; frequently bid'alf¹ [Eng. town].

Bideford: bid'i-fard¹; bîd'e-ford² [Eng. seaport].

bidet: bi-det¹; bi-dêt², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E.*, bid-et¹; *M.*, bi'dê¹; *St.*, bid'et¹; *Wr.*, ba-det¹ [Fr., a small horse].

Bidkar: bid'kâr¹; bîd'kär² [Bible].

Bidpai: bid'pai¹; bîd'pî [Author of a collection of Sanskrit fables: the source of Lafontaine's "Fables"].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɪ = sing; ɦin, this.

biduous: bid'yū-ʊs¹; bɪd'yū-ʊs²; *not* bai-diū'ʊs [Lasting two days].

Biel: bɪl¹; bēl²; *not* bai'al¹ [Ger. scholastic of 15th cent.].

Biela (von): bɪ'lə¹; bē'la² [Ger. astronomer (1782-1856)].

Bielopol: bɪ-ē'lo-pəl¹; bɪ-ē'lo-pəl² [Rus. town].

Bilostok: bɪ-ē'lo-stək¹; bɪ-ē'lo-stək² [Rus. town].

biennial: bai-en'ɪ-əl¹; bɪ-en'ɪ-əl².

bienséance [Fr.]: byən'sē'āns¹; byən'sē'āns² [Propriety].

Blenville: byən'vil¹; byən'vil². In some Southern cities Anglicized
bai-en'vil¹ [Canadian captain of Fr. origin (1680-1765); founder of New Orleans].

Bierstadt: bɪr'stat¹; bēr'stāt² [Ger.-Am. painter (1830-1902)].

Bles-Bosch: bɪs'-'bōsk¹; bɪs'-'bōse² [A marsh in the Netherlands].

bifer: bai'fər¹; bɪ'fər² [A plant that bears twice a year]. See next word.

biferous: bɪ'fər-ʊs¹; bɪ'fər-ʊs².

We see that the antepenultimate accent on this word, as well as on Bigamy, and some others, has the power of shortening the vowel in the first syllable.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (s. v.)

bifid: bai'fid¹; bɪ'fid² [Two-cleft].

bifilar: bai-fai'lər¹; bɪ-fɪ'lər²; *not* bai-fil'ər [Two-threaded].

Bifrost: bɪ'fɹɔst¹; bɪ'fɹɔst² [In Norse myth, a bridge between ASGARD and
MIDGARD; the "trembling way"].

bifurcate (*v.* & *a.*): bai-fūr'kēt or bai'fūr-kēt¹; bɪ-fūr'ēāt or bɪ'fūr-ēāt².

biga [L.]: bai'gə¹; bɪ'gə²; *not* bɪ'gə¹ [A Roman two-horse chariot].

bigamy: big'a-mɪ¹; bɪg'a-my². See BIFEROUS.

bigarreau: big'a-rō¹; bɪg'a-rō²; *not* big'a-rū¹ [A variety of cherry].

Bigelow: big'i-lo¹; bɪg'e-lo² [American family name].

bigential: bai-jen'shəl¹; bɪ-ɡen'shəl².

Biggar: big'ər¹; bɪg'ər² [Ir. statesman].

Biggleswade: big'lz-wēd¹; bɪg'lz-wād² [Eng. town].

Bignon: bɪ'nyōn¹; bɪ'nyōn² [Fr. diplomat].

bigoted: big'ət-ɪd¹; bɪg'ot-ed²; *not* big-gut'ed¹ as Walker. See below.

Sir James Murray notes that in the 17th century the accent was put on the penult. This was due to the spelling, for altho Evelyn rendered it *bigoted* in his "Memoirs" (i. 192) in 1645, John Kersey entered the word as *bigotted* in his "Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum" (1708). Bailey adopted this spelling in his "Universal Etymological English Dictionary" (1724), but Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791) reverted to the original *bigoted*, and indicated the accent on the first syllable. Walker remarks:

This word is frequently pronounced as if accented on the last syllable but one, and is generally found written as if it ought to be so pronounced, the *t* being doubled, as is usual when a participle is formed from a verb that has its accent on the last syllable. . . . This mistake must certainly take its rise from supposing a verb which does not exist, namely, as *bigot*; but as this word is derived from a substantive, it ought to have the same accent; thus though the words *ballot* and *bullet* are verbs as well as nouns, yet as they have the accent

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

on the first syllable, the participial adjectives derived from them have only one *t*, and both are pronounced with the accent on the first syllable, as *balloted*, *billeted*. *Bigoted* therefore ought to have but one *t*, and to preserve the accent on the first syllable. *A Critical Pronouncing Dict.* (s. v.). [1791.]

Bigtha: big'thə¹; big'tha² [Bible].

Bigthan: big'than¹; big'thān² [Bible].

Bigthana: big-thē'nə or big'thə-nə¹; big-thā'na or big'tha-na² [Bible].

Bigvai: big'vi-ai¹; big'va-i² [Bible].

bijou [Fr.]: bi'zū¹; bi'zhu²; *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.*, bi'zū¹; *E. & M.*, bi'zu¹ [A jewel].—**bijouterie** [Fr.]: bi'zū'tə-rī¹ or bi'zū'trī¹; bi'zhu'te-rē² or bi'zhu'trē² [Jewels collectively].—**bijoux**: Plural of *BIJOU*; pronounced as the singular.

bijugate: bai-jū'gēt¹; bi-jū'gāt², *Standard & C.; E. & M.*, bai'jiū-gēt¹; *I.*, bai'jū-gēt¹; *St.*, bai'ju-gēt¹; *W.*, bai'ju-gēt¹; *Wr.*, bai'jiū-gēt¹ [Two-paired].—**bijugous:** bai-jū'gus¹; bi-jū'gūs², *Standard & C.; E. & M.*, bai'jiū-gus¹; *I.*, bai'jū-gus¹; *W.*, bai'ju-gus¹; *Wr.*, bai'jiū-gus¹.

Bikathaven: bik'əth-ē'ven¹; bik'ath-ā'ven² [Bible].

bikh: bik¹; hīk²; not bik¹ [Nepal aconite].

bilabial: bai-lē'bi-əl¹; bi-lā'bi-əl².

bilacinate: bai'lā-sin'i-ēt¹; bi'lā-cin'i-āt².

bilan: bi'lān¹; bi'lān² [Fr., a record of commercial standing].

bilander: bil'an-dər¹; bil'an-der²; *I.*, bil'an-dūr¹. *Standard, C., M., & W.* give bil'an-dər¹; bil'an-der² as an alternative [Dutch sailing vessel].

bilboquet [Fr.]: bil'bō'kē¹; bil'bō'kē²; not bil'bo-ke't¹ [A cup-and-ball]. See CROQUET.

Bildad: bil'dad¹; bil'dād² [Bible].—**Bileam:** bil'i-am or bai'li-am¹; bil'e-ām or bi'e-ām² [Bible].—**Bilgah:** bil'gā¹; bil'gā² [Bible].—**Bilgat:** bil'gā-ai¹; bil'gā-ai² [Bible].—**Bilha:** bil'hē¹; bil'hā² [Bible].—**Bilhah:** bil'hā¹; bil'hā² [Bible].—**Bilhan:** bil'han¹; bil'hān² [Bible].

billic: bil'ik¹; bil'ie². *W.* prefers bail'ik.

bilingual: bai-līn'gwāl¹; bi-līn'gwāl².

billous: bil'yus¹; bil'yūs²—two syllables, not three.

Billaud=Varenne: bi'yō=vā'ren¹; bi'yō=vā'rēn² [Terrorist of Fr. Revolution].

Billerica: bil'ri-kə¹; bil'ri-ea²; not bil'lər-i-kə¹ [Town in Mass.].

billet-doux [Fr.]: bil'ē-dū¹ or (Fr.) bil'yē'dū¹; bil'ē-du² or (Fr.) bil'yē-du², both for sing. & pl. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) were careful to indicate that the two *l's* should be pronounced—bil'h-dū¹. Smart (1840) indicated bil-yi-dū¹ [Fr., love-letter].

The . . . letter *z*, when a final consonant, is invariably heard, save in some imperfectly naturalized words. Of these *scint* and *billet-doux* may be taken as examples. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, p. 169 [11. '09].

billiards: bil'yardz¹; bil'yards².

billion: bil'yən¹; bil'yon².

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɛɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

billon: bil'ən¹; bil'on² [An alloy].

Billroth: bil'rɔt¹; bil'rɔt² [Ger. surgeon (1829-94)].

Bilshan: bil'shan¹; bil'shān² [Bible].

Bimana: bim'ə-nə¹ or bai-mē'nə¹; bɪn'a-na² or bī-mā'na² [An order of mammals including man alone].

Bimhal: bim'hal¹; bɪm'hāl² [Bible]

[Ponce de Leon].

Bimini: bi'mi-nī¹; bi'mi-nī²; not bim'i-nī¹ [Imaginary island sought by

bimodal: bai-mō'dəl¹; bi-mō'dal² [Having two modes].

bimodular: bai-med'ū-lər¹; bi-mōd'ū-lər².

binary: bai'nə-rī¹; bi'na-ry²; not bai-nā'rī¹, as sometimes heard in the South [Made up of two; as, a *binary* star (a pair of stars revolving around their own center of gravity)].

Binea: bin'ī-ə¹ or bai'nī-ə¹; bɪn'e-a² or bī'ne-a² [Bible].

Bingen: biŋ'en¹; bɪŋ'ɛn²; often erroneously biŋ'gen¹ [Hessian town].

Bingham: biŋ'am¹; bɪŋ'am²; not biŋ'ham¹ [Eng. antiquary (1668-1723)].

Binghamton: biŋ'am-tən¹; bɪŋ'am-ton²; not biŋ'ham-tən¹ [City in N. Y. State].

Binnui: bin'yu-ai¹ or bi-nū'ai¹; bɪn'yū-i² or bi-nū'i² [Bible].

binocle: bin'o-kl¹; bɪn'o-el²; *E.*, bin'ʊ-kl¹; *I.*, bai'ne-kl¹; *Wr.*, bin'ə-kl¹ [A binocular or field-glass].

binocular: bin-ək'yū-lər¹ or bai-nek'yū-lər¹; bɪn-ɔ'e'yū-lər² or bī-nō'e'yū-lər²; *I.*, bai-nek'yū-lər¹; *M.*, bi-nek'yū-lər¹; *Wr.*, bai-nek'yū-lər¹.

binodal: bai-nō'dəl¹; bi-nō'dal² [Having two nodes, as a stem].

binode: bai'nōd¹; bī'nōd².

binomial: bai-nō'mi-əl¹; bi-nō'mi-al².

Binue: bin'wī¹; bɪn'wē²; not bin'ū-i¹ [Afr. river].

biogen: bai'o-jen¹; bi'o-gēn².

biogeny: bai-əj'i-nī¹; bi-ɔg'e-ny² [The evolution of living things].

biographer: bai-eg'ra-fər¹; bi-ɔg'ra-fer² — **biographic:** bai'o-graf'ik¹; bi'o-gräf'ie² — **biography:** bai-eg'ra-fī¹; bi-ɔg'ra-fy².

biokinetics: bai'o-ki-net'iks¹; bi'o-ki-nēt'ies² [Organic change during development].

biology: bai-el'o-jī¹; bi-ɔl'o-gy² [The science of life].

biolysis: bai-el'i-sis¹; bi-ɔl'y-sis² [Dissolution of life].

biometry: bai-əm'i-trī¹; bi-ɔm'e-try².

Blondello: bi'en-del'o¹; bi'ɔn-dəl'o² [A servant in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*].

blonomics: bai'o-nēm'iks¹; bi'o-nōm'ies².

blonomy: bai-en'o-mī¹; bi-ɔn'o-my².

2: wɛlf, dɛ; bɔk, bɔt; ɪll, ɪle, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; oil, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fast*; get, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

biophagous: bai-*of*'a-gus¹; bi-*ōf*'a-*gūs*².

biophore: bai'o-för¹; bi'o-för².

bioplasm: bai'o-plazm¹; bi'o-plāsm².

bioscope: bai'o-skōp¹; bi'o-seōp². Note position of accent and see next.

bioscopy: bai-*es*'ko-pi¹; bi-*ös*'eo-py². See preceding.

Blot: bi'ō¹; bi'ō² [Either of two Fr. scholars (1774-1862)].

bioties: bai-et'iks¹; bi-*ōt*'ies² [The science of living organisms].

biparous: bip'a-rus¹; bip'a-rūs²; *not* bai-pār'us¹; *nor* bai-pē-rus¹ as indicated by Sheridan (1780). *M.*, bip'a-ras¹ [Producing two at once].

bipartient: bai-pār'ti-ent¹; bi-pār'ti-ēnt², *Standard, C., I., & W.* (1909); *E. & M.*, bai-pār'ti-ent¹; *W.* (1890) bai-pār'shent¹; *Wr.*, bai-pār'shent¹. See next entry.

bipartite: bai-pār'toit¹; bi-pār'tit², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.* (1909); *St. & W.* (1890), bip'ar-tait¹; *Wr.*, bip'ar-tait¹; *Walker*, bip'par-tait¹. See quotation.

Every Orthoëpist has the accent on the first syllable of this word, but Entleik [1764], who places it on the second; but a considerable difference is found in the quantity of the first and last *i*. Sheridan [1780] and Scott [1797] have them both long, Nares [1784] the last long, Perry [1777] both short, and Buchanan [1757] and W. Johnston [1764] as I have done it. The varieties of quantity on this word are the more surprising, as all these writers that give the sound of the vowels make the first *i* in *tripartite* short, and the last long; and this uniformity in the pronunciation of one word ought to have led them to the same pronunciation of the other, so perfectly similar. The shortening power of the antepenultimate accent is evident in both. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* (s. v.) [1806].

Of the modern dictionaries six follow Sheridan and Scott, while but two follow Walker.

bipedal: bai'ped-al¹; bi'pēd-al², *C. & E.*; *Standard, W.* (1890), & *Wr.*, bip'i-dal¹ or bai'pi-dal¹; bip'e-dal² or bi'pē-dal²; *I.*, bai-pi'dal¹; *M. & W.* (1909), bai'pi-dal¹; *St.*, bip'e-dal¹; *Walker*, bip'pi-dal¹. See PEDAL.

biplane: bai'plēn¹; bi'plān² [A two-planed aeroplane]. See MONOPLANE; TRIPLANE.

biplicate: bai'pli-kt¹; bi'pli-eat², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.*, bai-pi'kēt¹; *M. & St.*, bip'li-kēt¹; *I.*, bai'pli-kēt¹; *W.* (1890), bip'li-kt¹; *W.* (1909), bip'li-kēt¹. See TRIPPLICATE.

bi pyramid: bai-pir'a-mid¹; bi-pŷr'a-mīd². See next.

bi pyramidal: bai'pi-ram'i-dal¹; bi'py-rām'i-dal²; *not* bai-pir'a-mi-dal¹.

biquadrate: bai-kwed'rēt¹; bi-kwad'rāt². Perry (1775) indicated bik'-we-drēt¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) bai-kwe'drēt¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) bai-kwed'rēt¹.

biquaternion: bai'kwa-tŷr'n-an¹; bi'kwa-tēr'ni-on².

Bir: bir¹; bir²; *not* bir¹, *nor* bŷr¹ [Turk. town, near Aleppo].

birational: bai-rash'an-al¹; bi-rāsh'on-al² [Term in mathematics].

Birch-Pfeiffer: birh-pfai'fer¹; birh-pfi'fer² [Ger. actress and playwright].

biretta: bi-rēt'a¹; bi-rēt'a²; *not* bir-et'a¹.

Birinus: bi-rai'nus¹; bi-rī'nūs² [A Benedictine missionary in Eng. in 7th cent.].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɪ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

Birmingham: bŭr'mu-əm or -ham¹; bŭr'ming-am or -hām² [Geographic name].

biron: bai'ren¹; bŭr'ron² [A printers' dabber].

Biron¹: bi'rēn¹; bŭr'ron² [Fr. dukedom].

Biron²: bi'ran¹; bŭron² [In Shakespeare's *Love's Labor's Lost*, a madcap lord in love with Rosaline].

Birsha: bir'shə¹; bŭr'sha² [Bible].

Birstal: bŭr'stəl¹; bŭr'sta² [Eng. town].

Birzaith: bir-zē'ith¹; bŭr-zā'ith² [Bible (R. V.)].

Birzavith: bir-zē'vith¹; bŭr-zā'vith² [Bible].

Biscayan: bis-kē'an¹; bis-eā'an², *Standard & Wr.*; C., bis'ki-an¹; E., bis'kē-an¹; I., bis-kē'an¹; M. & W., bis'kē-an¹.

Bisceglia: bi-shē'lyā¹; bi-shē'lyā² [It. seaport]. Note that in Italian *sc* before *e* and *i* are equivalent to *sh*.

Bischhoff: bi'sh'ef¹; bi'sh'ōf² [Ger. family name]. **Bischoff.**

Biscop: bis'kəp¹; bis'ēop² [Eng. Benedictine of 7th cent.].

biscuit: bis'kut¹; bis'ēit². From the 16th to the 18th century the spelling *bisket* prevailed; the current *biscuit* is an affectation adopted from the Fr. without the pronunciation. As *drie* as the remainder *bisket*

After a voyage.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act II, sc. 7.

bisect: bai-sekt¹; bi-seet²; *not* bai'sekt¹ [Divide into two equal parts.]

bisexual: bai-sek'shu-al¹; bi-sēk'shū-al².

Bishamon: bi-shā'mon¹; bi-shā'mon² [Jap. god of war].

Bisharin: bi'sh'a-rin¹; bi'sh'a-rin² [One of a Nubian tribe].

Bishlam: bi'sh'lām¹; bi'sh'lam² [Bible].

bisk: bisk¹; bisk². See **BISQUE**.

bisnuate: bai-sin'yu-ēt¹; bi-sin'yu-āt².

bismal: biz'māl¹; bi's'mal² [A medicinal powder].

Bismarek: bis'märk¹; bi's'märk²; *not* biz'märk¹ [Ger. statesman].

bismite: biz'mait¹; bi's'mit² [A mineral].

bismuth: bis'muth¹; bi's'muth².

The pronunciation *biz'muth*; *biz'muth*², introduced by *Walker*, is preferred by C., E., *Standard*, W., & *Wr.*; but that preferred here is supported by Edward Phillips, who first included the word in his "New World of Words" in 1678, by Bailey (1724), by Johnson (1755), by Perry (1777), by John Ogilvie in the *Imperial Dict.* (1850), and by Sir James Murray's *New English Dict.* (1888). In several years' close association with chemists and wholesale druggists the writer has no recollection of having heard the *s* pronounced as *z*.

bismuthic: bis'muth-ik¹; bi's'muth-ie², I., M.; *Standard*, C., E., St., & W., biz'muth-ik¹; M., bis-miū'ɦik¹; *Wr.*, biz'meth-ik¹. See **BISMUTH**.

bisoc=plow: bai'sek=plau¹; bi'sōe=plow².

2: wɔlf, dɛ; bōk, bōt; ɦull, ɦule, ɦure, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɦo, ɦem; ɦn; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast, get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

bison: bai'sen¹; bi'son², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E.*, bai'sun¹; *I.*, bai'sen¹; *St.*, bai'zen¹; *W.* (1890), bai'sen¹—the *o* as *o* in odd; *W.* (1909), bai'sun¹—the *o* as *u* as in "circus." Abernethy warns us against biz'un¹, now seldom (if ever) heard, but indicated by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840). Craig (1849) and Ogilvie (1850) preferred bai'zun¹, Knowles (1835) and Reid (1844) bai'sen¹.

bisontine: bai'sen-tin¹; bi'son-tin²; *not* -tain¹; -tîn².

Bispham¹: bis'fam or -pəm¹; bis'fam or -pam² [Am. singer].

Bispham²: bisp'ham¹; bisp'hām² [Eng. family name].

bisque [Fr.]: bisk¹ or bîsk¹; bîsk² or bîsk².

bissextile: bi-seks'til¹; bi-sĕks'til²; *not* bis'seks-tail¹ as indicated by Kenrick (1773). From Perry (1775) to Smart (1840) care was taken by lexicographers to note the doubling of the *s* in this word.

bistoury: bis'tū-ri¹; bis'tu-ry²; *not* bistau-ri¹ [Surgeon's knife].

biter: bai'tēr¹; bi'ter².

Bithlah: bi-thai'ā or bi-th'i-ā¹; bi-thi'ā or bĭth'i-ā² [Bible].

Bithron: bi-th'rən¹; bĭth'ron² [Bible].

Bithynia: bi-thin'i-ā¹; bi-thŷn'i-ā² [Country in Asia Minor].

Bitlis: bit-lis¹; bĭt-lis² [Turk. vilayet & city].

bito: bi'to¹; bi'to² [A small thorny tree].

bitoc: bi'tek¹; bi'tōe² [A tree of the Philippine Isls.].

Biton: bai'ten¹; bi'tōn² [Gr. myth, son of Cydippe].

Bitsch: bĭch¹; bĭch²; *not* bitsh¹ [Ger. town].

bitullithic: bit'yu-lith'ik¹; bĭt'yu-lĭth'ie²; *not* bai'tiū-lith'ik¹ [Composed of bitumen & stone].

bitumen: bi-tiū'men¹; bi-tiū'mĕn², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* (1890); *M., W.* (1909), & *Wr.*, bi-tiū'men¹; *Walker*, bi-tiū'men¹; *not* bit'iū-men¹. Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) indicated the *t* as in "aisle"; Ash (1775) was the only lexicographer to put the stress on the first syllable. [Asphalt.]

biur [Heb.]: bi'ur¹; bi'ur² [A commentary].

biurate: bai-yū'rēt¹; bi-yu'rāt² [Salt of uric acid].

bivalence: bai-vē'lens¹; bi-vā'lēng². *C.*, bai'vē-lens¹; *W.*, bai'vē'lens¹. An alternative, biv'a-lens¹; biv'a-lēng², is sometimes heard.

bivalent: bai-vē'lent¹; bi-vā'lēnt². *C.*, bai'vē-lent¹; *M.*, biv'a-lent¹; *W.* (1890), biv'a-lent¹; *W.* (1909), bai'vē'lent¹.

bivalve: bai'valv¹; bi'vālv² [A shell-fish].

bivlal: biv'i-əl¹; biv'i-al² [Going two ways].

bivlous: biv'i-us¹; biv'i-ūs², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.*, bai'vi-us¹; *M.*, biv'i-as¹; *Wr.*, bai'vi-us¹—the pronunciation indicated by Jameson, Smart, and Reid. Knowles noted only two syllables: biv'yes¹ [Having or going two ways, as a forked road].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

bivouac: biv'u-ak¹; biv'v-æ², *Standard, C., I., & St.; E.*, biv'v-ak¹, also indicated by Jones (1798); *M., W., & Wr.*, biv'wak¹—preferred by Jameson (1827), but Smart (1840) recorded biv'v-ak¹ as his preference.

Wake, soldier, wake, thy war-horse waits
To bear thee to the battle back;
Thou slumberest at a foeman's gates,—
Thy dog would break thy biv'ou-ac.

THOMAS KIBBLE HERVEY *The Dead Trumpeter.*

Bizantine. Same as BYZANTINE.

bizarre: bi-zār'¹ or (*Fr.*) bi'zār'¹; bi-zār'² or (*Fr.*) bi'zār'².

Bizerta or French, **Bizerte:** bi-zer'ta¹ or (*Fr.*) bi'zārt'¹; bi-zēr'ta² or (*Fr.*) bi'zērt'² [*Fr.* port in Tunis].

Bizet: bi'zē'¹; bi'zē'² [*Fr.* composer].

Bizjothjah: biz-yeth'jā or biz-jeth'jā¹; biz-yōth'yā or biz-jōth'jā² [Bible].

Björnson: byörn'sən¹; byörn'son² [Norw. poet].

blackguard: blag'ard¹; bläg'ard²—the *ck* is silent [A low, coarse fellow].

Blackstone: blak'stōn¹; bläk'stōn² [A family and geographic name].

blae: blē¹ or blī¹; blā² or blē². *M.* also records blīə [Scot., bluish-gray or blackish-blue].

Blaenavon: blen-av'en¹; blēn-äv'on² [Eng. mining town].

Blaenhonddan: blain-hen'dan¹; blīn-hōn'dän² [Welsh town].

Blaeu: blā-ū'¹; blā-ū'² [Dutch cartographers].

blague [*Fr.*]: bläg¹; bläg²; *not* blag¹ [Pretentious falsehood].

blählaut: hlē'laut¹; hlā'lout² [In phonetics, a prolonged sound preceding explosion as before *ml*].

blain: blēn¹; blān² [Blister].

Blaise (St.): blēz¹; bläg² [Same as BLASIUS].

blanc [*Fr.*]: blangk¹ or blān¹; blāne² or blān² [1. Ancient Eng. or *Fr.* coin. 2. A white facepaint. 3. A rich gravy. 4. A piece of white pottery].

Blanc: blān¹; blān²; *not* blangk¹ [*Fr.* geographic & family name].

blanch: blānch¹; blānch²; *E.*, blānch¹; *I., St., & Walker*, blānsh¹; *M.*, blānsh¹. In American usage, as reflected by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, the digraph *ch* is pronounced as in "church." English & Scottish usage, as recorded by *I., St., M., & Walker*, gives it the sound of *sh*, as in "ship."

Blanch: blānch¹; blānch² [Feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sp., **Blanca:** blāy'kai¹; blāy'ei²; *Fr.*, **Blanche:** blānsh¹; blānch²; *It.*, **Bianca:** bi-ān'ka¹; bi-ān'ei²; *L.*, **Blancha:** blān'cha¹; blān'cha²; *Sw.*, **Blanka:** blān'ka¹; blān'ka².

blanc-mange: blā-mānž'¹; blā-mānzh'². *Standard* (1893), blā-mānž'¹; *New Standard* (1913), blā-mānž'¹; *C.*, blā-mēnž'¹; *E.*, blā-mēnž'¹; *I.*, blā-mēnž'¹; *M.*, blā-mānž'¹; *St.*, blā-mēnž'¹; *W.* (1890), blā-mānž'¹; *W.* (1909), blā-mānž'¹; *Wr.*, blā-mēnž'¹. The pronunciation recorded by *Stormonth* approximates more closely to the French pronunciation than any other of the various pronunciations recorded. Ash (1775) indicated blōn-mēnž'¹.

Blanco y Arenas: blān'ko i a-rē-nās'¹; blān'eo y ā-rē-nās'² [Sp. general].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnʃ; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

blanquette [Fr.]: blān'ket¹; blān'kēt² [1. A dish of white meat served with a white sauce. 2. A variety of pear. 3. Soda-ash].

Blanqui: blān'ki¹; blān'ki² [Fr. family name of an economist and of a communist]. [Indian waters].

blanquillo [Sp.]: blān-kil'yō¹; blān-kil'yō² [A fish of Floridian & West-]

blasé [Fr.]: blā'zē¹; blā'gē²—the *a* as in "arm," not as in "ask" [Sated with pleasure]. He sighed; then bared his temples, dashed with gray, Then mocked, as one outworn and well blasé.

JOAQUIN MILLER *Como st.* 2.

Blasius¹: blā'zi-us¹; blā'si-us² [Ger. zoologist].

Blasius²: blē'si-us¹; blē'si-ūs² [Christian martyr in 316].

blaspheme: blas-fim¹; blās-fēm²—**blasphemer**: blas-fim'ar¹; blās-fēm'er²: *a* as in "at," not as in "ask"—the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant; not blas-fi-mar¹.—**blasphemous**: blas-fi-mus¹; blās-fe-mūs²; not as Walker and Phye, blas-fi-mus¹; blās-fē-mūs², for the *e* of the penult is now unstressed, but Spenser (1552-99), Sidney (1554-86), and Milton (1608-74) accented it in harmony with the usage of the educated men of their times.

And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound
To worship thee accurst, now more accurst
For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,
And more blasphemous! which expect to rue.

MILTON *Paradise Regained* bk. iv, l. 177.

Walker pointed out that "placing the accent on the first syllable of *blas'phemous* is by much the most polite."

blasphemy: blas-fi-mi¹; blās-fe-my²; not blas-fi-mi¹; blās-fē-my², as Phye; nor blas-fi-mi¹; blās-fē-my², as Walker.

blast: blast¹; blāst², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.*, blāst¹; *I. & St.*, blast¹. So also **blaster**, **blasty**. See **ask**.

blastide: blas'tid¹ or -taid¹; blās'tid² or -tid² [Term in biology].

blastula: blas'tiu-lā¹; blās'tū-lā². *New Standard, C., & W.* record blas'-chu-lā¹ as alternative.

Blastus: blas'tus¹; blās'tūs² [Bible].

blatant: blē'tant¹; blā'tant²; not blat'ant¹.

blather: blath'er¹; blāth'er²; not blē'thar¹.

blaufish: blē'fish¹; blā'fish²; not blau'fish¹.

blauvelt: blē'velt¹; blā'velt²; not blau'velt¹ [Am. operatic singer].

Blavatsky (Helena Petrovna): blā-vat'ski¹; bla-vāt'sky², *Standard; C. & W.*, blā-vāt'ski¹; blā-vāt'sky² [Rus. theosophist].

bleat: blit¹; blēt²; not blēt¹, a pronunciation that has survived the orthography *blate*. [els¹].

Blefuscu: bh-fus'kiū¹; ble-fūs'eū² [An island in Swift's "Gulliver's Trav-"]

Blekinge: blē'kun-ā¹; blē'king-e² [Sw. province].

Blenheim¹: blen'haim¹; blēn'hīm² [Bavarian village].

Blenheim²: blen'im¹; blēn'im² [1. Town in Canada and in New Zealand. 2. A breed of spaniel].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

blessed (a): bles'ed or blest¹; blēs'ed or blēst². *E., I., & St.*, bles'sed¹.

O holy, *bles'sed* and glorious Trinity.

Book of Common Prayer, Litany.

Bless'ed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. *Matthew* v, 9

Dian's bud or Cupid's flower

Hath such force and *bles'sed* power.

SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer Night's Dream* act iv, sc. 1.

blessed (pp): blest¹; blēst². In Biblical and ritualistic reading and in verse, sometimes pronounced bles'ed¹; blēs'ed².

Blessington: bles'ɪŋ-tən¹; blēs'ɪŋ-ton²—pronounce the *g* [Marguerite Power, an Irish countess; patron of literature].

Bliffl: blai'fil¹; blif'fil²; *not* blif'il¹ [A character in Fielding's "Tom Jones"].

Bligh: blai¹; bli² [Eng. admiral].

blind (v., a., & n.): blaind¹; blīnd². Compare BLIND.

Blind (Karl): blint¹; blīnt² [Ger. political writer]. See the preceding.

blithe: blaith¹; blith¹. *C. & Standard* allow blaith¹ as alternative, but prefer the first pronunciation recorded here, which was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Pery (1777) to Smart (1840).

[Colo.]

Blodget Peak: bled'jet pik¹; blöd'gēt pēk²; *not* blej'et¹ [Mountain in

Bloemfontein: blūm'fən-tēn¹; blōōm'fōn-tēn²; *not* as too frequently heard, blūm'fēn-tēn¹ [Capital of Orange Free State, Union of South Africa].

Blois: blwā¹; blwā² [Fr. city].

Blomefield: blūm'fild¹ or blōm'fild¹; blūm'fēld² or blōm'fēld²; *not* blum'-fild¹ [Eng. churchman (1705-52); discoverer of the *Paston Letters*]. See BLOMFELD.

Blomfield: blūm'fild¹ or blum'fild¹; blūm'fēld² or blōm'fēld²; *not* blēm'-fild¹ [Eng. divine (1786-1857)]. See BLOOMFIELD.

Blommaert: blēm'art¹; blōm'ärt² [Flemish philologist].

blond: blēnd¹; blōnd²—the *d* is sounded. See the next.

Blond: blēn¹; blōn² [Ger. reputed inventor of color-printing (1670-1741)].

Blondel de Nesle: blēn'del' də nēl¹; blōn'dēl' de nēl² [Fr. trouvère; minstrel of Richard I. of England].

Blondin: blēn'din¹ or (Fr.) blēn'dān¹; blōn'din² or (Fr.) blōn'dān² [Jean François Gravelet, a Fr. acrobat].

Bloomfield: blūm'fild¹; blōōm'fēld² [Eng. poet].

Blouët: blū'e¹; blū'e² [Fr. author].

Bloundelle-Burton: blund'al-būrt'an¹; blünd'al-būrt'on² [Eng. novelist].

Blount: blunt¹; blünt² [1. Eng. statesman (1563-1605). 2. A county in Ala. or Tenn.].

blouse: blauz¹ or blūz¹; blous² or (Fr.) blūs². *W.* also sanctions blaus¹; blous², which Abernethy condemns (*Correct Pronunciation* p. 19 [MERRILL '12]), and Phye gives as permissible, but it is a mere localism.

Blucher (von): blū'char¹, blū'kar¹, or (Ger.) blū'här¹; blū'cher², blū'eer², or (Ger.) blū'ker² [Prus. field-marshal, born at Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1742, died in Silesia in 1819].

2: wolf, do; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; go, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; rule; but, bŭrn;

blue: blū¹; blų²; *not* as *Walker & Wr.*, bliū¹. Seven out of eight of the modern dictionaries register the diphthong *ue* pronounced like long open *u*, as in "rule," *not* like what is popularly termed "long *u*," as in "tube," the sound of which is described in Eng. as *y+oo*; *music* = *myoozic* (see *MUSIC*). While *W.* (1890) preferred bliū¹; blų², giving the diphthong *ue* the sound of *u* in "unite," "music," "tube," etc., as did all the earlier lexicographers from *Perry* (1777) to *Knowles* (1835), *W.* (1909) prefers bliū¹; bliō². [Nov. 9, 1848].

Blum: blŭm¹; blųm²; *not* blum *nor* blum¹ [Ger. orator; shot as insurgent

Blumenau: blŭ'mə-nau¹; blų'me-nou² [A colony of more than 30,000 Germans in Santa Catharina state, Brazil; also, its capital].

Blumenbach: blŭ'men-baŋ¹; blų'měn-bān² [Ger. ethnologist].

Blumenthal¹ (von): blŭ'men-tal¹; blų'měn-tāl² [Prus. field-marshal].

Blumenthal²: blŭ'men-ŋal¹; blų'men-thāl² [Family name].

Blyth: bli¹ or bliā¹; bli² or bli² [A British family name]. See AN-STRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [See BLYTH.

Blythe: bli¹, bliā¹, or bliā¹; bli², bli², or bli² [Family name].

boa: bō'a¹; bō'a²; *not* bō'a¹; *nor* bō'ē¹.

Boabdil: bō'ab-dil¹; bō'āb-dil² [Sultan of Granada, d. 1536]. Compare BOBADIL.

Boadicea: bō'a-dī-sī'a¹; bō'a-di-ŋē'a²; *not* bō'a-dis-ī'a¹ [Brit. queen, who fought against the Romans, d. A. D. 62].

Boanerges: bō'a-nēr'jiz¹; bō'a-nēr'gēs² [Bible].

boatswain: bō'sn or bōt'swēn¹; bō'sn or bōt'swān². The nautical has practically displaced the longer form, which may be found noted as preferred in *Kersey* (1708) and *Bailey* (1724). *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), *Knowles* (1835), and *Reid* (1844) indicated the nautical pronunciation; *Enfield* (1807) preferred bōt'sn¹; *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), and *Smart* (1840) noted bōt'swēn¹. See VICTUAL and its derivatives.

Oh, I am a cook and a captain bold
And the mate of the "Nancy" brig,
And a ho'sun tight and a midship mite
And the crew of the captain's gig.

W. S. GILBERT *The Yarn of the "Nancy Bell."*

Boaz: bō'az¹; bō'āz² [Bible].

Bobadil: beb'a-dil¹; bōb'a-dil² [A swaggering fellow in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humor*].

Bobadilla: bō'va-dil'ya¹; bō'vā-dil'yū²; *not* bō'ba-thil'ya¹. In Sp. *b* between vowels becomes a bilabial *v*, and *d* equals Eng. *d*, except when final, and then it approximates to *th* [Sp. viceroy who arrested Columbus].

bobbinet: beb'i-net¹; bōb'i-nēt², *Standard & W.*; *C. & I.*, beb-in-et¹; *E.*, beb'lin-et¹; *M.*, beb'i-net¹; *St.*, bōb'bi-net¹; *Wr.*, bōb'bi-net¹ [A machine imitation of pillow-lace]. [revolution of 1821].

Bobolina: bō'bo-lī'na¹; bō'bo-lī'nā²; *not* beb'a-lī'nā¹ [Gr. heroine of the

Bobrka: bō'br-ka¹; bō'br-kā² [Galician town].

Boccaccio: bok-kā'ŋho¹; boe-ēā'ŋho²; *not* bo-kā'ŋhī-o¹ [It. novelist].

Boccace [Fr.]: bō'kās¹, bō'ēā² [Boccaccio; also, old Eng. name].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

Boccas: bek'as¹; bō'e'as² [Apocrypha].

Bocciau: bek'si-ē'ū¹; bō'e'ci-ā'ū² [Douai Bible].

Bochart: bō'shūr¹; bō'chār² [Fr. scholar; theologian (1599-1667)].

Boche [Fr.]: bōsh¹; bōch²; *not* besh¹ [A German soldier].

Bocheru: bō'ki-rū or bek'ī-rū¹; bō'ee-ry or bō'e'-ry² [Bible].

Bochim: bō'kim¹; bō'eim² [Bible].

Böckh: bōk¹; būk² [Ger. philologist (1785-1867)].

Bode: bō'da¹; bō'de² [Ger. astronomer (1747-1825)].

bodega: bo-dē'ga¹; bo-dē'gā²—e as in "prey," *not* as in "eel." [Sp., wine-^[shop]]

Bodhbh Dearg: bōv di-ārg¹; bōv de-ārg² [In Celtic myth, a king of the Tuatha De Danaan].

Bodleian: bed-lī'an¹; bōd-lē'an², *Standard, C., M., & W.; I.*, bed'li-an¹; *St.*, bod'li-an¹; *Wr.*, bed'li-an¹ [Library founded at Oxford University, England, by Sir Thomas Bodley (1544-1613) in 1602].

Bœotia: bi-ō'shī-a¹; bō-ō'shi-a² [Ancient republic north of Attica].—**Bœotian:** bi-ō'shēn¹; bē-ō'shan².

Boer: būr¹; bōōr²; *not*, as commonly heard, bō'er¹; *nor* bōr¹.

Boerhaave: bōr'hav¹ or (*Dutch*) būr'ha-vā¹; bōr'hāv² or (*Dutch*) bōōr'hā-ve² [Dutch physician and botanist (1668-1738)].

Boethius: bo-ī'thi-ūs¹; bo-ē'thi-ūs² [Rom. statesman and philosopher].

Bœuf Bayou: bōf bai'ū¹; būf b'y'ū² [A bayou in Ark. & La.].

Boghaz-köi: bo-gāz'kū'ī¹; bo-gāz'kū'ī² [A village in Angora, Asia Minor].

Bogota: bō'go-tā¹; bō'gō-tā² [Capital of Colombia, S. Am.].

Bohan: bō'han¹; bō'hām² [Bible].

bohea: bo-hī¹; bo-hē² [Black tea].

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*,

To muse, and spill her solitary tea,

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the spoon,

Count the slow clock, and dine exact at noon.

POPE *To Miss Blount* l. 15.

Bohème (La): la bō'am¹; lā bō'ēm² [An opera by Puccini].

Bohn: bōn¹; bōn² [Eng. publisher, founder of Bohn's Libraries of classic writers (1796-1884)].

Bolardo: bo-yār'do¹; bo-yār'do² [It. poet (15th cent.)].

[1834].

Boieldieu: bōwāl'dyū¹; bōwāl'dyū²; *not* bo'yel'dyū¹ [Fr. composer (d.

boil: beil¹; böil². In the last quarter of the 18th century the sound of the diphthong *oi* was corrupted to *ai*, as in "aisle," and *boil*, *join*, *toil*, etc., became *baill*, *bail*, *join*, *jin*, *tail*, *tail*. Lounsbury says "there was a time when . . . the sound denoted by the spelling with *i* indicated the usage of the educated" (*Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. ii, p. 98). This may, perhaps, be attributed in part to Kenrick, who deplored the loss of the correct sound of the diphthong *oi*, for in 1773 he wrote "such [words] are *boil*, *join*, and many others, which it would appear affected to pronounce otherwise than *bile* and *jine*." For the sound of *oi* Walker claimed a

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

combination "of a in *water*, and the first e in *metre*"—a double sound which is "very distinguishable in *boil*, *toil*, etc." Nares (1784) points out that Dr. John Wallis noted the pronunciation *boiile* in his day (1616-1703), and adds "but it is, in my opinion, highly improper."

Good nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive divine.

POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. II, l. 525.

Boileau: bwā'lō¹; bwā'lō² [Fr. poet (1636-1711)].

Boisragon: ber'ä-gän¹; bör'a-gön² [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER;
BEAUCHAMP. [of Idaho].

Boise City: bei'zı¹ or (Fr.) bwā'zē¹; böi'se² or (Fr.) bwā'se² [The capital

Bois-le-Duc: bwā'lē-dük¹; bwā'lē-düe² [A city of the Netherlands].

boisterous: beis'ter-us¹; böis'ter-üs²—three distinct syllables, *not* beis'-
trus¹.

Boisserée: bwäs'se-rē¹; bwäs'se-re² [Prus. architect (1783-1854)].

Boissier: bwā'syē¹; bwā'syē² [Fr. scholar (1823-1908)].

Bolto: bō'i-tō¹; bō'i-tō² [It. poet (1842-)].

Bojano: bo-yā'no¹; bo-yā'no²; *not* bo-jē'no¹ [It. city].

Bokhara: bo-kā'rā¹; bo-kā'ra² [State and town in Turkestan].

bolero: bo-lē'ro¹; bo-lē'ro² [Sp. dance].

Boleyn (Anne): bul'in¹ or bo-lin¹; bol'yn² or bo-l'yn² [Eng. queen; wife
of Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth].

bolide: bō'lid¹; bō'lid², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M.*, bel'aid¹; *I.*, bō'laid¹;
St., be-laid¹ [A shooting star].

Bolingbroke: bel'in-bruk¹ (Eng.) or bel'in-bruk¹; bōl'in-brök² (Eng.) or
bōl'ing-brök² [1. Eng. village in Lincolnshire, site of castle where Henry IV. was
born. 2. Eng. viscount (1678-1751)].

Bolithe: bo-lai'tho¹; bo-l'i'tho² [Eng. family name and town].

Bolivar: bel'i-var¹ or (Sp.) bo-l'i'var¹; bōl'i-var² or (Sp.) bo-l'i-vär² [Ven-
ezuelan patriot (1783-1830) or (b-) coin].

Bollvia: bo-liv'i-a¹ or (Sp.) bo-l'i-vi-a¹; bo-liv'i-a² or (Sp.) bo-l'i-vi-ä² [*S.* =
Am. republic]. [Same as BOLIVAR.]

boliviana: bo-l'i-vi-ä'no¹ or bo-l'i-vy-ä'no¹; bo-l'i-vi-ä'no² or bo-l'i-vy-ä'no².

boll: bōl¹; bōl²; *not*, as frequently heard, bel¹ [The pod of the cotton-plant,
infested by the *boll-weevil*].

bollman: bō'man¹; bō'män² [A Scottish cotter].

Bologna: bo-lō'nyā¹; bo-lō'nyā²; *not* bo-lō'nı¹, an almost universal cor-
ruption applied to the Bologna sausage [It. province & city].

NOTE: As Italian *on* equals Eng. *ny*, or *ni* as in "union," it should never be separated
when indicated phonetically—lō'nyā¹, *not* lō'n'yā² as Phyle.

Bolognese: bō'lō-nyis¹; bō'lō-nyēs², *Standard & C.; I.*, bō-lō-nyiz¹; *W.*,
bō'lō-nyiz¹; *Wr.*, bō-len-yiz¹ [Pertaining to Bologna].

bolograph: bō'lō-graf¹; bō'lō-gráf [Temperature record]. See BOLOMETER.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; fɪd = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

bolometer: bo-lem'ɪ-tərɪ; bo-löm'e-ter² [An instrument for measuring temperature]. See **BOLOGRAPH**.

Bolshevik [Rus.]: bel'ʃhi-vi'ki¹ or bel'ʃhi-vi'ki¹; bōl'she-vi'ki² or bōl'shi-vi'ki² [Revolutionary party in Russia].

Bolsover: bau'zərɪ; bou'ʃer² [Eng. town & castle]. Altho the lexicons record bōl'so-verɪ; bōl'so-ver², the first pronunciation given here prevails in the locality. See **ANSTRUTHER**; **BEAUCHAMP**. [lands].

Bolsward: bōls'vūrtɪ; bōls'vārt²; not belz'ward¹ [A town in the Nether-]

Bolthorn: bōl'fhörnɪ; bōl'thörn²; not belt'hörn¹ [A giant in Norse myth].

bomb: bemɪ; bōm², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Standard* (1913), *Wr., & Walker*, bum¹. The foregoing presentation, excluding Walker, shows that the preference in England is for bem¹ and not bum¹, which *Webster* (1909) states, citing Walker (1732-1807) and Smart (1786-1872)—the most recent at least half a century old—"is still preferred by some, esp. in England."

bombard (v.): bem'bārdɪ; bōm'bārd², *Standard*, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Walker & Wr.*, bum'bārd¹. See the noun.

bombard (n.): bem'bārdɪ; bōm'bārd², *Standard* (1893), *C., I., M., St., & W.*; *E.*, bem'bārd¹; *Wr.*, bum'bārd¹. See the verb.

bombardier: bem'bār-dirɪ; bōm'bār-dēr².

bombast: bem'bastɪ; bōm'bāst², *Standard*, *C., M., & W.*; *E. & I.*, bem'-bastɪ; *St. & Wr.*, bum-bast¹. Ash (1775) and Walker (1791) indicated bum'bast¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) preferred bum-bast¹; Perry (1777), bum'bāst¹; Jones (1798), bum-bāst¹.

Bombast, the Cotton-plant growing in Asia; also a form of Cotton or Fustian; Also affected Language, Trumpery, or Paltry Stuff. *Kersey Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum* [1708].

Bombastes Furioso: bem-bas'tiz fū'rɪ-ō'so¹; bōm-bās'tēs fū'rɪ-ō'so²—u as in "feud," not as oo in "ooze" [The hero of a farce by W. B. Rhodes].

Bombay: bem-bēɪ; bōm-bā²; *Standard*, bem'bēɪ; bōm'bā² [Presidency, province, and spt. in Brit. India].

bombazine: bem'ba-zinɪ; bōm'ba-zin², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.*, bem-ba-zin¹; *E.*, bem'ba-zin¹; *I. & St.*, bem'ba-zin¹; *Wr.*, bum-ba-zin¹ [A twilled fabric].

bombycine: bem'bi-sinɪ; bōm'by-çin² [Silken; also, pert. to silkworms].

bombycinous: bem-bis'ɪ-nusɪ; bōm-byç'i-nūs² [Pale yellow].

Bompas: bum'pəsɪ; bōm'pas² [Eng. family name].

Bona Dea: bō'nə dī'əɪ; bō'na dē'a² [In Roman myth, the goddess of fertility & chastity]. [faith].

bona fide [Lat.]: bō'nə fai'dī; bō'na fī'dē²; not bō'nə fuid¹ [Lat., with good]

bonanza [Sp.]: bo-nan'zəɪ; bo-nān'zə²; *M.*, bo-nan'səɪ; *Sp.*, bō-nān'fha¹.

Bonaparte: bō'nə-pārtɪ; bō'na-pārt² [Name of Corsican family that became imperial family of France 1804-1815; 1851-1870]. [(1221-74)].

Bonaventura (Saint): bō'na-ven-tū'raɪ; bō'nā-vən-tū'rā² [It. cardinal]

bonbon: bon'benɪ; bōn'bōn²; *Standard* (1913), *C. & M.*; *Standard* (1893) & *W.*, bēn'bēn¹; *E.*, beñ'beñ¹; *I. & Wr.*, beñ'beñ¹; *St.*, beñ'beñ¹.

bonbonnière: bēn'beñ'nyārɪ; bōn'bōn'nyēr² [A dish for confections].

2: wɒlf, dɜ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Bonchamp (Marquis de): bōn"shūn¹; bōn"chān² [Charles Artus, Fr. officer in Am. Revolution].

Boness: Same as BORROWSTOUNNESS.

Bonfils: bōn"fis¹; bōn"fis² [Fr. family name].

bonfire: ben'fuir¹; bōn'fir².

NOTE.—Originally pronounced bōn'fair¹ from the fact that it was a large fire for burning the bones of a martyr (the word dating back to Henry VIII.). Sheridan so pronounced it; but W. Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) gave the *o* the sound it has in "not," while Walker (1791) gave it the sound it has in "ton," which he corrected in a later edition to *o* as in "not." Since 1600 the word, used to designate a large fire kindled to celebrate some event, has been traced to *boon*, a blessing, gift, etc.

Bon Gaultier: ben gāl'ti-ar¹; bōn gāl'ti-er²; *not* ben gō"tyē¹ [Pen-name of W. E. Aytoun & Theodore Martin, authors of the *Bon Gaultier Ballads*].

Bonheur (Rosa): ben"ūr¹; bōn"ūr²—the *h* is silent [Fr. painter (1822-1899)].

bonhomie, bonhomme: ben"o-mī¹; bōn"o-mē²—the *h* is silent [Fr., good-fellowship].

Bonhomme Richard: ben"ēm' rī"shār¹; bōn"ēm' rī"chār² [A vessel commanded by John Paul Jones when he defeated the "Scapis" in 1779].

Boniface: ben'ī-fēs¹; bōn'ī-fāç² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., D., Ger., & Sw. **Bonifacius:** bō'nī-fā'sī-ūs¹; bō'nī-fā'ci-ūs²; It. **Bonifacio:** bō'nī-fā'cho¹; bō'nī-fā'cho²; Lat. **Bonifacius:** bon'ī-fā'shūs¹; bōn'ī-fā'shūs²; **Bonifacio:** Pg. bō'nī-fā'sī-o¹; bō'nī-fā'ci-o²; Sp. bō'nī-fā'thī-o¹; bō'nī-fā'thī-o².

Boni Homines [Lat.]: bō'nai hem'ī-nīz¹; bō'nī hōm'ī-nēs² [Members of the monastic orders].

bonito: bo-nī'to¹; bo-nī'to²; *not* bo-nai'to¹ [Sp., agreeable; also, as a noun, a variety of fish].

bon marché [Fr.]: bōn mar"shō¹; bōn mār"chē² [Fr., department store].

bon mot [Fr.]: bōn mō¹; bōn mō² [Fr., a witticism]. In the pl. *bons mots* the pronunciation is the same, the *s* being silent, but by those who Anglicize the phrase it is frequently sounded.

Bonn: ben¹; bōn² [Prus. town].

Bonnat: bō'nā¹; bō'nā²—the *t* is silent [Fr. painter (1833-)].

bonnet [Eng.]: ben'et¹; bōn'ēt²; *not* ben'it¹.

bonnet [Fr.]: ben'nē¹; bōn'ng².

Bonnet: bō'nē¹; bō'nē² [Swiss philosopher (1720-1793)].

bonne bouche [Fr.]: ben būsh¹; bōn būç² [A tidbit].

Bonnivard (de): də ben'nī-vār¹; de bōn'nī-vār²—the *d* is silent [Fr. reformer (1496-1570)]. [1858].

Bonpland: bōn"plān¹; bōn"plān²—the *d* is silent [Fr. naturalist (1773-1858)].

Bonsignori: ben'sī-nyō'rī¹; bōn'sī-nyō'rī² [It. painter (1453-1519)].

Bon Silène [Fr.]: bōn sī'lēn¹; bōn sī'lēn²; *not* sai'lin¹, note the accented *è* [Tea-rose].

Bonsor: ben'sər¹; bōn'sor² [Eng. family name].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, gāl; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ō; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔːle; ɔː = out; ɔːll; ɪd = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

bon-ton [Fr.]: bən¹=tən¹; bôn²=tôn² [The fashionable world].

bon-vivant [Fr.]: bən¹=vī¹vān¹; bôn²=vī²vān² [An epicure].

Bonython: ben¹-thən¹; bôn²-y-thon² [Eng. family name].

bonze: ben¹; bôn². *W.* (1890), ben¹; *Wr.*, ben¹zə¹ [Buddhist monk].

book: buk¹; bōok². Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) indicated buk¹; while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) preferred buk¹.

book-learned: buk¹=lŭrn¹ed¹; bōok²=lĕrn²ed². Altho *Standard & W.* prefer buk¹=lŭrn¹d¹, *C., I., M., St., & Wr.* prefer the first pronunciation given here, which reflects educated rather than colloquial usage.

boot: bŭt¹; bōot².

Bootes: bo-ō¹tiz¹; bo-ō²tēs²; *not* bŭ¹tiz¹ [In Gr. myth, the son of Jupiter] [& Callisto].

booth: bŭth¹; bōōth². *C.* prefers bŭth¹, which *Standard & W.* give as alternative, but *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* prefer the first pronunciation given here.

Booth: bŭth¹; bōōth² [Eng. & Am. family name].

Booz: bō¹ez¹; bō²ōz² [Bible].

boquin: bō¹-kīn¹; bō²-kīn²; *not* bō¹kwin¹ [Sp., baize].

Bora: bō¹ra¹; bō²rā² [Family name of Ger. nun who married Luther].

borage: bur¹ij¹; bō²rāg², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.*, ber¹aj¹; *I.*, ber¹ej¹; *St.*, bō²rēj²; *Wr.*, bur¹aj¹—the preference of Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791). Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) indicated bō²raj².

Bor-ashan: ber¹=aśh¹an¹; bō²r=āśh²an² [Bible].

borate: bō¹rēt¹; bō²rāt²; *not* ber¹it¹.

borax: bō¹raks¹; bō²raks²; *not* bō²raks¹.

Borda: bō²r²dā²; bō²r²dā² [Fr. engineer in Am. Revolution].

Bordavan (stew): bō²r-dā²van¹; bō²r-dā²van²; *not* ber-dē¹van¹ [East-Ind. dish].

Bordeaux: bō²r²dō²; bō²r²dō² [Fr. city or wine from there].

bordereau [Fr.]: bō²r²dā-rō²; bō²r²dā-rō² [Memorandum or summary of contents of other documents].

Bordone: bō²r²-dō²nē¹; bō²r²-dō²ne² [It. painter of 16th cent.].

bore¹: bō¹; bō², *not* bō¹ [A tiresome person].

bore²: bō¹; bō²; *not* bō¹ [A hole, as the interior diameter of a firearm].

boread: bō²r²-ad¹; bō²-re-ād²; *not* bō²r²-i-ad¹.—**boreal**: bō²r²-al¹; bō²-re-al²; *not* bō²r²-al¹. [north wind].

Boreas: bō²r²-as¹; bō²-re-as²; *not* bō²-rī-as¹ [In Gr. myth, the god of the

Borghese: ber-gē¹zē¹; bō²-gē²se²; *not* bō²-jiz¹ [Famous It. family (16th to 18th centuries) who owned the Palace and Villa Borghese, and the Borghese Gladiator (4th cent. B. C.)].

Borgia: bō²r²-ja¹; bō²-gā² [Famous Sp. family that migrated to and flourished in Italy (14th to 16th centuries). See LUCREZIA BORGIA]. [1605].

Boris-Gudenof: bō²r²-is-gŭ²-dē²-nef¹; bō²-r²-is-gŭ²-dē²-nōf² [Rus. Czar (1593-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɒ, ɒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Borith: bō'mth¹; bō'rith² [Apocrypha].

Borlase: bër'läs¹; bôr'läs²; *not* bër'las¹ [Eng. antiquary of 18th cent.].

born: börn¹; börn² [Brought into being].

borne: börn¹; börn² [Past participle of BEAR, *v.*]. See O.

Börne: bür'nä¹; bür'ne² [Ger. satirist (1786-1837)]. [poser (1834-87)].

Borodin: ber'o-din¹; bör'o-din²; *not* bo-rō'din¹ [Rus. physician & com-poser].

Borodino: ber'o-dī'no¹; bör'o-dī'no² [Rus. village where Napoleon I. defeated the Russians, Sept. 7, 1812].

boron: bō'ren¹; bō'rōn²; *not* bër'en¹ [A non-metallic chemical element].

borough: bur'o¹; bōr'o², *Standard & W.; C., E., M., St., & W.,* bur'ō¹; *Walker, bur'ō¹.* When speaking of the thoroughfare known in the English metropolis as *The Borough*, the Londoner pronounces it bur'ō¹. Altho all the British authorities cited above give the ultima as long (ō), the writer has never heard it so spoken either alone or in combination.

Borriboolagha: ber'i-o-bū'lā-gā¹; bör'i-o-bōō'lā-gā² [In Dickens's "Bleak House," an imaginary Afr. missionary station].

Borromean: ber'o-mī'or -mē'an¹; bör'o-mē'or -mē'an² [Pertaining to Borromeo & his family]. See the next word. [16th cent.].

Borromeo (St. Charles): ber'ro-mē'o¹; bör'ro-mē'o² [It. cardinal of 16th cent.].

borrow: ber'o¹; bōr'o²; *not* bër'ō¹, a common corruption.

Borrowes: bur'ōz¹; bōr'ōz² [Eng. family name].

Borrowstownness: ber'o-stən-nes¹ or (locally) bō'nes¹; bör'o-stən-nes² or (locally) bō'nēs² [Sc. seaport 17 m. N. W. of Edinburgh]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHEAMP.

Borthwick: bōrth'wīk¹; bōrth'wīk² [Scottish family name]. [family name].

Bosanquet: bō'sən-kē¹ or bō'sən-ket¹; bō'sən-kē² or bō'sən-kēt² [Eng. family name].

Boscath: bes'kath¹; bōs'ēath² [Bible]. [admiral (1711-61)].

Boscawen¹: besk'ō-en¹ or bes'ka-wen¹; bōse'ō-ēn² or bōs'ea-wēn² [Eng. admiral (1711-61)].

Boscawen²: besk'wo-in¹; bōse'wo-in² [A village in N. H.].

Boscobel: bes'ko-bel¹; bōs'eo-bēl² [An English residence where King Charles II. sought refuge after being defeated at Worcester in 1651].

Bosnia: bez'ni-a¹; bōs'ni-a² [Austrian province].

bosom: buz'um¹; bōs'ōm², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., M., St., & W.; Standard* (1913), bu'zam¹ or bū'zam¹; *I. & Walker*, bū'zum¹; *Wr.,* bū'ēm¹. In 1833 bō'zum¹ and bū'zum¹ were pronounced gross vulgarisms by W. H. Savage, who declared that "it is not possible to convey graphically the sound of this word: it is neither *bozum* nor *boozum*. The sound of *o* in *woman* is the best approximation." Nearly half a century before this Walker insisted that the sound is that "supported by the Anglo-Saxon original *bosum*, in which language the *o* was generally sounded as *oo* in *mood*." This is the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844).

Bosor: bō'ser¹; bō'sör² [Bible].

Bosora: bes'ō-ra¹; bōs'ō-ra² [Apocrypha].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ʊ = sing; ɦɦin, this.

Bosphorus: bes'fo-rus¹; bös'fo-rüs² [Douai Bible]. Same as BOSPORUS.

Bosporus: bes'po-rus¹; bös'po-rüs²; *not* bes-pō-rus¹ [A strait in European Turkey].

Bosque: bos'kē¹; bos'kē² [A county and river in Texas].

Bosquet: bes'kē¹; bös'kē² [Fr. marshal (1810-61)].

boss¹: bēs¹; bös² [A proprietor, manager, or leader]. See the next word.

boss²: bes¹; bös² [A knob, knoll, or other rounded mass]. See preceding.

Bossier: bes-sīr¹ or bös'syār¹; bös-sēr² or bös'syêr² [A parish in Louisiana].

Bossuet: bo'sü'e¹ or bo'swē¹; bo'sü'e² or bo'swē² [Fr. divine & pulpit orator (1627-1704)].

Bossut: bo'sü¹; bo'sü²; *not* bes'sut¹ [Fr. mathematician (1730-1814)].

Boston¹: bes'tun¹; bös'tôn². Abernethy says "the o should be sounded as in *soft*," but does not specify which o, and *Phyfe* gives o as in "orange" in the first syllable. *W.* (1909) gives o of the first syllable as in "soft," but *W.* (1890) gives it as in "for." It is scarcely credible that the pronunciation has changed so markedly in so short a time [1. Eng. seaport. 2. The capital of the State of Mass.].

Boswell: bez'wel¹; bös'wël²—give the s the sound of z [Scot. biographer (1740-95)].

Bosworth: bez'warfh¹; bös'worth²—pronounce s as z [Eng. town & battle-field Aug. 22, 1485].

Botetourt: bet'tart¹; böt'e-turt² [A county of Va.].

Both: böt¹; böt²; *not* bōth¹ [Dutch painter of 17th cent.].

Botha: bō'ta¹; bō'tä²; *not* bō'tha¹ [Boer generals & statesmen].

Botta: bet'ta¹; böt'tä²; *not* bet'a¹ [It. family name].

Böttger: büt'gar¹; büt'ger [Ger. inventor of Dresden china (1682-1719)].

Botticelli: bet'ti-čel'li¹; böt'ti-čel'li² [It. painter (1447-1515)].

Boubekir Muezin: bau'bä-kir' miü-ez'in¹; bou'be-kir' mü-êz'in² [An imam in "The Arabian Nights"].

Bouchardon: bü'shär'den¹; bu'çhär'dön² [Fr. sculptor of 18th cent.].

Boucher¹: bau'char¹; bou'cher² [Eng. philologist (1738-1804)]. See next.

Boucher²: bü'shē¹; bu'çhē² [Fr. sculptor (1850-)]. See preceding.

Boucher de Crèvecœur de Perthes: bü'shē' də krēv'kūr' də pärt¹; bu'çhē' də ɛrēv'ɛür' də pērt² [Fr. archeologist (1788-1868)].

Boucherie: büsh'rī¹; buçh'rē² [Fr. chemist (1801-71)].

boucherism: bü'shar-izm¹; bu'çher-izm² [Impregnation of timber to prevent decay].

boucherize: bü'shar-aiz¹; bu'çher-iz²; *not* bau'char-aiz¹ [To impregnate timber to preserve it].

Bouches-du-Rhône: büsh'=dū-rōn¹; buçh'=dū-rōn² [Fr. dept.].

Boucicault: bü'si'kō¹; bu'çi'eō² [Ir. dramatist (1822-1890)].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōk, bōt; füll, ryle, cüre, büt, bürn; öil, böy; ɛo, ɛem; ɦɦk; ɦɦɦn, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn

Boudewijn [Dutch]: bau'də-wain¹; bou'de-win² [Baldwin].

boudoir: bŭ'dwār¹; bu'dwār² [A private sitting-room].

Bougainvillea: bŭ'gēn-vil'1-ə; bu'gān-vil'e-a²; more commonly bŭ-gēn'-vil-ya¹ [A flowering, climbing shrub of S.A.M. origin].

bouget: bŭ'jet¹ or bŭ-žē¹; bu'gēt² or bu-zhē². *M.*, bŭ'jit¹ [An ancient water-vessel].

bough: bau¹; bou².

Bouhey: bau'1; bou'y² [Eng. family name].

bought: bōt¹; bōt².

Boughton: bau'tən¹ or bō'tən¹; bou'ton² or bō'ton² [Eng. family name].

bougie: bŭ'ji¹ or bŭ'žī¹; bu'gi² or bu'zhē². *Standard, C., & E.* prefer the first; *I., M., St., W. & Wr.* prefer the second. [A surgical instrument.]

Bougie: bŭ'ji¹; bu'gē² [Algerian sp.].

Bouguer: bŭ'gē¹; bŭ'gē² [Fr. inventor of heliometer (1698-1758)].

Bouguereau: bŭ'gə-rō¹; bu'gē-rō²; not bŭg'rō¹ [Fr. painter (1825-1905)].

bouillabaisse [Fr.]: bŭ'yā'bēs¹; bu'yā'bās²; not bŭ'ya-bes¹.

This *Bouillabaisse* a noble dish is,

A sort of soup, or broth, or stew,

Or hotchpotch of all sorts of fishes,

That Greenwich never could outdo.

THACKERAY *Ballad of Bouillabaisse.*

bouilli [Fr.]: bŭ'yī¹; bu'yī². *Standard* (1893), *St., & Wr.* bŭl'yī¹; *C.* bŭl-lyī¹; *Standard* (1913), bŭ'yī¹; *E.* bŭ'yi¹; *I.* bŭl-yī¹; *M.* bu'yī¹; *W.* bŭ'yī¹ [Boiled meat, espec. that from which bouillon has been made].

bouillon [Fr.]: bŭ'yōn¹ or bŭl'yōn¹; bu'yōn² or bŭl'yōn². *M. & W.* prefer the former, while *Standard & St.* prefer the latter, and *C.* bŭl'yōn¹; *E.* bŭl-yōn¹. Abernethy prefers bŭ'lyon¹ [Clear soup].

Bouillon (Godefroi de): gōd'frwū' də bŭ'yōn¹; gōd'frwū' de bu'yōn² [A Duke of Lorraine; leader of First Crusade (1058-1100)].

Boulanger: bŭ'lan'žē¹; bu'lān'zhē² [Fr. general (1837-91)].—**Boulangerism**: bŭ-lan'jizm¹; bu-lān'gizm² [The principles practised by Gen. Boulanger].

boulangerite: bŭ-lan'jər-ait¹; bu-lān'ger-it². *C.* bŭ-lān'jər-ait¹; *E.* bŭ-lān'jər-ait¹; *I.* bŭ-lān'jūr-ait¹. *Standard* (1893), *M., & W.* prefer the first pronunciation given here, but *Standard* (1913) & *Wr.* prefer bŭ-lan'jər-ait¹.

boulder: bōl'dər¹; bōl'der²; not bŭl'dər¹.

Boulder: bōl'dər¹; bōl'der² [County and city in Colo.].

boule: bŭ'lī¹; bu'lē²; not bŭl¹; nor bŭ'lē¹ [Gr. legislative assembly].

boulevard: bŭ'lə-vārd¹ or (*Fr.*) bŭl'vār¹; bu'le-vārd² or (*Fr.*) bŭl'vār². *C.* bŭ'lə-vārd¹; *E.* bŭl'vārd¹; *I.* bŭl-vār¹; *M.* bŭl'ə-var¹; *St.* bŭl-vār¹; *W.* bŭ'lə-vārd¹; *Wr.* bŭ'lə-vārd¹. Here are eight different ways of pronouncing this word. If our leading lexicons can not agree, what safer guide can we offer the public than the original French, which has but two syllables and not three as given it in the United States, where the final *d* is always sounded?

boulevardier: bŭ'lə-var-dīr¹ or (*Fr.*) bŭl'vār'dyē¹; bu'le-var-dēr² or (*Fr.*) bŭl'vār'dyē² [A man about town].

2: árt, ápe, fáť, fáre, fást, whát, gál; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, this.

bouleversement [Fr.]: bŭl"vərs"mān¹; bŭl"vərs"mān²; C. bŭ-le-vŭrs-ment¹; M. bŭl-vərs-men¹; W. bŭl"ver"se-mān¹ [Turning topsy-turvy]. Dr. Murray shows that the word was introduced into Eng. literature by Sir Walter Scott in a letter published in his "Life and Letters" in 1814. The word is of such rare use that it is not yet fully Anglicized.

Boulger: bŏl"jər¹; bŏl"ger² [Eng. family name].

Boulogne: bu-lŏn¹ or (Fr.) bŭ"lŏnye¹; bu-lŏn¹ or (Fr.) bŭ"lŏnye² [Fr. seaport].

boundary: baund"ə-rɪ¹; bound"a-ry²—three syllables, not baun"dri¹.

bounden: baund"ən¹; bound"en², *Standard, E., M., & W.* baun"dən¹; I. baund"ən¹; St. baun'den¹; W. baun'dn¹. The earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1775) to Smart (1840), indicated the stress after the n. [Obliged; morally or legally bound.]

bounteous: baun"ti-us¹; boun"te-ŭs²—the e as in "valley," not as in "eel." This word has suffered for years. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) pronounced it as here indicated. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) pronounced it baun'tyus¹; Walker (1791) gave it as baun'chi-us¹, and Smart (1840) as baun'tyus¹.

bouquet: bŭ-kē¹; bŭ-kē², *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*; E. & St. bŭ-kē¹; I. bŭ-kē¹; not bŭ-kē¹.

bouquetin: bŭ"ka-tān¹; bŭ"ke-tān², *Standard, C., M., & W.* (1890); E. & W. bŭ"ka-tin¹; I. bŭk-tān¹; W. (1909) bŭk"tān¹. Pronounced correctly this word has three syllables; but not as Phyfe, bŭ'ket-in¹; bŭ'kēt-in².

Bourbon¹: bŭr'bən or (Fr.) bŭr"bŏn¹; bŭr'bon or (Fr.) bŭr"bŏn² [A former royal house of France].

Bourbon²: bŭr'bən¹ or bŏr'bun¹; bŭr'bon² or bŏr'bŏn² [County in Ky.].

Bourchier: bau'chər¹; bou'cher² [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

Bourdaloue: bŭr"dā"lŭ¹; bŭr"dā"lŭ² [Fr. Jesuit of 16th cent.].

bourdon: bŭr'dən¹; bŭr'don² [To drone].

Bourdon: bŭr"dŏn¹; bŭr"dŏn² [Fr. painter].

Bourgelat: bŭr'ʒlā¹; bŭrzh"lā² [Fr. military veterinary surgeon of 18th cent.].

bourgeois [Fr.]: bŭr"ʒwā¹; bŭr"zhwā² [The French middle class].

bourgeois: bər-jois¹; bŭr-ǵŏis² [A size of type].

Bourgeois: bər-jois¹; bŭr-ǵŏis² [Eng. painter (1756–1811)].

Bourgeois Gentilhomme [Fr.]: bŭr"ʒwā' ʒən"ti'yŏm¹; bŭr"zhwā' zhān"-ti'yŏm² [Title of a comedy by Molière].

bourgeoisie [Fr.]: bŭr"ʒwā'zɪ¹; bŭr"zhwā'ǵē² [Fr. middle class].

bourgeois: bŭr'jən¹; bŭr'gon²; not bŏr'jən¹ [To bud].

Bourget: bŭr'ʒē¹; bŭr'zhe² [1. Fr. novelist (1852–). 2. Village N. E. of Paris: scene of battles, Oct. 30 & Dec. 21, 1870].

Bourguignon [Fr.]: bŭr"ɡi"nyŏn¹; bŭr"ɡi"nyŏn² [A Burgundian].

Bourignon: bŭ"ri"nyŏn¹; bŭ"ri"nyŏn² [Fr. mystic of 17th cent.].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏŏk, bŏŏt; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, dŭt, bŭrn; ŏll, bŏy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪnk; ɦin, this

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Bourinot: bū"n-nō'¹; bu"ri-nō'² [Canadian historian (1837-1902)].

Bourke: burk¹; bûrk² [Ir. family name].

bourne: bôrn¹; bôrn², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* bûrn¹; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) indicated bûrn¹; Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850) noted bôrn¹. Walker (1806) said Garriek, Elphinstone, Nares, and Smith pronounced this word to rime with *mourn*. Henry Irving pronounced it *boorn* but Shakespeare spelled it *borne* (1623), hence in his time it was probably pronounced bôrn¹ [Limit; end].

The dread of something after death,

The undiscovered Country, from whose *Borne*

No Traveller returns.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* in first folio ed. (1623) act II, sc. 2, but in modern editions act III, sc. 1

For tho' from out our *bourne* of Time and Place

The flood may bear me far

I hope to see my Pilot face to face

When I have crossed the bar.

TENNYSON *Crossing the Bar* st. 4.

bourne: bôrn¹ or bûrn¹; bôrn² or bûrn² [A brook: used in place-names].

Bourne: bôrn¹ or bûrn¹; bôrn² or bûrn² [Eng. family name].

bourré [Fr.]: bū"rē'¹; bu"rē'² [Padded; stuffed].

bouree [Fr.]: bū"rē'¹; bu"rē'² [An old dance].

Bourrienne, de: bū"ri'en', dā'; bu"ri'ēn', de² [Fr. biographer of Napoleon I. (1769-1834)]. [1701].

Boursault: bū"sō'¹; bu"r'sō'²—the *l* & *t* are silent [Fr. dramatist (1636-1701)].

Bourse [Fr.]: būrs¹; bu"rs²; *not* būrs¹ [The Paris stock exchange].

bouse (*v.* & *n.*): būz¹; bu"z², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; C.* bauz¹ [Booze; drink; carouse]. This spelling was that first used, as shown by the "Early English Poems," written in 1300: the form in modern use, *booze*, was introduced by Walpole in his "Letters," issued in 1768. The pronunciation preferred by *C.* is undoubtedly that first given to the word, which Robert Browning used to rime with *carouse* and *drowse*. See "Picchiarotto," epilog. [with block & tackle: nautical].

bouse (*v.*): baus¹; bous², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & W.* būz¹ [To raise

Boustrapa: bū"strā"pā'¹; bu"strā"pā'² [Telescope word made from *Boulogne*, *Strassburg*, and *Paris*: applied derisively to Napoleon III. when, as Louis Napoleon, he attempted to secure the throne in the cities named in 1840, 1836, & 1848].

boustrophedon: bau"stro-fi'den¹; bou"stro-fē'dōn², *Standard, E., I., & M.; C.* bū-stro-fi'den¹; *W.* bū"stro-fi'den¹ [Alternate: from the early Greek method of writing]. [composition].

boutade [Fr.]: bū"tād'¹; bu"tād'² [An old dance or fantastic musical

Bouterwek: bū"tar-vek¹; bu"ter-vek² [Ger. philosopher & poet (1765-1828)].

boutgate: baut"gēt'¹; bout"gāt'² [A mine-passage].

boutique [Fr.]: bū"tik'¹; bu"tik'² [A shop or booth].

boutonnère: bū"ten"nyār'¹; bu"tōn"nyēr'² [A buttonhole-bouquet].

Bouvier: bū-vîr' or (*Fr.*) bū"vyē'¹; bu-vēr' or (*Fr.*) bū"vyē'² [A family name].

Bouvines: bū"vin'¹; bu"vin'² [Fr. town].

2: art, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whât, âll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ō; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

bovine: bō'vain¹; bō'vin², *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard & C.*, bō'-vin¹. A third pronunciation bō'vin¹; bō'vin², is occasionally heard & is approved by Dr. Samuel Fallows.

bow¹ (v.): bau¹; bou² [To incline the body, as in making a curtsy].

Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,
For wheresoe'er she turn'd her face, they bow'd.

DRYDEN *The Flower and the Leaf* l. 190
[Quoted by Johnson in his Dictionary (s. v.)]

bow² (v.): bō¹; bō² [To bend, or cause to bend].

Marriage at best, is but a vow
Which all Men either break or bow.

BUTLER *Hudibras, Lady's Answer* 156 (1678)

bow³ (v.): bō¹; bō² [To play with a bow, as a violin].

bow⁴ (v.): bau¹; bou² [To cut with the bow, as a ship sailing the sea].

bow¹ (n.): bau¹; bou² [A curtsy].

bow² (n.): bō¹; bō² [Something bent so as to form a curve, as a weapon for shooting arrows. See quotation].

The white faith of hist'ry can not show,
That e'er the musket yet could beat the bow.

ALLEYNE *Henry VII.*

Of this word Johnson said "pronounced as *grow*, *no*, *lo*, without regard to the *v*." He made no such distinction in the pronunciation of the *bow* verbs.

bow³ (n.): bau¹; bou². "*Bow* of a ship, rhyming with *cow*," said Walker, but Perry, Sheridan, Jones, and others indicated bō¹.

Bowdich, Bowditch: bau'dich¹; bow'dich²; *not* bō'dich¹ [Family names].

Bowdoin: bō'dn¹; bō'dn² [Am. patriot (1726-90)].

Bower: bau'ər¹; bow'er²; *not* bō'er¹ [Scot. historian (1385-1449)].

bowery: bau'ər-ɪ¹; bow'er-y²; *not*, as too frequently heard, bau'rɪ¹ [Resembling a bower].

[Santa Anna in 1836].

Bowie¹: bō'ɪ¹; bō'ɪ² [Am. fighter; defender of the Alamo; put to death by

Bowie²: bū'ɪ¹; bū'ɪ² [Texan county & town].

bowing: bō'ɪŋ¹; bō'ing² [Art of handling a bow as in playing a violin].

bowingly: bau'ɪŋ-lɪ¹; bow'ing-ly² [In the manner of making a bow or curtsy].

bowl: bōl¹; bōl²—the accepted pronunciation as indicated by modern dictionaries, and noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844) noted baul¹; bowl². Walker noted that in his time he heard "many respectable speakers pronounce the word to rhyme with *howl*," and *E. & M.* record this pronunciation as in use as an alternative, but in usage to-day it rhymes with *hole* [1. A receptacle. 2. A wooden ball]. So also with its derivatives **bowler**, **bowling**. See **BOWLS**.

Bowland: bō'lənd¹; bō'land² [Eng. forest].

Bowles: bōlz¹; bōlsz² [Family name].

bowline: bō'lin¹; bō'lin², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.*, bō'lain¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807), bau'lin¹. According to modern lexicons the difference of pronunciation appears to be national. See page xv of **INTRODUCTORY**.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

bowls: bōlz¹; bōls² [A game played with wooden balls].

Bowling: bau'rin¹; bow'ring² [Eng. family name].

bowsprit: bō'sprit¹; bō'sprīt². *E.* bau'sprit¹. *C. & W.* give bau'sprit¹; bow'sprīt², as an alternative which, if used, is seldom heard. It is not recorded by *Standard, I., M., St., or Wr.*

boyar: bei'ar¹; böy'ar² [A member of the former Russian aristocracy].

boyau [Fr.]: bwā'yō'¹; bwā'yō'², *W.*; *Standard*, bwa'yō'¹; *C.* bwe-yō'¹; *E.* bei'ō'; *I.* bwē'ō'; *M.* bei'oi'; *St.* bei'ō'; *Wr.* bō-yō'¹ [A trench ditch].

Boyd: beid¹; böyd² [A family name].

Boyer¹: bei'ar¹; böy'er² [Eng. family name].

Boyer²: bwā'yē'¹; bwā'ye'² [Fr. family name].

Boyesen: bei'a-sen¹; böy'e-sēn² [Norw. scholar (1848-95)].

Boyett: bei-et'¹; böy-ēt'² [A character in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's"]

Boz: bez¹; bōz² [Pen-name of Charles Dickens].

Bozez: bō'zez¹; bō'zēz² [Bible].

Bozkath: bez'kaθ¹; bōz'kāθ² [Bible].

Bozrah: bez'rā¹; bōz'rā² [Bible].

Bozzaris: bet'sū-rīs or boz-zar'is¹; bōt'sū-rīs or boz-zār'is² [Gr. patriot (1788-1823)].

Brabançonne: brā'bān'sen'¹; brā'bān'çōn'² [Belg. national song].

Brabant: brā'bant'¹ or (*Fr.*) brā'bān'¹; brā'bānt' or (*Fr.*) brā'bān'² [Belg. province].

Brabazon: brab'a-zan¹; brāb'a-zon² [Eng. family name].

Brabourne: brē'barn¹; brā'burn² [Eng. family name].

brach: brach¹; bräch², *Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. & St.* brak¹; *I.* gives brāsh¹ as alternative [A hound bitch].

brachia: brē'ki-ə¹; brā'ei-a² [Pl. of BRACHIUM].

brachial: brak'i-əl¹; brā'e-i-āl², *Standard, E., M., & W.* (1890); *C., I., St., & W.* (1909), brē'ki-əl¹; *Wr.* brak'yal¹ [Pertaining to the arm].

brachiate: brak'i-ēt¹; brā'e-i-āt², *Standard, E., M., & W.* (1890); *C., I., St., & W.* (1909), brē'ki-ēt¹; *Wr.* brak'i-ēt¹ [Having brachia or arms].

brachiation: brē'ki-ā'shən¹; brā'ei-ā'shon²; *not* brak'i-ā'shən¹ [Method of swinging from tree to tree by the arms, as monkeys].

brachium: brak'i-um¹; brā'e-i-ūm², *Standard, E., St., & W.* (1890); *C., M., & W.* (1909), brē'ki-um¹ [The upper arm or its substitute].

bracken: brak'n¹; brak'n², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. & E.*, brak'an¹; *I. & St.*, brak'en¹; *Wr.*, brak'kn¹ [A fern].

bracconière [Fr.]: brā'ken'nyār¹; brā'eōn'nyēr² [Thigh-armor].

Bradlaugh: brad'lē¹; brād'lā²; *not* (as some foreign student of English might deduct by analogy) brād'laf¹ [An Eng. reformer (1833-91)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Braga: brū'gə¹; brā'gā²; *not* brē'gə¹ [Pg. statesman (1843-)].

Bragança: bra-gūn'sa¹; brā-gān'çā², but there is a tendency to Anglicize it and pronounce it bra-gan'zə¹ [Name of former Pg. royal family].

Braggadochio: brag'ə-dō'shū-ō¹; brāg'a-dō'chi-ō² [In Spenser's "Faerie Queene," a braggart].

braggadocio: brag'ə-dō'shū-ō¹; brāg'a-dō'chi-ō²; *M.* notes that the word was "formerly also pronounced -ki-o, which was perhaps Spenser's usage." [Boastful talk; also, one who uses it.]

Bragmardo (Janotus de): ʒā'nō'tūs' də brāg'mār'dō¹; zhā'nō'tūs' de brāg'mār'dō² [In Rabelais's "Gargantua," the representative of the citizens of Paris].

Brahan: brēn¹; bran²; *not* brē'ən¹ [Family name]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Brahe (Tycho): tai'ko brā'hə¹; tī'eo brā'he²; *not* brē¹; brā². In Dan. *h* before *j* & *v* is silent; elsewhere it is aspirated [Dan. astronomer (1546-1601)].

Brahm: brūm¹; brām² [In Sanskrit, the supreme Soul of the Universe].

Brahma: brā'mə¹; brā'ma² [In Sanskrit, the supreme Creator]. So also its derivatives: **Brahmanee**, **Brahmanhood**, **Brahmanic**, **Brahmanism**, **Brahmanist**.

brahma: brā'mə¹; brā'ma²; *not* brē'mə¹ [A variety of domestic fowl].

Brahmaic: bra-mō'ik¹; brā-mā'ie² [Pert. to Brahma]. [Baluchistan].

Brahmi: brā'mī¹; brā'mī²; *not* brā'mi¹ [A member of a race inhabiting

Brahms: brūms¹; brūms² [Ger. composer (1833-97)].

braille: brēl¹; brāl² [A system of printing for the blind].

Braille: brā'ya¹; brā'ye² [Fr. educator of the blind (1806-52)]. See pre-

Braithwaite: brēth'wēt¹; brāth'wāt² [Eng. physician (1807-85)].

bralze, braise: brēz¹; brāz²; *not* brēs¹.

Bramah: brā'mə¹ *or* brē'mə¹; brā'ma² *or* brā'ma² [Eng. inventor (1748-1814)].

Bramante: bra-mūn'tā¹; brā-mān'te² [It. architect (1444-1514); designer of St. Peter's, Rome].—**Bramantesque:** brā'mən'tesk¹; brā'man'tesk². Compare with preceding.

bramantip: brā'mən-tip¹; brā'man-tīp², *Standard & M.*; *C.* bra-man'tip¹; *I.* bra-mun'tip¹; *W.* bra-mən-tīp¹ [A mood in logic].

bramathere: brā'mə-thīr¹; brā'ma-thēr²; *not* brē'mə-thār¹ [An extinct gigantic mammal].

branch: brānč¹; brānč², *Standard, C., W., & W.*; *E.* brānč¹; *I. & St.* brānsh¹; *M.* brānsh¹. See **ASK**. So also its derivatives, **branchage**, **branched**, **brancher**, **branching**, etc.

Branco: brūn'ko¹; brān'eo²; *not* bran'ko¹ [Braz. river].

Brandes: brūn'des¹; brān'dēs² [Dan. literary critic (1842-)].

brand-new: brand'niū¹; brānd'nū²—pronounce the *d*. This word is often incorrectly written & pronounced *bran-new*.

2: wɒlf, dɒk, bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʃr, bʊt, bʊrn; oɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

branle [Fr.]: brāñl¹; brāñl²; *not* bran'la¹ [A dance].

Brantôme: brāñ'tōm¹; brāñ'tōm² [Fr. historian (1540-1614)].

brasier: Same as BRAZIER.

brass: brās¹; brās², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* brūs¹; *I.* bras¹. See *ASK*.

brassière [Fr.]: brā'syār¹; brā'syēr² [A breast-supporter worn by women].

Brassington: bras'īn-tən¹; brās'ing-ton² [Eng. "family and place name derived from a village in Derbyshire." WILLIAM SALT BRASSINGTON Letter to author Dec. 16, 1915.

bravado: brā-vē'dō¹; brā-vā'dō², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *Wr.*, *W.* (1890), *Walker*, & *Abernethy*; *Standard* (1913), brā-vē'dō¹; *W.* (1909), brā-vā'dō¹—a pronunciation preferred by Knowles (1835). Introduced through the Fr., *bravade*, in 1579 (see J. Stubbes' "The Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf," c vi). Hakluyt ("Voyages," vol. ii, ch. i, p. 287) was the first to use the form *bravado*, spelled *brauado*, in 1599. The word has become thoroughly Anglicized since [Aggressive boldness].

bravo (*interj.*): brā'vō¹; brā'vō², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, *Wr.*, & *Walker*; *M.* & *Standard* (1913), brā'vō¹. David Booth, in his "Analytical Dict. of the Eng. Language" (1835), characterizes this as "an Italian interjection recently naturalized in English," but Colman used it in his "Jealous Wife" in 1761, seventy-four years before.

bravo (*n.*): brē'vō¹; brā'vō², *Standard*; *C.* & *I.* brē'vō¹; *E.*, *M.*, *W.*, *Wr.*, & *Walker*, brā'vō¹ [A daring villain; bandit]. Dating from 1597, the word has been long naturalized as an English word of Italian origin, hence the pronunciation preferred, which was indicated by Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Notwithstanding that *W.* (1890) preferred brē'vō¹, *W.* (1909) now prefers brā'vō¹, a change perhaps influenced by the pronunciation of the following word or a reversion to the preference of Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) [A daring villain]. [music].

bravura [It.]: brā-vū'ra¹; brā-vū'rā²; *not* brā-vū'ra¹ [A showy passage in

brazier: brē'ziar¹; brā'zier², *Standard* (1893), *E.*, & *M.*; *C.* brē'ziar¹; *I.* brē'zīr¹; *St.*, brē'zi-ūr¹; *Standard* (1913), *W.*, & *Wr.*, brē'zēr¹.

Brazil: brā-zīl' or (*Pg.*) brā-zīl¹; brā-zīl' or (*Pg.*) brā-zīl². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated brā-zīl¹ [S.-Am. republic].

Brazilian: brā-zīl'yān¹; brā-zīl'yan², *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* brā-zīl'ian¹; *E.* brā-zīl'i-an¹; *I.* & *St.*, brā-zīl'i-an¹.

Brazos: brā'zōs¹; brā'zōs² [River & county in Tex.].

Brazza: brād'za¹; brād'zā² [It. count & African explorer in Fr. service (1852-1905)]. See the next word.

Brazzaville: brā'zā'vīl¹; brā'zā'vīl² [A town in Fr. Congo].

Breadalbane: brēd-āl'bēn¹; brēd-āl'bān² [Scot. family name].

break: brēk¹; brāk². Thomas Sheridan (1721-88), in his "Complete Dictionary of the English Language" (1780), rimed this word with "brake"; but when Thomas Churchill revised it, in 1797, he changed the pronunciation, making it rime with "freak." Walker, in an edition of his dictionary published after that date, condemned this as an affectation. Commenting on the changes in pronunciation in our dictionaries, the late Professor Lounsbury said:

If the original compiler remain faithful to the pronunciation he first authorized, his revisers are sure not to remain faithful to him. They alter without scruple. . . . In some

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɕhin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

instances the changes made will seem to modern ears for the worse and not for the better.
THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. III, p. 241 [H. '04].

breccia: brɛʃ'i-ə¹; brɛʃ'i-ə² [Rock].

Brechin: brɪn'ɪn¹; brɛn'ɪn² [Scot. town].

Breda: brɛ'dā¹; brɛ'dā² [A town in Brabant, Netherlands].

Brée: brɛ¹; brɛ²; not brɪ¹ [A Flemish painter (1773-1839)].

brech (n.): brɪʃ¹; brɛʃ², *Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.; E., St., Enfield* (1807), and *Knowles* (1835), brɪʃ¹. Compare this word with the next. Butler rimes the word with "twitch," but see BREECHES.

But Hudibras gave him a twitch
As quick as lightning in the breech.

Hudibras pt. III, canto 3, l. 1065.

breech (v.): brɪʃ¹; brɛʃ², *Standard, C., E., I., W., & Wr.; M. & St.* brɪʃ¹. See preceding word.

breeches: brɪʃ'eɪ¹; brɪʃ'ɛs², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.* brɪʃ'eɪ¹; *M.* brɪʃ'ɪz; *Wr.* brɪʃ'ɪz. The first form of this word recorded is *breeches* (1205); Wydlif spelled it *breechis* (1382); in the Geneva Bible (1560) it occurs *breeches* & Spenser (1591) so spelled it. The form has been in use ever since, but was pronounced to rime with "leeches" in the late 15th century, and was so indicated by Perry (1777).

Whose primitive tradition reaches
As far as Adam's first green breeches.

BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. I, canto I, l. 531 (1663).

breaching: brɪʃ'ɪŋ¹; brɪʃ'ɪŋ², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.* brɪʃ'ɪŋ¹. The difference here may be said to amount to a national characteristic. See INTRODUCTION, p. xv.

Breguet: brɛ'gɛ¹; brɛ'gɛ² [Fr. horologist (1727-1823)].

brehon: brɪ'hɛn¹; brɛ'hɔn² [A judge in early Ir. history].

Breitenfeld: brɪ'tɛn-fɛlt¹; brɪ'tɛn-fɛlt² [A village in Saxony, the scene of battles in 1631, 1642, & 1813].

breloque [Fr.]: brə-lɔk'¹; brə-lɔk'² [A seal or watch-charm].

Bremen: brɛm'ən or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛn¹; brɛm'en or (Ger.) brɛ'mɛn² [Ger. state & city].

Bremer: brɪ'mər¹; brɛ'mər² [Sw. novelist (1801-65)].

Bremerhaven: brɛm'ər-hɛ'ven¹ or (Ger.) brɛ'mər-hā'fɛn¹; brɛm'er-hā'-vɛn² or (Ger.) brɛ'mər-hā'fɛn² [Ger. seaport].

Brenz: brɛns¹; brɛns² [Ger. reformer (1499-1570)].

Brescia: brɛʃ'hɪ¹; brɛʃ'hɪ² [It. province & town].

Breslau: brɛz'lau¹; brɛʃ'lou²—give the s the sound of z [Prussian city].

Bretagne: brə-tā'nyə¹; brə-tā'nye²; not brə-tɛn¹ [Fr. province].

brételle [Fr.]: brə-tɛl'¹; brə-tɛl'² [A brace].

breteſſe: brɛ'te-sɛ'¹; brɛ'te-sɛ'²; *C.* brə-te-sɛ'¹ [In heraldry, embattled].

brethren: brɛ'thɪrɛn¹; brɛ'thɪrɛn², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.; M.* brɛ'th-ɪrɛn¹; *Wr.* brɛ'thɪrɛn¹. This word is frequently mispronounced as if spelled *breth-er-en*.

Breton (Cape): brɛ'tən¹; brɛ'tɔn² [Island off Canada].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔk, bɔt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Breton: bret'an¹; brēt'on², *Standard & C.*; *E.* bret'un¹; *I.* bret'en¹; *St.* brit'un¹; *W.* bret'un¹—the *o* as *u* in "circus." The pronunciation brēt'en¹ is illiterate. In Fr., bre'tēn¹ [One born in Brittany or Bretagne].

Breton: brētōn¹; brētōn² [Fr. painter (1827–)].

Bretwalda: bret-wāl'da¹ or bret'wel-da¹; brēt-wal'da² or brēt'wal-da². *I., M., & W.* prefer the first—the only one ever heard by the writer; *C. & Standard* prefer the second [An Old Eng. title given to the rulers or early kings of Britain].

Breukelen: brū'kə-len¹; brū'ke-lēn² [A village in Netherlands from which Brooklyn was named].

Brevard: brə-vürd¹; brə-värd²; not brev'ard¹ [Am. patriot (1750–80)].

breve: brīv¹; brēv².

brevet: bri-vet¹; brē-vēt², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & St.* brev'et¹; *I.* brev'et¹; *M.* brev'it¹; *W.* brē-vet¹ [To raise to a rank by brevet]. The noun **brevet** (a commission) has the same pronunciation.

breviary: brī'vi-er¹; brē'vi-ēr², *Standard* (1893); *C.* brī'vi-i-ri¹; *E. & M.* brī'vi-a-ri¹; *I.* brī'vi-a-ri¹; *St.* brī'vi-er-i¹; *Standara* (1913), brī'vi-ē-ri¹; *W.* brī'vi-i-ri¹; *Wr.* brīv'ya-ri¹. Formerly, almost universally, pronounced brīv'ya-ri¹, but Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) indicated brev'ya-ri¹ [A book of prayers].

brevier: bri-vīr¹; brē-vēr² [A size of type].

brew: brū¹; brų²; not briū¹.

brewage: brū'ij¹; brų'ag²; not brū'ēj¹.

Brian: brai'an¹; brī'an² [A masculine personal name]. **Bryan**†. It., **Briano:** brī-ā'nō¹; brī-ā'nō².

Briançon: brī'ān'sōn¹; brī'ān'çōn² [Fr. fortified town].

Brian de Bois-Guilbert: brī'ān' də bwū'=gīl'bār¹; brī'ān' de bwā'=gīl'bér² [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," the preceptor of the Knights Templars].

Briareus: brai-ē'ri-us¹; brī-ā're-ūs² [In myth, a son of Uranus].

briable: brai'ba-bl¹; brī'ba-bl².

brichette: bri-shet¹; bri-çhēt²; not bri-chet¹ [A combined thigh- & leg-piece in ancient armor].

bricole: bri-kōl¹; bri-eōl² [A harness worn by men in hauling a field-gun].

Bridget: brī'et¹; brīg'ēt² [A feminine personal name]. Dan., **Birgitte:** bir-gīt¹; bir-gīt²; D. & Ger. **Brigitta:** (D.) brī-tīt¹; brī-tīt²; (Ger.) brī-gīt¹; brī-gīt²; It., Lat., & Sp. **Brigida:** (It.) brī'jī-da¹; brī'gī-dā²; (Lat.) brī'jī-dā¹; brī'gī-dā²; (Sp.) brī'hī-dā¹; brī'hī-dā².

Bridlington: brīd'liŋ-tən¹; brīd'liŋ-ton²; sometimes also pronounced būr'liŋ-tən¹; bīr'liŋ-ton², but spelled **Burlington** [Eng. seaport]. See **ALCESTER**; **ANSTRUTHER**; **BEAUCHAMP**.

bric-à-brac: brik'=a-brak¹; brī'e=a-brāe².

brief: brīf¹; brēf²—one syllable.

Brieg: brīg¹; brēg²—one syllable [Prus. town].

Brielettes: brai'i-aits¹; brī'e-īts² [Douai Bible].

Briel: brīl¹; brēl²—one syllable [Seaport of the Netherlands].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Brienne: brɪˈen¹; brɪˈɛn² [Fr. town].

Brien: brɪˈʊn¹; brɪˈæn² [Swiss lake].

Brierly Hill: brɪˈər-lɪ hɪl¹; brɪˈer-ly hɪl² [Eng. town].

Briesen: brɪˈzen¹; brɛˈsɛn² [Prus. town].

brigand: brɪgˈənd¹; brɪgˈand²: often erroneously bri-gand¹.

brigandine: brɪgˈən-dɪn¹; brɪgˈan-dɪn², *Standard, C., & St.*; *E. brigˈand-ɪn¹; I. brigˈan-dɪn¹; M. and W. brigˈan-dɪn¹; Wr. brigˈən-dɪn¹*, which was also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). [A coat of mail.]

Brigantes: brɪ-ganˈtɪz¹; brɪ-gənˈtɛs² [A British or an Irish tribe].

brigantine: brɪgˈən-tɪn¹; brɪgˈan-tɪn², *Standard, C., & St.*; *E. brigˈənt-ɪn¹; I. & Wr. brigˈan-tɪn¹; M. & W. brigˈan-tɪn¹*. Cotgrave, in his "Dictionarie" (1611), recorded the word and defined it—"Brigantin, a low, long and swift sea-vessel, bigger then the fregat . . ."

NOTE.—In Walker's day orthoepists, including himself, favored brigˈan-tɪn¹. He says: "All our orthoepists sound the last *i* in this word long; and yet my memory fails me if the stage does not pronounce it short." Perry in 1777, Thomas Sheridan in 1780, Walker in 1791, Jameson in 1827, Knowles in 1835, and Reid in 1844 all agreed on giving the ultima the diphthongal *i* (aɪ¹; ɪ²) sound; Smart (1840) recorded the short sound favored above.

Bright: brɪt¹; brɪt²; *not* brɪht¹ [Eng. family name].

Brighthelmstone: brɪtˈhɛlm-stən¹; brɪtˈhɛlm-stən²; *not* brɪtˈən¹ [Old Eng. town]. See quotation.

Brighton, originally *Brighthelmstone*, plainly derives its name from some Saxon *Brighthelm*, but who or what he was there seems no means of discovering. The present contracted form . . . came into general use only in the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit.* vol. iv, p. 311.

Brighttine: brɪjˈɪ-tɪn¹ or -tɪn¹; brɪgˈɪ-tɪn² or -tɪn² [A member of the order of St. Bridget of Sweden (1344)].

Brignoles: brɪˈnyɔl¹; brɪˈnyɔl² [Fr. town].

Brignoli: brɪˈnyɔl¹; brɪˈnyɔl² [It. tenor (1827-84)].

brillante: brɪlˈlən-tɛ¹; brɪlˈlən-tɛ² [It., showy: direction in music].

Brillat-Savarin: brɪˈyɑːsɑːˈvɑːrən¹; brɪˈyɑːsɑːˈvɑːrən² [Fr. writer (1725-1826)].

brilliant: brɪlˈyənt¹; brɪlˈyant²; *not* brɪlˈɪ-yənt¹.

brilliantine: brɪlˈyən-tɪn¹; brɪlˈyan-tɪn²—*not* -tɪn¹.

brillolette: brɪlˈyo-let¹; brɪlˈyo-lɛt² [Same as BRIOLETTE].

brimstone: brɪmˈstɔn¹; brɪmˈstɔn², *Standard, C., E., St., W., & Wr.*; *M. brimˈstən¹*, [—dɪ-sɪ¹ [It. seaport].

Brindisi: brɪnˈdɪ-zɪ¹; brɪnˈdɪ-ʃɪ²: but more commonly heard brɪn-dɪˈzɪ¹; *not* brɪne: brɪn¹; brɪn² [Sea-water or salted water].

bringer: brɪŋˈər¹; brɪŋˈer²; *not* brɪŋˈgər¹. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx.

Brinvilliers: brɪnˈvɪl-yɛr¹ or (Fr.) brənˈvɪl-yɛ¹; brɪnˈvɪl-yɛr² or (Fr.) brənˈvɪl-yɛ² [Fr. marchioness (1630?-76)].

brioche [Fr.]: brɪˈɔʃh¹; brɪˈɔʃh² [A type of cake].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɛʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, boy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

- briquette** [Fr.]: brī'o-let¹; brī'o-lēt² [A diamond of special cut].
- briquet**: bri-ket¹ or brī'ket¹; bri-kēt² or brī'kēt²; not bri-k-it¹. **briquette**†.
- Brisbane**: briz'bēn¹; brīs'bān²; not bris'bēn¹ [Austral. city].
- brisé** [Fr.]: brī'zē¹; brī'gē² [Broken: used in music].
- Brisels**: brai-sī's¹; brī-sē's² [In Homer's "Iliad," Achilles's concubine].
- brisewort**: briz'würt¹; brīs'würt²; not brais'würt¹ [A plant, the bruise-wort].
- Brisson**: brī'sōn¹; brī'sōn² [Fr. statesman (1835-1912)].
- Brisson de Warville**: brī'sō' də vār'vil¹; brī'sō' de vār'vil² [Fr. revolutionary (1754-93)]. See GIRONDEIN.
- bristle**: bris'l¹; brīs'l²—the *t* is silent when preceded by *s* and followed by *le*.
- brisure**: briz'yur¹; brīs'yur², *Standard & C.*; *E.* bris'ūr¹; *I.* bris'yūr¹; *M.* & *W.* bri-zūr¹; *Wr.* bri-zūr¹ [A break in a rampart or parapet].
- Britain**: brit'an¹; brit'an²; not brit'm¹ [The island containing England, Scotland, and Wales].
- Britannia**: bri-tan'i-a¹; bri-tān'i-a²; not brit'an-yā¹.
- Briton**: brit'an¹; brit'on², *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E.* & *W.* brit'un¹—the *o* as *u* in "circus"; *I.* & *St.* brit'en¹; *M.* brit'n¹ [A native of Britain].
- britzka**: brits'ka¹; brīts'ka² [Polish carriage]. Spelled also **britschka** & **britska**, but pronounced as above.
- broach**: brōch¹; brōch²—the *o* as in "go." Compare the next word.
- broad**: brōd¹; brōd²—the *o* as in "or." See the preceding word.
- broadword**: brōd'sōrd¹; brōd'sōrd²—the *w* is silent and the *o* of the ultima is frequently sounded as *o* in "ford."
- Broddingnag**: brōb'diŋ-nag¹; brōb'diŋ-nāg² [The giants' country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*].—**Broddingnagian**: brōb'diŋ-nag'i-an¹; brōb'diŋ-nāg'i-an². *Wr.* alone prefers brōb-diŋ-nē'ji-an¹.
- brocade**: bro-kēd¹; bro-eād²—the *o* as in "obey"; not as in "old" [A fabric].
- brocatel**: brōk'a-tel¹; brōe'a-tēl², *Standard, C., E., & Wr.*; *I.* & *W.* brō'-ka-tel¹; *M.* brōk-a-tel¹ [A fabric].
- broccoli** [It.]: brōk'o-li¹; brōe'o-li² [A variety of cabbage].
- brochantite**: bro-shant'ait¹; bro-čānt'it², *Standard*; *C.* bro-shan'tait¹; *E.* brō'kan-tait¹; *I.* brōk'an-tait¹; *M.* brōsh'an-tait¹; *W.* brōk'an-tait¹; *Wr.* brōk'ant-ait¹ [An emerald-green mineral named for Brochant (brō'shan¹) de Villiers (de vil'yār¹), Fr. mineralogist (1773-1840)].
- broché** [Fr.]: brō'shē¹; brō'che² [Stitched & paper-bound: said of a book].
- brochet** [Fr.]: brō'shē¹; brō'che²; not brēt'shit¹ [A fish].
- brochette** [Fr.]: brō'shet¹; brō'chēt² [A skewer].
- brochure** [Fr.]: brō'shūr¹; brō'chūr²; not brō'chūr¹; nor brō'kiūr¹, an illiterate pronunciation occasionally heard [A pamphlet].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, this.

Brocken: brək'en¹; brök'ən² [A mountain of the Harz range in Saxony].

Brockhaus: brək'haus¹; brök'hous² [Ger. family name].

Broek: brük¹; brøk²; not breik¹ [Village of the Netherlands].

brogan: brō'gən¹; brō'gan², *Standard* (1893), *C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. brog'*-en¹; *I. & St. brō'gan*¹ [A type of shoe].

bröggerite: brüg'ar-ait¹; brüg'er-It² [A mineral and a source of helium].

Broglie (de): də bro'ly¹; de bro'lyē² [Fr. family name].

brogue: brög¹; brög²; not breg¹. See CATALOG.

broil: breil¹; bröl²; not brail¹. See BOIL.

Broke: bruk¹; brøk²; not brök¹ [A family name].

bromic: brō'mik¹; brō'mie². *Wr.* alone prefers brēm'ik¹. See BROMIDE.

bromid, bromide: brō'mid¹; brō'maid¹; brō'mɪd², brō'mīd². The first form is preferred by *Standard, C., St., & Wr.*; the second by *E., I., M., & W.*, the latter having the wider vogue [A chemical compound].

bromin, bromine: brō'min¹; brō'mīn¹; brō'min², brō'mīn², *Standard & W.; C. & St. brō'min*¹; *I. brō'main*¹; *M. brēm'in*¹, brēm'ain¹; *Wr. brō'min*¹. Only the spelling **bromine** is recorded by Sir James Murray [A chemical element].

bromize: brō'maiz¹; brō'mɪz² [To treat with bromin].

Bromley: brēm'li¹ or brum'li¹; brōm'ly² or brōm'ly². The second pronunciation is an affectation now gradually passing out of use. See ANSTRUTHER. [An Eng. proper name.]

Brompton: brēmpt'en¹; brōmp'ton²; not brump'tun¹ [A southwestern district of London].

bronchi: brōŋ'kai¹; brōŋ'ei² [Pl. of BRONCHUS].

bronchia: brōŋ'ki-ə¹; brōŋ'ei-ə² [The larger air-passages of the lungs].—**bronchial:** brōŋ'ki-əl¹; brōŋ'ei-əl².

bronchitis: brōŋ-kai'tis or -kɪ'tis¹; brōŋ-ei'tis or -ei'tis².

bronchus: brōŋ'kus¹; brōŋ'eūs² [A windpipe].

bronco: brōŋ'ko¹; brōŋ'eo² [An unbroken native horse or Indian pony].

Brongniart: brōŋ'nyār¹; brōŋ'nyār²—the *t* is silent [Fr. scientists of the 18th & 19th centuries].

Brontë: brōŋ'tē¹; brōŋ'tē² [The family name of three Eng. novelists: (1) Charlotte (1816–55); (2) Emily (1818–48); & (3) Anne (1820–49)].

Brontosaurus: brōŋ'to-sē'rus¹; brōŋ'to-sə'rūs² [A huge dinosaurian reptile].

bronze: bronz¹; brōnz²; not brōnz¹, a pronunciation due no doubt to the Italian origin of the word (*bronzo*), and in vogue from 1760 to 1802 and recommended by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Stephen Jones (1798), Fulton and Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). Enfield was the first (1807) to record the short *o* sound and was followed by Webster (1828) and Smart (1836). James Knowles (1835) and Alexander Reid (1844) gave both, but preferred brōnz. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in recording bronz¹.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɦɪk; ɦɦn, ɦɦn.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

brooch: brôch¹; brôch², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* Of the modern dictionaries *E.* (1879) alone prefers brûch¹; brôch²—the only pronunciation recorded by Sheridan (1780) and accepted by Walker (1791). The modern pronunciation, brôch¹, was first recorded by William Perry in his "Royal Standard Dictionary," Edinburgh, 1777.

brood: brüd¹; bröod².

brook: bruk¹; bröök²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and noted by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted brük¹ [A rivulet].

Brookline: bruk'lain¹; bröök'lin² [A town in Mass.].

Brookline: bruk'lin¹; bröök'lin² [A town in N. H.].

Brooklyn: bruk'lyn¹; bröök'lyn² [A borough of New York City].

broom: brüm¹; brööm²; *not* brum¹, *nor* brum¹.

broth: brêth¹; brôth², *Standard, C., E., M., W., Wr., & Sheridan* (1780); *I., St., Walker, & Perry* (1775), brêth¹; brôth².

brothel: brêth'al¹; brôth'el², *Standard; C., I., St., W., & Walker*, brêth'el¹; *E. & Wr.* brôth'el¹; *M.* brêth'el¹.

brother: bruth'er¹; brôth'er²; *not* bruth'er¹.

Brough: bruf¹; brüf² [Eng. family name].

brough [Sc.]: brøn¹; bröñ² [A halo].

Brougham: brü'am¹ or brüm¹; brü'am² or brüm². The native pronunciation in northern England was brün'am¹; brün'am², also brü'am¹; brü'am² and brü'am¹; brü'am² [Eng. lord chancellor (1778-1868)].

brougham: brö'am¹; brö'am²; *Standard, C., & Wr.,* brü'am¹; *E. & M.* brüm¹; *I. & St.* brü'am¹; *W.* brü'am¹ [A close four-wheeled vehicle].

For the vehicle brüm was the accepted London pronunciation . . . still widely prevalent; . . . brü'am¹ is somewhat less frequent; but an extensive collection of evidence shows brö'am to be now the most common in educated use. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. 1, p. 1134, col. 2 [CL. P. 1888].

Brougham: brüm¹; brüm² [Eng. parish in Westmoreland].

Brougham: brö'am¹; brö'am² [Can. town in Ontario].

Broughton: brau'tan¹ or brôt'an¹; brou'ton² or brôt'on² [Eng. family ^[name]].

Broughton: brau'tan¹; brün'ton² [Scot. village on the Tweed].

Broussais: brü'sê¹; brü'sâ² [Fr. physician (1772-1838)].

Broussonetia: brü'so-nî'shê¹; brü'so-nê'shâ²; *not* -nê'tî-â¹ [A genus of trees].

Brouwer: brau'er¹; brow'er² [Dutch painter of 17th cent.].

Brown-Séguard: braun"sê-kâr¹; brown"sê-kâr²; *not* -sî'kwâr¹ [Fr.+Am. physiologist (1817-94)].

Bruch: bruñ¹; brüñ² [Ger. composer (1838-1907)].

Bruck: bruk¹; brük² [Aust. statesman (1798-1860)].

Brückenau: brük'ê-nau¹; brük'e-nou² [Ger. watering-place].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērñ; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Brueys (de): də brū'ē¹; de brū'ē² [Fr. dramatist & priest (1640-1723)].

Bruges: brūʒ¹; brūʒh². The pronunciation brū'juz¹; brū'gēs², recorded by several dictionaries, is a book pronunciation seldom or never heard from the educated. The Flemish form is **Brugge:** brū'gə¹; brū'gēs² [A Flemish city].

bruise: brūz¹; brūʒ²; not brūs¹. When preceded by *r* the diphthong *ui* is pronounced as *u* in "rule," the *i* being silent.

bruit: brūt¹; brūt²—one syllable, but Smart (1840) gave it brū't¹.

Brumaire: brū'mār¹; brū'mār² [The second month of the Fr. Revolutionary calendar, Oct. 22 to Nov. 20].

The 18th *Brumaire* (year VIII) is the name given to the coup d'état by which Bonaparte, supported by . . . the majority of the Elders, overthrew the Directory which was replaced by the Consulate [Nov. 9-10, 1799].

LOUIS GRÉGOIRE *Encyclopédie Dict. of History, Biography, etc.*, p. 302.

Brummell: brum'el¹; brūm'el² [Eng. exquisite (1778-1840)].

Brunck: brūŋk¹; brūŋk²—the *u* as in "dune" [Fr. scholar (1729-1803)].

Brunel, Brunai: brū'nai¹; brū'nī²; *Standard*, bru-nē'ī¹; brū-nē'ī² [Sultanate of Borneo].

Brunel: brū-nel¹; brū-nēl² [Fr. family name of famous engineers].

Brunelleschi: brū'nel-les'kī¹; brū'nēl-lēs'et² [It. architect (1377-1446)].

Brunetière: brū'nə-tyār¹; brū'ne-tyēr²; not brūn-tyār¹; nor brū'nə-tyēr¹. In French *e* before *r*, and not followed by a second consonant, has the sound of *ā* in "fare," & *è* before *r* has the same sound. [Fr. literary critic (1849-1906).]

Brunhild: brūn'hild¹; brūn'hīld² [In Norse myth, a Valkyrie].

Brunhild: brūn'hilt¹; brūn'hīlt² [A queen in the "Nibelungenlied" who urges Hagen to murder Siegfried]. See BRUNNEHILDE.

Brunhilde: brun-hil'də¹; brūn-hīl'de². Same as BRUNHILD.

Bruni: brū'nī¹; brū'nī² [It. scholar (1369-1444)].

Brünn: brūn¹; brūn²—the *u* as in "dune" [Austr. city].

Brünnehilde: brūn-hil'də¹; brūn-hīl'de² [In Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs," a Valkyrie condemned to a trance by Wotan, but released by Siegfried].

Bruno (Giordano): jūr-dā'no brū'no¹; jūr-dā'no brū'no² [It. philosopher of 16th cent.].

Brunswick: brunz'wik¹; brūŋs'wik² [Ger. duchy].

Brusa: brū'sə¹; brū'sə² [Turk. vilayet & city]. **Broussa**†.

brusk: brus¹; brūsk² [Blunt].

brusque: brus¹; brūsk²; not brus¹ as sometimes heard in the South [Fr. form of BRUSK].—**brusquerie** [Fr.]: brus'ke-rī¹; brus'ke-rē².

Brut: brūt¹; brūt² [Legendary Brit. king].

brut [Fr.]: brūt¹; brūt² [A grade of sparkling wine].

Bruxelles: brū'sel¹; brū'sēl² [Fr., Brussels].

bruyère [Fr.]: brū'yār¹; brū'yēr² [The Scotch heather]. See BRUNETIÈRE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, būt, būr; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Brydges: brij'iz¹; brý'g'es² [Eng. family name].

Brynmawr: brin'maur'¹; brýn'mowr'² [Welsh town].

Bryn Mawr: brin mār¹; brýn mār² [Village and college in Pa.].

bryony: brai'o-ni¹; brý'o-ny² [A herbaceous climbing plant].

Brython: brifh'en¹; brýth'ōn² [A Briton of southern stock: Welsh name].

bubonocoele: biū-ben'o-sil¹; bū-bōn'o-çel², *Standard & St.*; *C.* biū-bō'no-sil¹; *E.* biū-ben'a-sil¹; *I.* biū-ben'ō-sil¹; *M.* biu-ben'a-sil¹; *W.* biu-ben'o-sil¹; *Wr.* bu-ben'a-sil¹, which was also indicated by Walker (1797), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), but Smārt (1840) and Reid (1844) noted bū'be-no-sil¹ [Hernia].

bucan, bucan: buk'an¹; bū'an² [A West-Ind. rack for smoking or drying meat].

buccaneer: buk'a-nŭr'¹; bū'e'a-nēr'². Spelled also **bucanier**, but pronounced in the same way.

bucchero [It.]: buk-kē'ro¹; bū-e-çē'ro²; *not* bū-çhār'o¹ [Unglazed Etrurian pottery].

buccina [Lat.]: buk'si-nā¹; bū'e'ci-na² [A trumpet-like musical instrument; shepherd's horn].

Bucleuch: buk-klū'¹ *or* buk'liū¹; bū-e-ely'² *or* bū'e'lū² [Scot. glen and dukedom].

Bucentaur: biu-sen'tēr¹; bū-çēn'tar². Smart (1840) and Brande (1842) indicated the stress on the first syllable. 1. A Venetian barge. 2. A mythical monster half bull and half man.]

Bucephalus: biu-sef'a-lus¹; bū-çēf'a-lūs²; *not* bū-kef'a-lus¹ [The war-horse of Alexander the Great; hence, any saddle-horse].

Bucer: bū'sər¹; bū't'çer² [Ger. religious reformer (1491-1551)].

Buch (von): buh¹; būn² [Prus. geologist (1774-1853)].

Buchan: buh'an¹; būn'an² [Scot. district & family name].

Buchanan: biū-kan'an¹; bū-eān'an² [Scot. family name]. The pronunciation buk-an'an¹, preferred by Phye, is also the preference of *W.* (1890), but not of *W.* (1909); *Standard* (1893) and (1913) prefer the pronunciation given here.

Bucharest: bū'ka-rest¹ *or* biū'ka-rest¹; bū'ea-rēst'² *or* bū'ea-rēst'² [Capital of Roumania]. **Bukharest**.

Bucher: bū'hər¹; bū'her² [Ger. theologian of 16th cent.].

Buchez: bū'shē'¹; bū'çhē'²; *not* bū'chēz¹ [Fr. publicist (1796-1865)].

Büchner: bū'nər¹; bū'nēr² [Ger. family name].

Buchtel: buk'tel¹; bū'e'tēl² [Am. philanthropist; endowed Buchtel College, Akron, O.].

buchu: biū'kiū¹; bū'eū², *Standard, C.*; *E.* buk-yū¹; *I. & M.* huk'u¹; *W.* biū'kiu¹; *Wr.* bū'kū¹ [A. S.-Afr. plant of the rice family]. **bucku**.

bucholzite: buk'olz-ait¹; bū'e'olz-it², *Standard & Wr.*; *C.* bū'kōlt-suit¹; *E.* bū'kel-zait¹; *W.* buk'olz-ait¹. [An aluminum silicate.]

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Buckingham: buk'ɪŋ-ham¹ or buk'ɪŋ-əm¹; bük'ing-häm² or bük'ing-am²; not buk'ɪn-əm¹. There is a tendency toward pronouncing every letter in this name which should be encouraged. See ANSTRUTHER [1. Eng. county & town. 2. County in Va.].

buckram: buk'rəm¹; bük'ram²—a word that in early English use designated a delicate and costly fabric of cotton or linen, but one which in modern times denotes a coarse gummed canvas, like linen used for linings.

bucnemia: biük-ni'mi-ə¹; büe-nē'mi-a²; not buk-ni'mi-ə¹ [Inflammatory swelling of the leg].

bucolic: biu-kəl'ik¹; bū-ēl'ie² [A pastoral poem; as, the *Bucolics* of Vergil].

And with thy Eclogues intermixe
Some smooth and harmless *bucolicks*.

HERRICK *To his Muse* l. 10.

Budapest: bū'də-pest¹ or -pesht¹; bu'da-pěst² or -pēsht² [Capital of Hungary].

Buddha: bud'ə or bū'dā¹; bud'a or bu'da² [Gotama, the founder of Buddhism (B. C. 568-488)].—**Buddhism:** bud'izm¹; bud'izm²; C., I., & W. bū'dizm¹; E. bū'dizm¹; St. bud'dizm¹ [The religion of Buddha].—**Buddhist:** bud'ist¹; bud'ist².

Bude: biūd¹; būd² [Eng. seaside resort].

Budé: bū'dē¹; bū'dē² [Fr. numismatist (1467-1540)].

budgerigar: bud'jər-i-gūr¹; būd'ger-i-gār² [An Austral. grass-parrakeet].

Budweis: bud'vois¹; bud'vis²; not būd'wois¹ [A district of Bohemia].

Buena Vista: bū'nə vis'tə¹; bu'na vīs'ta² [Any one of several towns in the United States].

Buena Vista: bwē'na vīs'ta¹; bwē'nā vīs'tā² [Mex. village where General Zachary Taylor defeated Santa Anna in 1847].

Buenos Aires: bō'nas ə'riz or (Sp.) bwē'nōs ai'res¹; bō'nos ā'rēs or (Sp.) bwē'nōs ī'rēs² [Argentine province and capital].

buffa [It.]: buff'fa¹; buff'fā²; not būf'fa¹ [Comic; also, a comic actress in opera]. See BUFFO.

buffet: buff'et¹; būf'ēt² [A blow].

buffet: buff'it¹ or (Fr.) būf'ē¹; buff'et² or (Fr.) būf'ē²; *Standard, C., & E.*, buff'et¹; *I.* buff'et¹; *M.* buff'it¹; *St.* buff'et¹; *W.* bu-fē¹; *Wr.* buff'et¹ [A Fr. word used to designate a sideboard or cupboard: introduced into England soon after the accession of Queen Anne (1702)].

Buffer: būf'yē¹; būf'yē² [Fr. grammarian (1661-1737)].

buffo [It.]: buff'fo¹; buff'fo² [A comic actor in opera]. Compare BUFFA.

buffoon: buf-fūn¹; būf-fōn²; not bə-fūn¹, nor bu-fūn¹.

Buffon (de): də būf'fōn¹; de būf'fōn² [Fr. naturalist (1707-88)].

Buford: biū'fərd¹; bū'ford² [Am. general (1827-63)].

build: bild¹; bīld²—the *u* is silent.

Build originally appeared in various ways, of which *byld*, *bīld*, and *būld* were prominent types. At the end of the fifteenth century the practise began of recognizing both forms by

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊl, cūre, bīt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; **get**, **prëy**; hit, police; obey, **gö**; not, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

writing *build* or *buyl'd*. In a measure this doubtless represented a then existing shade of pronunciation. . . . No one ever thinks of pronouncing the *u*; perhaps no one has ever thought of it since the combination was formed.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, §3, p. 124 [H. '09].

builded: bild'ed¹; bïld'ed². See **BUILD**.

We have frequently "dwelled" for "dwelt" and *builded* for "built." This is all proper enough if the *d* sound is given to the ending by pronouncing the word.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, §5, p. 184 [H. '09].

built: bilt¹; bïlt². See **BUILD**.

Bukki: buk'ai¹; bük'ï² [Bible].

Bukkiah: bu-kai'ä¹; bük-kï'a² [Bible].

Bukowina: bû'ko-vi'nä¹; bÿ'ko-vi'na² [Austr. province].

Bul: bul¹; bÿl² [Bible].

Bulak: bû-läk'¹; bÿ-läk'²; *not* bû'lak¹ [Egyptian river-port for Cairo].

Bula Matari: bû'la ma-tä'rï'¹; bÿ'lä mä-tä'rï'² [Bantu: "rock-breaker": a name given to Sir Henry M. Stanley by South-Afr. natives].

Bulawayo: bû'la-wä'yo¹; bÿ'la-wä'yo²; *not* bû'la-wë'o¹ [City in So. Rhodesia].

bulbul: bul'bul¹; bÿl'bÿl²; *not* bul'bul¹.

Buldana: bul-dä'nä¹; bÿl-dä'na²; *not* bul-dë'na¹ [Dist. of Brit. Ind.].

Bulgar: bul'gar¹; bÿl'gär²; *not* bul'ger¹ [A native of Bulgaria].

Bulgaria: bul-gë'ri-ä¹ or bul-gä'ri-ä¹; bÿl-gä'ri-a² or bÿl-gä'ri-a² [Independent state of S. E. Europe].

Bulgaris: bul-gä'ris¹; bÿl-gä'ris² [Gr. statesman & regent (1803-78)].

bul: bul'ä¹; bul'a², *Standard, E., M., & W.*; *C.* bul'ä¹; *I.* bÿl'la¹; *St.* bul'la¹; *Wr.* bul'la¹ [A seal or locket].

bullace: bul'is¹; bul'aç²; *not* bul'ës¹ [A plum-tree].

bullate: bul'ët¹; bul'ät², *Standard, M., St., & W.*; *C.* bul'ët¹; *E. & I.* bul'lët¹; *Wr.* bul'lit¹ [Blistered].

bulletin: bul'ï-tin¹; bÿl'e-tin², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C.* bul'ä-tin¹; *E. & I.* bul'le-tin¹; *St.* bul'le-tin¹; *Wr.* bul'la-tin¹.

NOTE.—Used by Burke in naming a brief report of public events in 1791, the word was employed later to designate a dispatch from the seat of war (1800) for home publication, but nearly a century prior to this Evelyn in his "Memoirs" (1645) referred to the fact that when journeying toward Ferrara he carried "a *bulletina* or bill of health" (p. 181). The earlier sense is derived from the It. *bulletino*; the later, from the Fr. *bulletin*. It is to the Italian source that the pronunciation preferred by *St. & W.* is to be traced—this was the original as indicated by Jones (1768) & Perry (1805). The short *i* sound now given to the ultima was introduced from the French into English and recorded as preferable by George Fulton and C. Knight in their "General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language" (1802).

Bülow (von): fon bû'lev¹; fon bû'löv²; Anglicized biû'lö¹; bÿ'lö² [Ger. family name].

bulwark: bul'wörk¹; bÿl'wörk², *Standard, C., E., W. & Wr.*; *I. & St.* bul'wörk¹; *M.* bul'wörk¹.

bumpkin: bump'kin¹; hÿmp'kin²; *not* hum'kin¹ [An awkward rustic].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hït, lee; ï=ä; ï=ë; gö, nôt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

bumptious: bump'shus¹; bŭmp'shūs²; *not* bum'shus¹.

Bunah: bū'nā¹; bū'nā² [Bible].

Bunau=Varilla: bū'nō'-vā'rī'yā¹; bū'nō'-vā'rī'yā² [Fr. engineer & diplomat (1859-)].

buncombe: buŋ'kam¹; būŋ'eom²—the *b* is silent. See *B*.

bund¹: bund¹; būnd² [A quay or thoroughfare on a water-front; as, the *bund* of Yokohama].

bund² [Ger.]: bunt¹; būnt² [A confederation].

Bundesrath: bun'təz-rāt¹; būn'təz-rāt² [Ger. federal council].

Bundes = Versammlung: bun'təz-fər-zam'lun¹; būn'təz-fər-gām'lun² [Ger., a confederated assembly].

bungalow: buŋ'gə-lō¹; būŋ'gə-lō².

Bungay: bun'gē¹; būn'gā² [Eng. town].

Bunni: būn'ai¹; būn'ī² [Bible].

Bunsen: būn'sen *or* (Ger.) būn'zen¹; būn'sēn *or* (Ger.) būn'sēn² [Ger. family name of a diplomat (1791-1860) or scientist (1811-99)].

buntline: bunt'lin¹; būnt'lin², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. & I.* bunt'lain¹; *M.* bunt'lain¹ [A rope used in hauling a sail].

Bunyan: būn'yan¹; būn'yan²; *not* būn'yan¹ [Eng. allegorist (1628-88)].

Buonaparte. Same as BONAPARTE.

Buonarroti: bwō'na-rō'tī¹; bwō'nā-rō'tī² [Name of MICHELANGELO].

buoy: bei¹; bōy². This is the commonly accepted pronunciation to-day, but *Wr.* prefers bwei¹; bwōy², which is given as second choice by *I. & M.*, and third choice by *W.* *Standard, C., & W.* give bū¹; būy² as second choice.

NOTE.—The pronunciation *bei* was preferred by Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), and Jamieson (1827), and is the earlier, but Sheridan (1780) & Walker (1791) preferred *bwei* & were supported by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), who said "the slow, correct pronunciation is *bwoy*," and Crag (1849), but the triphthong, so sounded, is opposed to the genius of the language.

buoyage: bei'ij¹; bōy'ag²; *not* bei'ēj¹, *nor* bwei'ēj—the *u* is silent. See *BUOY*.—**buoyancy:** bei'an-si¹; bōy'an-çy²—the *u* is silent. See *BUOY*.—**buoyant:** bei'ant¹; bōy'ant²; *not* bei'ant¹, *nor* bwei'ant¹—the *u* is silent. See *BUOY*.

Burbury: būrb'er-1; būrb'er-y² [Eng. family name].

burden: būr'dn¹; būr'dn². Compare BURTHEN.

Burdett-Countts: būr-det='kūts¹; būr-det='euts² [Eng. philanthropist (1814-1906)].

Bure, Burl: bū'rī¹; bū're² *or* -rī²; *not* biūr¹, *nor* biūr¹ [In Norse myth, the first God-man].

bureau: biūrō¹; būrō², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M.*, biu-rō¹; *I., St., & Wr.*, biūrō¹. All of the earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1775) to Reid (1844), placed the accent on the ultima.

bureaucracy: biu-rō'krə-si¹; bū-rō'era-çy². *E. & St.* alone prefer biu-rək'rə-si¹.

bureaucrat: biūrō-krat¹; bū-rō'erāt²—note that the accent is on the

2: wɒlf, dɜː, bʊk, bʊt, fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔɪl, bɔɪ, ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **būt**, **būrn**;

burgee: būr'jī¹; būr'gē²; *not* būr'gī¹ [A pennant].

bourgeois: Same as **BOURGEOIS**.

surgeon (*v.* & *n.*): būr'jən¹; būr'gon² [Bud].

burgess: būr'jes¹; būr'gēs².

burgh: būrg¹; būrg²; *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E.* bur'ru¹; *I.* bu'ro¹; *M.* bur'ə¹. This variant of **BOROUGH** has been obsolete in ordinary Eng. use since the 17th century, but has survived in Scotland, where the pronunciation is invariably bur'ə¹. [name].

Burghclere: būr'klār¹; būr'elēr²—the diphthong *gh* is silent [Eng. family name].

Burgh (de): di būrg¹; de būrg² [Eng. statesman (died 1243)].

Burghersh: būrg'ərsh¹; būrg'crsh² [Eng. family name].

Burghley: būr'li¹; būr'ly²—the diphthong *gh* is silent [Eng. family name].

Burghin: būr'gin¹; būr'gīn²—the *g* is hard [Eng. family name].

burglar: būr'glār¹; būr'glār².—**burglariouſ**: bər-glō'rī-us¹; bur-glā'rī-ūs².

Burghlen: būrn'len¹; būrn'lēn² [Swiss village, reputed birthplace of William Tell].

Burgoyne: bur-gōin¹; būr-gōyn² [Eng. family name].

burggrave: būr'grēv¹; būr'grāv² [The governor of a fortified town].

Burgundian (*a.* & *n.*): bur-gun'dī-ən¹; būr-gūn'dī-an².

Burgundy: būr'gun-dī¹; būr-gūn-dy² [Fr. duchy].

burial: ber'ī-əl¹; bē'rī-al²; *not* būr'yəl¹, as indicated by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835). All other lexicographers note the three syllables.

burin: biū'rin¹; bū'rin²; *not* būr'in¹ [An engraver's tool].

Burleigh: būr'li¹; būr'li² [A family & a geographical name].

burlesque (*n.* & *v.*): būr-lesk¹; būr-lēsk²; *not* būr'lesk¹.

Burmese (*a.* & *n.*): būr-mīz¹; būr-mēs², *I., St., & W.; Standard & C.* būr-mīs¹. The modern tendency is to give the ultima the sound of *z* rather than that of *s*.

Burnaby: būr'nə-bī¹; būr'na-by² [Eng. soldier & traveler (1842-85)].

Burnand: būr-nand¹; būr-nānd²; *not* būr'nənd¹, a pronunciation never used by those who knew him [Eng. editor of *Punch* (1830-)].

Burnet: būr'net¹; būr'nēt² [A family & geographical name].

Burnett: būr-net¹; būr-nēt² [A family & a geographical name].

Burnham Beeches: būrn'əm bēch'ez¹; būrn'am bēch'ēs² [Ancient forest in England].

burnoose: būr-nūs¹; būr-nōōs², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.,* būr'nūs¹. *C. & M.* give būr-nūz¹ as an alternative & *St.* gives būr'nūz¹ [A cloak worn by Arabs].

Burritt: bur'it¹; būr'it²; *not* būr'rit¹ [Am. reformer (1810-79)].

Burroughs: bur'ōz¹; būr'ōs² [Am. naturalist (1837-)].

bursar: būr'sər¹; būr'sar²; *not* bər-sār¹ [A treasurer].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʧɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

Burslem: bʊrs'lem¹; bʊrs'lēm²; not bʊrz'lem¹ [Eng. city].

burst: bʊrst¹; bʊrst²; not bust¹, nor bust'əd¹, which is a gross corruption for "bankrupt."

Burtchaell: bʊr'chel¹; bʊr'chēl²; not bʊr-čel'¹ [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

burthen: bʊr'thn¹; bʊr'thn². Compare BURDEN.

[Albemarle].

Bury¹: ber'ɪ¹; bɛr'y² [Eng. city and Viscounty attached to the earldom of

Bury²: biū'rɪ¹; bʊ'ry² [Eng. family name of the Charlevilles].

busby: bʊz'brɪ¹; bʊs'by²; not bus'bi¹ [A military head-dress].

bushel: buʃ'hel¹; buʃ'hēl²; not buʃ'hel¹.

Bushire: bʊ-ʃhɪr'¹; bʊ-ʃhɪr'² [Pers. seaport].

business: biz'ɪ-nes¹; blɪs'ɪ-nēs², *Standard* (1913); not biz'nes¹.

Venison, medicine, *business*, . . . are now no longer heard as words of two syllables exclusively. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. II, p. 181 [H. '04].

We laugh at the Scotch for pronouncing these words [busy, business, bury] as if written *beussy, beussiness* and *beury*; but we ought rather to blush for . . . departing so wantonly from the general rule as to pronounce them *bizzy, bizness*, and *berry*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.*, note 178.

Busiris: biu-sai'ris¹; bu-si'ris² [1. In myth, a king of Egypt, son of Poseidon. 2. An ancient Egypt. city].

bustle: bus'l¹; bʊs'l²—the *t* is silent.

busy: biz'ɪ¹; blɪs'y²; not biū'sɪ¹. Compare quotation under BUSINESS.

Buszard: buz'ərd¹; bʊs'ərd² [Eng. family name].

butcher: buč'hər¹; buč'hər²—the *u* as in "full"; not as in "rule."

Bute: biūt¹; bʊt²; not bʊt¹ [Scot. island & earldom].

Buteshire: biūt'shɪr¹; bʊt'shɪr²; not biūt'shər¹ [Scot. shire].

Butte: biūt¹; bʊt² [A city in Mont.].

butterin, butterine: but'er-ɪn¹, -ɪn¹; bʊt'er-ɪn², -ɪn²—the pronunciation depends upon the spelling.

butyrateous: biū'ti-rē'shʊs¹; bʊ'ty-rā'shʊs². Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) gave the first syllable as bu-ɪ; bʊ-ɪ² [Buttery].

butyrate: biū'ti-rēt¹; bʊ'ty-rāt² [A salt of butyric acid]. See BUTYRIC.

butyric: biu-tir'ɪk¹; bʊ-tɪr'ie²; not biū'ti-rik¹ [Pert. to butter].

buxom: buks'əm¹; bʊks'om² [Comely].

Your goddess of freedom, a tight, *buxom* girl,
With lips like a cherry, and teeth like a pearl.

LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 48.

buy: bai¹; bɪy²—the *u* is silent and the *y* pronounced as *ai* in "aisle." See quotation from Walker under BUSINESS.

Buz: buz¹; bʊz² [Bible].

Buzi: biū'zai¹; bʊ'zɪ² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Buzite: buz'ait¹; büz'tit² [Bible].

by: bai¹; bȳ². Altho formerly in vogue, the pronunciation bi¹; bi², has no longer the sanction of usage. It was recognized as current by Sheridan (1780). Walker (1791), who condemned it as "a colloquialism," Jones (1798), and Smart (1836); but Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) gave the *y* the diphthongal sound of *ai* in "aisle."

Byblis: bib'lis¹; bȳb'lis²; *not* bai'blis¹ [In myth, a nymph in love with her own brother].

Byblus: bib'lus¹; bȳb'lus²; *not* bai'blus¹ [Ancient Phenician city].

Byleipt: bū-lēpt¹; bū-lept² [In Norse myth, the dwelling destroyer].

Byng: bin¹; bȳng²—the *y* is short [Eng. admiral (1663–1733)].

Byron: bai'ran¹; bȳ'ron² [Eng. poet (1788–1824)].—**Byronian:** bai-rō'-ni-an¹; bȳ-rō'-ni-an²; *not* bi-rō'-nyen¹, *nor* bai-ren'i-an¹.—**Byronic:** bai-ren'ik¹; bȳ-rō'ic²; *not* bi-ren'ik¹.—**Byronish:** bai'ran-ish¹; bȳ'ron-ish²; *not* bai-ren'ish¹.

byrsoid: būr'seid¹; bȳr'soid² [A purse-like form of cranium].

Bysshe (Edward): bišh¹; bȳsh²; *not* bi'shi¹ [Either of two Eng. scholars: (1) born 1615; died 1679, "a great encourager of learning and learned men." (2) flourished about 1712; published "The Art of Eng. Poetry," 1702, a translation of Xenophon's "Memorabilia," 1711, reissued 1758, etc.]. This family name was borne by the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley's grandfather, "born in Christ Church, Newark, North America," and by himself.

Byzantine: bi-zan'tin¹; by-zān'tin², *Standard & W.*; *C.* biz'en-tin¹; *E. & W.* biz'en-tain¹; *I. & St.* biz-an'tain¹; *M.* bi-zan'tain¹; *not* bai'zan-tin¹.

NOTE.—John Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) indicated the *t* as short, the former accenting the penult; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1836) accented the antepenult and indicated the *t* as long; Knowles (1835) accented the ultima and indicated the *t* as long.

Byzantium: bi-zan'shi-um¹; by-zān'shi-ūm²; *not* bai-zan'ti-um¹ [An ancient Eastern city, now Constantinople].

Byzas: bai'zas¹; bȳ'zās² [Megarian leader, legendary founder of Byzantium, B. C. 658].

Bzowski: bzōv'ski¹; bzhōv'ski² [Polish philosopher & theologian (1567–1637)].

Bzura: psū'ra¹; psū'rā² [River in Russian Poland].

C

c: In English this letter has two regular sounds: (1) hard, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i*, and *r*; (2) soft, like *s*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, and *æ*. Final *c*, as in "music," is always hard. When combined with *h* the letter *c* has three different sounds: (1) the sound commonly indicated phonetically by the consonantal triphthong *tsh* (and in this book by the diphthong *ch* or by *ch*³) heard in "chair," "child," "church," etc.; (2) the sound usually indicated by *sh* (*sh*¹; *sh*²), heard in "chaise," "chevron," "chicane," etc.; (3) the sound of *k*, especially in words derived from Gr. as "chalcidony," "character," "chiropodist," etc. In certain other combinations, as "schedule," "school," etc., *ch* has the sound of *k* in the United States, but see Introductory p. xv. Sometimes *ch* is silent as in "schism," *slizm*; *slizm*³. There are also words in which *c*, when preceded by *s* and followed by *ep*, is pronounced as *k*, as in *sceptic*, which nowadays is frequently spelled phonetically, *skeptik*; and other words in which it is silent, as in "scepter." *C* is silent also in many other words, as in "cear," "indict," "muscle," "scene," "virtuals," etc. In this book the hard sound of *c* is indicated by *k*¹ or *c*² and the soft sound, by *s*¹ or *c*³. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xxii, lines 3–4.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; ɕhin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

Kaaba: kə'ə-bə¹; ɛə'a-ba² [The Kaaba].

[blackfish].

caaling-whale: kə'ɪŋ-hwəl¹; ɛə'ing-hwāl²; not kə'ɪŋ-hwəl¹ [A type of

cab: kab¹; ɛəb²; not keb¹.

cabal: kə-bal¹; ea-bāl², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., I., & St.* ka-bal¹; E. kə-bal¹. [A number of persons united for personal or party interests.]

cabala: kə-bā'la¹; ɛə-bā'lā². Altho Eng. and Am. lexicographers prefer kab'ə-lə¹; ɛəb'a-lā², Hebrew scholars give the *a*'s the broad sound of *a* in "artistic" and "art." [A Jewish mystical system of interpreting the Scriptures.] **cabbala**†.

cabalism¹: kə-bal'izm¹; ea-bāl'izm² [The spirit or principles of a cabal].

cabalism²: kab'ə-lizm¹; ɛab'a-lizm² [The system of the CABALA].

cabalist: kab'ə-list¹; ɛāb'a-list² [Student of cabala]. **cabbalist**†.—**cabalistic:** kab'ə-lis'tik¹; ɛāb'a-lis'tic².

caballaria [L.L.]: kab'a-lē'ri-a¹; ɛāb'ā-lā'ri-a² [A form of feudal tenure].

caballeria [Sp.]: kə'bal-yē-rī'a¹; ɛā'bāl-yē-rī'ā² [Cavalry; also in Sp.-Am. law, a land grant for military service].

caballero [Sp.]: kə'bal-yē-ro¹; ɛā'bāl-yē-ro² [A gentleman; cavalier].

caballine: kab'ə-lin¹; ɛāb'a-lin² [Pert. to a horse].

cabane [Fr.]: kə'bān¹; ɛā'bān²; not kə-ban¹ [A hut or cabin].

Cabanel: kə'bā'nel¹; ɛā'bā'nēl² [Fr. historic painter (1823-89)].

Cabanis: kə'ba'nī¹; ɛā'bā'nī²; not kab'ə-nis¹ nor kə'bā'nīs¹ [Fr. philosopher (1757-1808)].

cabaret [Fr.]: kə'bā'rē¹; ɛā'bā'rē². *Standard, C., E., & W.* kab'a-ret¹; *I.* kab'a-ret¹; *M.* kab'a-rē¹; *St.* kab'a-rē¹; *Wr.* kab'a-rē¹ [A tavern]. The word is not a recent addition to Eng. Used by Bramhall in 1655, it became partly naturalized owing to French influence at the Restoration, and is found occasionally in Eng. literature of the 17th cent., but passed out of Eng. use in the 18th cent., to return in the middle of the 19th cent., being used by De Quincey in 1858 ("Autobiographical Sketches," vol. ii of Works, ch. 4, p. 197). Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1837) recorded kab'a-rē¹ as preferred in their time, while Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) indicated kab'a-ret¹.

The word has been mercilessly mauled and mouthed, and its pronunciation has ranged from kab'rē¹ to kab'ret¹ with an occasional approximation to the correct orthoepy. Care should be taken to pronounce each one of the three syllables carefully. Altho the pronunciation preferred here does not accord with the preferences of the various dictionaries, it is the only one that the writer has heard used by educated people. It is indicated as Fr. by the Century; recorded by Phye, but ignored by Abernethy.

cabbage: kab'ij¹; ɛāb'ag², *Standard, M., & W.; C.* kab'ij¹; *E.* kab'əj¹; *I. & St.* kab'ej¹; *Wr.* kab'aj¹. Walker, who records kab'bidje as the prevailing pronunciation circa 1791, says that the sound of the letter *a* in the ultima of this word "goes into a sound approaching short *i*, in the numerous terminations in *age*, when the accent is not on it, as *cabbage*, *village*, *courage*, etc., and are pronounced nearly as if written *cabbige*, *villige*, *courige*, etc." See ADAGE.

Cabbon: kab'ən¹; ɛāb'on² [Bible].

cabeza [Sp.]: kə-bē'θa¹; ɛā-bē'θā² [The head or headman].

Cabirean: kab'ī-rī'an¹; ɛāb'ī-rē'an² [One of the CABIRI]. See below.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fūl, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prey; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, būra;

Cabiri: ka-bai'rai¹; ea-bi'ri² [Divinities in Gr. myth, worshiped at Lemnos].

caboched: ka-besh¹; ea-bōcht² [Full-faced: used in heraldry]. [stone].

cabochon [Fr.]: ka'bō'shōn¹; eā'bō'chōn² [A carbuncle-shaped precious

caboose: ka-būs¹; ea-bōōs² [A cook's galley or cabin; also, a car of a freight or repair train: a contraction of **camboose** (Dutch, *kombuis*, cook's cabin; from *kom*, dish, and *buis*, pipe, "dish-pipe," or a chimney aboard ship)].

Cabot: kab'at¹; eāb'ot² [A Venetian or an Eng. navigator, discoverers of Labrador, 1497]. [Compare SABOTAGE].

cabotage [Fr.]: kab'o-tij¹; eāb'o-tag² [Coastwise navigation or trade].

cabriolet [Fr.]: kā'brī'ō'lē¹; eā'brī'ō'lē²; not kab'ri-o-let¹ [A two-seated covered vehicle]. See CABARET.

Cabseel: kab'si-el¹; eāb'se-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Cabul¹: kē'būl or -bul¹; eā'būl or -būl² [Bible].

Cabul²: ka-būl¹; ea-būl² [Same as KABUL].

cacao: ka-kē'o¹; ea-eā'o², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., I., & St.*, ka-kē'ō. Derived from the Sp., through the Mexican *cacauatl*, this word is completely Anglicized, but *Standard & M.* give ka-kā'o¹ & *W.* ka-kā'o¹, as alternatives. Compare coco; COCOA; POTATO; TOMATO.

caecia [It.]: kā'cha¹; eā'chā² [The hunt; also, a hunting-song or music for it].

Caceres: kū'chē-rēs¹; eā'thē-res²—c before e and i is sounded as th in "thorn" except in Sp.-Am., where it has the sound of s [1. Sp. prov. and town. 2. Town in Colombia].

cachalot: kash'a-let¹; eāch'a-lōt². *C.* prefers kach'a-let¹; *I.* gives kash'a-lō¹, & *M.* kash'a-lō¹ as alternative. [Fr., a sperm-whale.]

cache: kash¹; eāch², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., I., St., & Wr.* kash¹; *E.* kash¹ [Fr., a hiding-place; also, a place of storage].

cachectic: ka-kek'tik¹; ea-eē'e'tie²; not ka-chet'ik¹ [Affected by CACHEXIA].

cachepot: kash'pet¹ or (Fr.) kash'pōt¹; eāsh'pōt² or (Fr.) eāsh'pōt² [A jardinière used to conceal an ordinary flower-pot].

cachet: ka-shē¹; eā-ghē²—the t is silent; not kash'et [Fr., seal or stamp; as, the cachet of fashion].

cachexia: ka-keks'i-ā¹; ea-eēks'i-ā² [Bad health or impaired mental or moral condition].—**cachexy:** ka-keks'i¹; ea-eēks'y² [A variant form of the preceding]. Perry accented this word on the penult in 1775, Sheridan, on the antepenult, in 1780 (kē'kek-si¹), and while Walker (1791) also accented the antepenult he divided the word kak'ek-si¹. Jones (1798) and Fulton & Knight (1802) followed Walker, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) followed Perry's accentuation, which prevails to-day.

cachinnate: kak'i-nēt¹; eā'e'i-nāt²; not ka-chin'ēt¹ [To laugh immoderately].—**cachinnation:** kak'i-nē'shan¹; eā'e'i-nā'shon²; not ka-chin'ō'shan¹.—**cachinnatory:** ka-kin'a-to-ni¹; ea-ēn'a-to-ry². In this word the preantepenult should be stressed.

cachou [Fr.]: ka'shū¹; eā'ghū²; not ka-ghū¹ [An aromatic pastil].

cachucha [Sp.]: ka-ghū'cha¹; eā-ghū'chā²; not ka-ghū'ka¹ [A Spanish dance].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsɪ; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; lɪt = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

cacique: kə-sɪk¹; ɛə-ʃɪk² [Indian chief of New Spain or Mexico].

cacopy: kək'o-i-pɪ¹; ɛə'e-o-e-py², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kək'o-ep-i¹; *M.* kə-kō'i-pi¹ [Mispronunciation].

cacoëthes carpendi [Lat.]: kək'o-i'fɪz kər-pen'dai¹; ɛə'e-o-ē'thēs ɛər-pən'dɪ² [Morbid desire for finding fault].—**c. loquendi** [Lat.]: kə-kwen'dai¹; kə-kwən'dɪ² [Morbid desire for talking].—**c. scribendi** [Lat.]: skrɪ-ben'dai¹; sɪrɪ-bən'dɪ² [Morbid desire for scribbling or seeing one's name in print].

cacolet [Fr.]: kə'kō'lē¹; ɛə'ēō'lē²—the *t* is silent [A pack-saddle used for the transport of wounded]. See **CACHET**.

cacophony: kə-kef'o-nɪ¹; ɛə-ɔf'o-ny² [Discordant sounds].

cacozyme: kək'o-zaim¹; ɛə'e-o-zym² [A micro-organism].

Cacus: kə'kus¹; ɛə'eūs²; *not* kək'us¹ [In myth, the son of Vulcan].

cadaster: kə-das'tər¹; ɛə-dās'ter² [A document showing ownership, etc., of land].

cadaver: kə-dē'vər¹; ɛə-dā'vər²; *not* kə-dav'ər¹ [A corpse]. See **CADAVERIC**.

cadaveric: kə-dav'ər-ɪk¹; ɛə-dāv'er-ɪe², *Standard, W. & Wr.*; *C. & St.* kə-dav'ər-ɪk¹; *E.* kəd-av'ər-ɪk¹; *I.* kə-dav'ər-ɪk¹; *M.* kəd-ə-ver'ik¹.

cadaverous: kə-dav'ər-us¹; ɛə-dāv'er-ūs².

Caddis¹: kad'ɪs¹; ɛəd'ɪs² [Apocrypha].

caddis²: kad'ɪs¹; ɛəd'ɪs² [1. A fabric. 2. A case-worm].

Cademoth: kad'ɪ-moθ¹; ɛəd'e-mōth² [Douai Bible].

cadenas [Fr.]: kə'də-nā¹; ɛə'de-nā². Sometimes Anglicized kad'ɪ-nas¹; ɛəd'e-nās² [A caster or crust for the table].

cadence: kē'dens¹; ɛā'dēŋ².

Cadenus: kə-dī'nus¹; ɛə-dē'nūs² [A pseudonym of Dean Swift].

cadenza [It.]: kə-den'zə *or* (*It.*) kə-dent'sa¹; ɛə-dēn'zə *or* (*It.*) ɛā-dēnt'sā² [A musical flourish].

Cades: kē'dɪz¹; ɛā'dēŋ² [Apocrypha].

Cadesbarne: kē'dɪz-bār'nɪ¹; ɛā'dēŋ-bār'ne² [Apocrypha].

cadet: kə-det¹ *or* (*Fr.*) kə'dē¹; ɛə-dēt² *or* (*Fr.*) ɛā'dē². The pronunciation of the *fem.*, **cadette**, is the same.

cadge: kaj¹; ɛāŋ²; *not* kēj¹.

cadger: kaj'ər¹; ɛāŋ'er². Altho Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) indicated that the *a* had the sound of a in "at," Walker (1791) noted it as having the sound *e* in "met," and remarked that it "is corruptly pronounced as if written *Codger*."

cadl: kə'dɪ¹; ɛā'dɪ² [A judge or magistrate]. See **KADL**.

Cadillac: kə'dɪ'yak¹; ɛā'dɪ'yāe²—*Standard* (p. xxxii, col. 3, note 6) says: "It should be noted that the so-called *l-mouille* has . . . in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* . . . but is pronounced simply as *y*" [Fr. town].

Cadillac: kad'ɪ-lak¹; ɛād'i-lāe² [A city in Michigan].

Cadiz¹: kē'dɪz *or* (*Sp.*) kə'dɪθ¹; ɛā'dɪz *or* (*Sp.*) ɛā'dɪθ²; *not* kə-diz¹ [Sp. city].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, ɔʃr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɒl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Cadiz²: kad'iz¹; eād'iz² [A town in Ohio].

Cadmiel: kad'mi-el¹; eād'mi-ēl² [Apocrypha].

Cadogan: kə-dug'an¹; ea-dōg'an² [Eng. general (1675?-1726)].

Cadore: ka-dō'rē¹; eā-dō're² [It. town; birthplace of Titian].

Cadoudal: kə'dū'dāl¹; eā'dū'dāl² [Fr. royalist commander (1771-1804)].

caduceus: kə-diū'si-us¹; ea-dū'ce-ūs² [The wand of Mercury].

caducuary: kə-diū'shi-ē-rī¹; ea-dū'shi-ā-ry²; *not* kə-dū'shē-rī¹ [Inheritable].

caducous: kə-diū'kus¹; ea-dū'eūs²; *not* kə-dū'kus¹.

Cadwalader: kad-wel'ə-dər¹; eād-wal'a-der²; *not* kōl'dər¹ [Welsh king].

See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP; BOURCHIER.

cæcal: sī'kal¹; çē'eal² [Pert. to the cæcum].

cæcum: sī'kum¹; çē'eūm² [A blind pouch of the intestine].

Cædmon: kad'mən¹; eād'mon² [Eng. poet of 7th cent.].

Cael: kæl¹; eāl² [One of the Fenians in the third cycle of Gaelic legend].

Cælestis: sī-les'tis¹; çē-lēs'tis² [In Roman religion, the tutelary goddess of Carthage].

Cælian: sī'h-an¹; çē'li-an² [The name of one of the seven hills of Rome].

Caen: kân¹; eân² [Fr. city; burial-place of William the Conqueror].

Cænozoic: sī'no-zō'ik¹; çē'no-zō'ie² [The fourth and latest geological era].

Caerleon: kūr'li-on¹; eār'le-ōn² [Roman station in Britain and early Eng. town where according to Geoffrey of Monmouth and Tennyson King Arthur founded the Knights of the Round Table].

[1603].

Cæsalpinus [Lat.]: ses-al'pain-us¹; çēs-āl'pīn-ūs² [It. physiologist (1514)].

Cæsar: sī'zər¹; çē'sar² [Masculine personal name]. Dan., sē'sar¹; çē'sār²; Fr., César: sē'zār¹; çē'sār²; Ger., Cæsar: tsē'sar¹; tsē'sār²; It., Cesare: çe'sa-rē¹; çe'sā-rē²; Sp., César: thē'sar¹; thē'sār².

[Palestine].

Cæsarea: sī'zə-rī'ə¹ or ses'ə-rī'ə¹; çē'sa-rē'a² or çēs'a-rē'a² [Town in

Cæsarean: sī-zē'rī-on¹; çē-sā'rī-an² [Relating to an operation in obstetrics].

Cæsarea Philippi: ses'ə-rī'ə fi-lip'ai¹; çēs'a-rē'a fi-lip'i² [Town in Palestine].

Cæsareotomy: sī'zər-et'o-mi¹; çē'sar-ōt'o-my² [The Cæsarean operation].

cæsium: sī'zi-um¹; çē'si-ūm²; *not* sīz'yum¹ [A metallic element].

cæsura: si-zīū'ra or si-siū'ra¹; çē-sū'ra or çē-sū'ra² [A cesura].

café [Fr.]: kū'fē¹; eā'fē²—the *a* as in "art," not as in "ask" [1. Coffee, 2. Restaurant. 3. Coffee-house]. See ANK.—**c. au lait** [Fr.]: ō lē¹; ō lē² [Coffee and hot milk].—**c. chantant** [Fr.]: shān'tān¹; çhān'tān² [A concert-hall where refreshments are served].

cafetera [Sp.]: kə'fē'tār'a¹; eā'fē'tēr'ā² [A coffee-pot]. [wait upon themselves].

cafeteria [Mex. Sp.]: kaf'i-tē'rī-a¹; eāf'e-tē'rī-a² [A café where the patrons

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

caffearin, caffearine: kə-*f*ī-ə-rɪn¹, -rɪn¹; ea-*f*ē'a-rɪn², -rɪn² [An alkaloid found in coffee.]

caffate: kə-*f*ī-*t*ē¹; ea-*f*ē-*t*ā² [A salt of caffeic acid].—**caffaic:** kə-*f*ī-*i*k¹; ea-*f*ē-*i*e²; *not* kə-*f*ī-*i*k¹ [Pert. to coffee].

caffin, caffeine: kə-*f*ī-*i*n¹, -*i*n¹; eā-*f*ē-*i*n², -*i*n², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kə-*f*ī-*i*n¹; *E.* kə-*f*ē-*i*n¹; *I.* kə-*f*ī-*i*n¹; *M.* kə-*f*ī-*i*-*n*¹; *St.* kə-*f*ē-*i*n¹; *Wr.* kə-*f*ī-*i*n¹. Notwithstanding this galaxy of talent the word still remains kə-*f*ī-*i*n¹; eā-*f*ē-*i*n², to the man in the street [An alkaloid found in coffee].

Caffyn (Kathleen): kə-*f*ī-*n*¹; eā-*f*ī-*n*² [Ir. novelist (1860-)].

caftan: kə-*f*ī-tān¹ or kə-*f*ī-tān¹; eā-*f*ī-tān² or eā-*f*ī-tān² [Turk. sleeved undercoat].

cafuso: kə-*f*ī-zo¹; ea-*f*ī-zo²; *not* kə-*f*ī-zo¹ [Braz., a half-breed of Indian and negro blood].

Cagayan: kə-*g*ai-ān¹; eā-*g*ai-ān²; *not* kə-*g*ē-ān¹ [A native of northern Luzon, P. I.].

Cagliari: kə-*l*ya-rī¹; eā-*l*ya-rī² [Venetian painter of 16th cent.].

Cagliostro: kə-*l*yo-s'tro¹; eā-*l*yo-s'tro² [It. impostor (1743-95)].

Cagnola: kə-*n*yo-la¹; eā-*n*yo-lā² [It. architect (1762-1833)].

Cagot [Fr.]: kə-*g*ō¹; eā-*g*ō² [A degenerate of Gothic blood found in France and Spain].

Cahenslyism: kə-*h*en-sli-izm¹; ea-*h*en-sly-izm² [A plan for the administration of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States—advocated by a German, Peter Paul Cahensly, in 1891].

cahier [Fr.]: kə-*y*ē¹; eā-*y*ē², *Standard*; *C.* kə-*i*ē¹; *E.* kə-*e*-ē¹; *I.* kə-*i*-yē¹; *M.* kə-*y*ē¹; *W.* kə-*y*ē¹; *Wr.* kə-*i*-yē¹ [An official report; also, a quire of paper].

cahot [Fr.]: kə-*h*ō¹; eā-*h*ō²; *not* kə-*h*ō¹—the *h* is silent [An uneven surface, as in a road, caused by a rut].

cahow: kə-*h*au¹; eā-*h*ow²; *not* kē-*h*au¹ [An extinct sea-bird of Bermuda].

Calaphas: kə-*a*-fəs¹ or kē-*a*-fəs¹; eī-*a*-fas² or eā-*a*-fas² [Bible].

calc: kə-*i*k¹; eā-*i*e². Same as CAIQUE.

Calcos, Caycos: kə-*k*ōs¹; eī-*e*ōs² [Brit. island group or strait of West Ind.].

Caillard: kə-*y*ār¹; eī-*y*ār² [Eng. and Fr. family name].

Caillaux: kə-*y*ō¹; eā-*y*ō² [Fr. politician, b. 1863].

Caillet: kə-*y*ē¹; eā-*y*ē² [Fr. rebel who, as Jacques Bonhomme, led the peasant insurrection known as the Jacquerie in 1358].

caillach: kə-*l*yān¹; eā-*l*yān², *Standard*; *C.* kə-*l*yān¹; *I.* kə-*l*yān¹; *M.* & *W.* kə-*l*yān¹ [Highland Scot., a crone].

Caillot: kə-*y*ō¹; eā-*y*ō² [Fr. singer (1732-1816)].

Caillou: kə-*y*ū¹; eā-*y*ū² [A lake in Louisiana].

calloutage [Fr.]: kə-*y*ū-tāz¹; eā-*y*ū-tāzh² [Opaque pottery].

Cain: kēn¹; eān² [Bible].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrɪn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ɕhɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *bürr*;

Cainan: *kē'nən* or *kē-ai'nən*¹; *eā'nən* or *eā-i'nən*² [Bible].

calnea: *kā-in'kai*; *ea-in'ea*² [A shrub of the madder family whose root is used in medicine]. **calinea†** [Braz.].

Caine: *kēn*¹; *eān*²; *not kain*¹ [Eng. novelist of Manx life (1853-)].

Calnite: *kēn'ait*¹; *eān'it*² [1. Bible. A descendant of Cain. 2. One of a heretical sect of the 2d cent.].

caïque: *ka-ik'*¹; *eā-ik'*² [A Turkish or Levantine rowing skiff or sailing vessel]. **kaik†** [Turk.].

Ca ira [Fr.]: *sū i'rā'*¹; *cā i'rā'*²: both *a*'s as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. revolutionary song of Oct., 1789: a title attributed to Benjamin Franklin's remark, "Ca ira" ("It will succeed"), when questioned on the progress of the War of Independence].

Calrd: *kārd*¹; *eārd*² [Scot. scholar (1835-1908)].

calrn: *kār*¹; *eār*².

Cairnes: *kārnz*¹; *eārns*² [Ir. economist (1823-75)]. See **CAIRNS**.

Cairngorm: *kārngōrm*¹; *eārngōrm*² [Scot. mountain; also [c-], a mineral quartz].

Cairns: *kārnz*¹; *eārns*² [Hugh McCalmont (1819-85), an Irish statesman who became British Lord Chancellor].

Cairo: *kai'ro*¹; *eī'ro*² [Capital of Egypt].

Cairo: *kē'ro*¹; *eā'ro*² [A city in Ill., or a village in N. Y.].

calsson: *kē'sen*¹; *eā'son*², *Standard, C., E., M.; I. & St. kes'sen*¹; *W. kē'sen*¹; *Wr. kē-sūn*¹. Phye's statement that "there is considerable authority (Worcester and the Oxford English Dictionary included) for the pronunciation *kā-sōn*" (*kē-sūn*¹; *eā-sōn*²) is not based on modern dictionaries, but upon those of a past generation—Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Worcester (1846).

Calstor: *kē'star*¹; *eā'stor*² [1. Ancient Eng. parish and capital of the Iceni, a Brit. tribe inhabiting Norfolk and Suffolk. 2. Ancient Roman town in Lincolnshire, Eng. Called also **Thongceaster**: *thōg'kas-tar*¹; *thōg'eas-ter*², "city of the thong," because when rebuilding it Hengist is said to have used as much land as he could include within an ox-hide cut in thongs].

Calus: *kē'us*¹ or *kē'yus*¹; *eā'ūs*² or *eā'yūs*² [Bible]. See the following.

Calus: *kiz*¹; *eis*² [Latinized form of John Kay or Keye, an Eng. physician (1510-72) who founded Caius College, Cambridge University, Eng.]. Compare preceding.

cajole: *kā-jōl*¹; *ea-jōl*².

[Acadian French].

cajun: *kē'jun*¹; *eā'jūn*² [In Louisiana, a reputed descendant of the

cajun: *kā-hūn*¹; *eā-hūn*² [A West-Ind. plant].

cake: *kēk*¹; *eāk*²; *not kaik*¹ as sometimes heard in London.

calabash: *kal'a-bash*¹; *eāl'a-bāsh*²; *not kal'a-bash*¹. See **CALIPASH**.

calaboose: *kal'a-būs*¹; *eāl'a-bōōs*² [A lock-up].

calade: *kā-lēd*¹ or (Fr.) *kā'lād*¹; *ea-lād*² or (Fr.) *eā'lād*², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C. & I. ka-lēd*¹; *E. kal-ēd*¹; *M. ka-lad*¹ [A slope in a manège].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *tērn*; *hit*, *lce*; *l=ē*; *l=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

Calah: kē'la¹; eā'lā² [Bible].

Calais: kal'is¹ or (Fr.) kā'lē¹; eāl'is² or (Fr.) eā'lā² [Fr. seaport].

calamanco: kal'ə-man'ko¹; eāl'a-mān'eo² [Flem. woolen fabric].

calamary: kal'ə-mē'rī¹; eal'a-mā'ry² [A cuttlefish].

Calamolalus: kal'ə-mel'ə-lus¹; eāl'a-mōl'a-lūs² [Apocrypha].

calamus: kal'ə-mus¹; eāl'a-mūs²; not kə-lē'mus¹ [1. A reed-plant or palm.
2. A reed-flute. 3. A fish].

Calandrino: kă'lan-dri'no¹; eā'lān-dri'no²; not kă'lan-drai'no¹ [A character in Boccaccio's "Decameron"].

Calano: kal'ə-nō¹; eāl'a-nō² [Douai Bible].

Calas: kă'lā¹; eā'lā² [Fr. Protestant (1698-1762) who was broken on [the wheel]].

calash: kə-lāsh¹; eā-lāsh² [A carriage].

Calaveras: kal'ə-vē'ras¹; eāl'a-vē'ras²; not kə-lav'ə-ras¹ [county in Cal.].

Calaverite: kal'ə-vē'rait¹; eal'a-vē'rit², *Standard*; C. kal'ə-vī'rait¹; E. & M. kə-lav'ər-ait¹; W. kă'lā-vī'rait¹.

calcar: kal'kar¹; eāl'eür² [A spur or spur-like projection].

Calcasteu: kal'kə-shū¹; eāl'ea-shū² [A parish, river, or lake in La.].

calcedonic: kal'si-den'ik¹; eāl'ge-dōn'ie². Same as CHALCEDONIC.

calcees: kal'siz¹; eāl'çes² [Plural of CALX].

Calchaquis: kă'l'cha-kiz¹; eāl'chā-kiz² [A race of Amerinds of Northwest [Argentina]].

Calchas: kal'kas¹; eāl'eas² [Gr. soothsayer at siege of Troy].

calclimine, calsimine (v. & n.): kal'si-main¹; eāl'çi-mīn², *Standard* (1894), E., I. & W.; C. & M. kal'si-min¹.

calclnable: kal'sin-ə-bl¹; eāl'çin-a-bl².

calclnatory: kal'sin'ə-to-rī¹; eāl'çin'a-to-ry², *Standard*, I., & W.; C. kal'çin-ə-to-rī¹; E. kal'si-ne-tūr-i¹; M. kal'sin'ə-tā-rī¹; W. kə-lsin'ə-ter-i¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry, Walker, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Craig accented the penultimate; Sheridan alone accented the first syllable.

calcine (v. & n.): kal'soin¹ or kal'sin¹; eāl'çin² or eāl'çin², I., M., & W.; *Standard* & C. kal'sin¹; E. & St. kal'soin¹; W. kə-lsin¹. Webster gave kal'soin¹; eāl'çin², in his "American Dictionary," in 1840, and the accent has been retained on the penult by his successors until 1909, notwithstanding that Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1836)—all indicated it on the ultima.

calcium: kal'si-um¹; eāl'çi-üm²; not kal'shəm¹, nor kal'shi-um¹ [Metallic element].

calclvorous: kal'siv'o-rus¹; eāl'çiv'o-rūs² [Living on limestone].

calcograph: kal'ko-graf¹; eāl'eo-gräf² [A drawing with colored chalks or pastels].

calcography: kal'kəg'ra-fī¹; eāl'eōg'ra-fy²; not kal'kə-graf¹.

Calcol: kal'kel¹; eāl'eōl² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

calcophorous: kal-kəf'o-rus¹; eāl-eōf'o-rūs²; *not* kal'kə-fēr-us¹ [Lime-producing].

calcrete: kal'krīt¹; eāl'erēt²; sometimes the stress is put on the ultima [A limestone].

calculable: kal'kiu-lə-bl¹; eāl'eū-lə-bl².

calcular: kal'kiu-lər¹; eāl'eū-lar²; *not* kal'kiu-lar¹ [Pert. to a calculus].

calculary: kal'kiu-lē-rī¹; eāl'eū-lā-ry²; *not* kal'kiu-lə-rī¹.

calculation: kal'kiu-lē'shān¹; eāl'eū-lā'shon².

calculative: kal'kiu-lə-tiv¹, eāl'eū-lə-tiv²; *not* kal'kiu-lē-tiv¹.

Calder: kōl'dər¹; eāl'der²; *not* kal'dər¹ [Scot. admiral (1745-1818)].

Calderari: kāl'dē-rā-rī¹; eāl'dē-rā-rī² [Neapolitan secret society in 1815].

Calderon: kōl'də-rən¹; eāl'de-rən² [Eng. family name].

Calderon de la Barca: kal'də-rən or (Sp.) kāl'dē-rōn' dē lā bār'kā¹; eāl'de-rən or (Sp.) eāl'dē-rōn' dē lā bār'eā² [Sp. dramatist (1600-81)].

caldron, cauldron: kōl'drən¹; eāl'dron²; *not* kal'drən¹.

Caldwell: kōld'wel¹; eāld'wēl²; *not* kald'wel¹ [Am. geographical name].

Caleb: kē'leb¹; eā'lēb² [Bible].—**Caleb=ephatah:** kē'leb=ef'rə-tā¹; eā'lēb=ēf'ra-tā² [Bible].—**Caleb=ephathah:** kē'leb=ef'rə-thā¹; eā'lēb=ēf'ra-thā² [Bible (R. V.)].

calecannon: kēl-kān'an¹ or kal-kān'an¹; eāl-eān'on² or eāl-eān'on² [An Irish dish of stew]. **colcannon.**

calèche [Fr.]: kāl'lēsh¹; eā'lēch² [A calash].

caledonite: kal'i-do-nait¹; eāl'e-do-nit², *Standard*; C. kal'e-do-nait¹; E. kal-ed'un-ait¹; I. kal'i-do-nait¹; M. & W. kal'i-do-nait¹; St. ka-led'o-nait¹; Wr. kal'a-dan-ait¹ [A dark-green mineral sulfate].

caleficient: kal'i-fē'shent¹; eāl'e-fā'shēnt² [Causing heat].

calendal: kə-len'dəl¹; eā-lēn'dal²; *not* kal'en-dəl¹ [Pert. to CALENDs].

calendar: kal'en-dər¹; eāl'en-dar² [A table giving the divisions of the year into months, weeks, and days].

calendarium [Lat.]: kal'en-dē'ri-um¹; eāl'en-dā'ri-ūm²; *not* kal'en-dār'-i-um¹ [A calendar].

calends: kal'endz¹; eāl'ēndz²; *not* kē'lendz¹ [The first day of a Roman month].

calenture: kal'en-čhur¹ or -tiur¹; eāl'en-čhur² or -tūr² [A delirious fever].

Calepino: kāl'lē-pī'no¹; eā'lē-pī'no² [It. lexicographer (1435-1511)].

calescence: kə-les'ens¹; eā-lēs'ēng² [Increasing warmth].

calesin: kāl'lē-sīn¹; eā'lē-sīn² [A vehicle of the Philippine Islands].

calf: kaf¹; eāf²—the *l* is silent. Derived from Anglo-Saxon, *cealf*, the form of this word varied from *kalf* to *kelf* in the Middle English Period. It occurs in the latter form in "Ancient Riwle" (1225). There is no doubt that the pronunciation of the word varied with the spelling, which took the following forms: *caif* (800), *cealf*

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɛlin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

(1000), *celf* (1000), *chalf* (1160), *kelf* (1225), *calf* (1230 & 1300), *calfe* (1483) & *chawf* (1534), for Shakespeare pointed to it in 1592:

He clepeth a Calfe, *Cause*: halfe, *haufe*: neighbour, *vocatur nebour*; . . . this is abhominable. *Love's Labour's Lost* (First folio ed., 1623) act iv, sc. 1.

Perry (1775), Webster (1828), Worcester (1855), *C., E., I., M., & St.* all indicated *kāf*; *cāf*², and while Walker (1791), in Note 78, advocated "the long sound of the middle Italian *a*," he indicated the *a* in "at" in the pronunciation. The word is one of which the pronunciation varies according to locality. In some parts of northern England, and in certain of the New England States, the *a* in this word is given the sound of *a* in "fat," and the entire word is pronounced with a drawl almost akin to a bleat. See *ASK*; *CALM* [The offspring of a cow].

calf's=foot: *kafs*'*fut*¹; *cāfs*'*fōt*²; *not kavz*'*fut*¹. The word is sometimes confused with the plural form, *calves*.

Calgary: *kal*'*gə-rī*¹; *cāl*'*gə-ry*²; *not kəl-gē-rī*¹ [Canadian city].

Calhoun: *kal*-*hūn*¹ or *ka*-*hūn*¹; *cāl*-*hūn*² or *cā*-*hūn*² [Am. statesman (1782-1850)].

Callban: *kal*'*i-ban*¹; *cāl*'*i-bān*² [In Shakespeare's "Tempest," a slave of

callber: *kal*'*i-ber*¹; *cāl*'*i-ber*². While Sheridan (1780) placed the accent on the penult, and gave the *i* the sound it has in "police," Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791), all indicated the stress on the first syllable and pronounced the *i* as in "hit." Of the modern lexicographers all prefer the first pronunciation indicated here, but Murray indicates also *ka*-*lī*'*ber*¹ as permissible.

Callbourne, Callburn: *cal*'*i-būrn*¹; *cāl*'*i-būrn*² [King Arthur's sword

calliche [Sp.=Am. Sp.]: *ka*-*lī*'*chē*¹; *cā*-*lī*'*chē*² [Sodium nitrate].

callf, caliph: *kē*'*līf*¹; *cā*'*līf*². First used by Gower in his "Confessio Amantis" (I; 245: 1393), the word may be said to be completely Anglicized. Of its pronunciation *M.*, who prefers *kal*'*īf*¹; *cāl*'*īf*², says, "The pronunciation with long *ā* [ē; ā] is not justifiable," but as long ago as 1775 Perry, and in 1791 Walker, indicated the first pronunciation given above, which is that preferred by *Standard*, *C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.*

callfate, caliphate: *kal*'*i-fāt*¹; *cāl*'*i-fāt*², *Standard*; *C. & I.* *kē*'*lī-fēt*¹; *E.* *kal*'*ī-fēt*¹; *M. & W.* *kal*'*i-fēt*¹; *Wr.* *kal*'*ī-fāt*¹.

Callgula: *kə*-*līg*'*yū-lā*¹; *ea*-*līg*'*yū-lā*² [Rom. emperor (12-41)].

callpash: *kal*'*i-pāsh*¹; *cāl*'*i-pāsh*². The *Standard* & *Wr.* indicate the principal stress as being on the ultima; *C. & W.* allow it as alternative, but *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* place the principal stress on the antepenult [The part of a turtle next to the upper shell]. Compare *CALABASH*.

callpee, callipee: *kal*'*i-pī*¹; *cāl*'*i-pē*²; *Standard*, *kal*'*i-pī*¹. *C., I., M., St., & W.* indicate the principal stress on the antepenult; *Standard* & *Wr.*, on the ultima [The part of a turtle next to the lower shell].

callsaya: *kal*'*i-sē*'*yā*¹ or *kal*'*i-sē*'*yā*¹; *cāl*'*i-sā*'*yā*² or *cāl*'*i-sā*'*yā*² [Peruvian

Callsthenes: *kə*-*līs*'*thē-nīz*¹; *ea*-*līs*'*thē-nēs*² [Apocrypha].

callsthenics: *kal*'*i-sēn*'*īks*¹; *cāl*'*i-sēn*'*īes*². See *CALLISTHENICS*.

Callta: *kal*'*i-tā*¹; *cāl*'*i-tā*² [Douai Bible].

Calltas: *kal*'*i-tas*¹; *cāl*'*i-tās*² [Apocrypha].

calix: *kē*'*hīks*¹ or *kal*'*īks*¹; *cā*'*hīks*² or *cāl*'*īks*². Of the British lexicographers Dr. Murray alone prefers *kal*'*īks*¹. *calyxt*.

2: wɒl; dɒ; bōk, bōt; ʃʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey; gō; not, ðr; full, büt, börn;

calk¹ (*vt.*): kōk¹; eak²—the *a* as in "all" and the *l* silent [1. To make tight, as the seams of a boat. 2. To supply with calks, as a horse's shoe].

calk² (*vt.*): kalk¹ or kōk¹; ealk² or eōk² [To chalk].

calker: kōk'ar¹; eak'er. See CALK¹, *vt.*

calkin: kōk'in¹ or kal'kin¹; eak'in² or eal'kin² [Shoe=plate].

calking: kōk'ing¹; eak'ing². See CALK¹, *vt.*

call: kōl¹; eal².

calla: kal'a¹; eal'a² [The Egyptian lily].

callable: kōl'a-bl¹; eal'a-bl².

Callao: ka-lā'o or kal-yā'o¹; eā-lā'o or eal-yā'o²; not ka-lē'o¹ [Dept. & town [in Peru].]

called: kōld¹; eald²; not kōl-led¹.

Callierates: ka-lik'ra-tiz¹; ea-lik'ra-tēs² [Athenian architect of the Parthenon (600-500 B. C.)].

calligraph: kal'i-graf¹; eal'i-gráf² [A specimen of beautiful writing].

calligraphy: ka-lig'ra-fi¹; ea-lig'ra-fy²—the *a* of the penult is obscure, not as in "ask."

Callimachus: ka-lim'a-kus¹; eā-lim'a-eüs² [Gr. sculptor of 5th cent. B. C.; reputed inventor of the Corinthian capital].

Callope: ka-lai'o-pi¹; eā-lī'o-pē² [In myth, one of the Muses, mother of [Orpheus].]

Callista: ka-lis'ta¹; eā-lis'ta² [A novel of primitive Christianity in Africa, by John Henry Newman].

Callisthenes: ka-lis'θu-niz¹; eā-lis'the-nēs²—the *e* of the penult as in "valley"; not as in "eel." [Gr. philosopher.]

callisthenics: kal'is-then'iks¹; eal'is-thēn'ies² [Light gymnastic exercises].

callose (*a.* & *n.*): kal'ōs¹; eal'ōs². *I., St., & Wr.* kal'lōs¹; *M.* ka-lōs¹. Compare CALLOUS; CALLUS.

callous (*vt.* & *a.*): kal'ūs¹; eal'ūs².

Calluna: ka-lū'nā¹; eā-lū'nā², *Standard & W.*; *C.* ka-liū'nā¹; *E. & I.* kal-liū'nā¹; *Wr.* kal'lu-nā¹ [Scot. heather].

callus (*n.*): kal'us¹; eal'ūs² [A thickened part; also, bony tissue].

calm: kām¹; eām²—the *l* is silent. In certain regions of Northern Eng. and New Eng. the *a* in this word is pronounced as *a* in "at." See ASK; BALM; CALF; PSALM.

There are districts in the United States where even the following *l* does not protect it [the sound of *a* in *father*], and *calm* . . . is made to rhyme with *clam*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. vi, p. 329 [H. '09.]

Calne: kān¹; eān²—the *l* is silent [Ancient Eng. town].

Calneh: kal'nā¹; eal'ne² [Bible].

Calno: kal'no¹; eal'no² [Bible].

calomel: kal'o-mel¹; eal'o-mēl² [A purgative].

Calonne: kāl'en¹; eāl'lon² [Fr. controller (1734-1802)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; l=ē; l=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Calophyllum: kal'o-fil'um¹; eāl'o-fyl'um² [Tropical tree].

caloric: kə-ler'ik¹; ea-lōr'ie²—the *a* of the antepenult is obscure; *not* as in "ask."—**caloricity:** kal'o-ris'i-ti¹; eāl'o-rig'i-ty².—**calorific:** kal'o-rif'ik¹; eāl'o-rif'ie².—**calorimeter:** kal'o-rim'i-ter¹; eāl'o-rim'e-ter² [A heat-measuring apparatus].

calory: kal'o-ri¹; eāl'o-ry² [A unit of heat]. **calorie**†.

Calostoma: kal'o-stō'mə¹; eāl'o-stō'mə² [A genus of fungi—the puffballs].

calotte [Fr.]: kə-lət'¹; ea-lōt'² [A skull-cap or something resembling it].

caloyer: kal'o-yar¹; eāl'o-yer², *Standard, M., & W.* (1909); *C., E., & W.* (1890) kə-lei'ər¹; *I. & St.* kə-lei'ūr¹; *Wr.* kə-lei'ər¹. Of modern lexicons the *Standard* (1893) was the first, since the days of Todd (1818), to indicate the accent on the antepenult; *Murray* followed (Nov., 1893), then *Webster* (1909). [An old monk.]

Calphi: kal'fai¹; eāl'fi² [Apocrypha].

Calthorpe: kəl'thōrp¹; eāl'thōrp²; *not* kal'thōrp¹ [English family name].

caltrop: kal'trap¹; eāl'trop² [A military device to check the advance of an enemy]. Spelled *calthrop* by Scott and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Calubi: kə-lū'bai¹; ea-lū'bī² [Douai Bible].

calumet: kal'yu-met¹; eāl'yu-mēt²; *not* kal'yu-mē¹ [Amerind pipe].

calumniate: kə-lum'ni-ēt¹; ea-lūm'ni-āt². See next.

calumny: kal'um-ni¹; eāl'ūm-ny². See preceding.

Calvary: kal'və-ri¹; eāl'va-ry²—the *a* of the penult is obscure; *not* as in "ask" [Hill near Jerusalem].

Calvé: kəl'vė¹; eāl'vė² [Emma de ROQUET, Fr. operatic star (1866–)].

calve: kav¹; eāv². See ASK; CALF; CALM.

Calvert: kal'vərt¹; eāl'vert² [Eng. statesman (1606–47); first governor of Maryland (1634–47)].

Calvin: kal'vin¹; eāl'vin² [A masculine personal name: from John Calvin, Fr. Protestant reformer (1509–64)]. Fr. kəl'vañ'¹; eāl'vāñ'²; Lat., **Calvinus:** kal'vai'nus¹; eāl-vā'nūs²; Sp., **Calvo:** kəl'vō¹; eāl'vō².

calx: kalks¹; eālsk²; *not* kālks¹ [The residue of calcined metal]. See CALCES.

calyces: kal'i-siz¹; eal'y-çes² [Plural of CALYX].

Calydon: kal'i-den¹; eāl'y-dōn² [1. In Arthurian legend, a forest in northern England. 2. An ancient city in Aetolia].—**Calydonian:** kal'i-dō'n-i-an¹; eal'y-dō'n-i-an² [Pert. to Calydon; as the *Calydonian* boar, a boar, in mythology, sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon but slain by Meleager in the *Calydonian* boar-hunt].

Calypso: kə-lip'so¹; ea-lŷp'so²—the *a* is obscure; *not* as in "ask" [In myth, a nymph of Ogygia].

calyx: kē'liks¹; eāl'lyks². *M.* prefers kal'iks¹, a pronunciation introduced by Enfield in 1807 and reintroduced by Smart in 1836. All other modern dictionaries give the first pronunciation indicated here, which was introduced by Perry in 1775, supported by Rees (1826), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835). [The sepals of a flower.]

Cam: kam¹; eām²; *not* kēm¹ [A river in England]. See CAMBRIDGE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

camaleu [Fr.]: kã'ma'yü¹; eã'mã'yü², *Standard*; C. kam'ai-yü¹; E. kam'-
a-i-ü¹; I. ka-me'yü¹; M. ka-ma-yü¹; St. ka-më-yü¹; W. ka'ma'yü¹; Wr. ka-më-yü¹
[1. A cameo. 2. A style of printing].

camaraderie [Fr.]: kã'mã'rã'dã-rî¹; eã'mã'rã'dã-rî². C. kam-a-rad-
rî¹; M. ka-ma-rad'er-rî¹; W. ka'ma'ra'd-rî¹ [Comradeship].

Camaralzaman: kam'ã-rãl'zã-man¹; eã'm'a-rãl'zã-mãn² [In the "Arabian
Nights," a prince who marries Princess Badoura].

camarilla [Sp.]: kam'ã-ril'ã¹ or (Sp.) kã'ma-ril'ya¹; eã'm'a-ril'ã² or (Sp.)
eã'mã-ril'yã² [1. A cabal. 2. An audience-chamber].

Cambacérès (de): dã kũn'bã'sã'rãs¹; de eãn'bã'çã'rãs² [Fr. jurist
(1753-1824)].

Cambon: kũn'bõn¹; eãn'bõn² [Fr. diplomat (1843-)].

Cambrai: kũn'brã¹; eãn'brã² [Fr. city where cambric is made]. See
CAMBRIC.

cambraine: kam'brã-zin¹; eãm'brã-gin², *Standard*, C., & W.; E. kam'-
brã-sin¹; I. kam'brã-sin¹; Wr. kam'brã-sin¹ [A linen fabric]. **cambraine**.

cambric: kãm'brîk¹; eãm'brîe² [A linen fabric. See CAMBRAI].

Cambridge: kãm'brîj¹; eãm'brîdg² [1. An English county or its capital
on the Cam river, a famous university city. 2. Any one of several cities, towns, or
villages in the United States]. See CAM.

Cambronne: kũn'brõn¹; eãn'brõn²—the o as in "not"; not as in "only"
[Fr. marshal (1770-1842)]. [shepherd's crook].

cambuca: kam-biũ'kã¹; eãm-bũ'ea²; not kam-bũ'kã¹ [A pastoral staff or

Cambyes: kam-bai'siz¹; eãm-by'sãs²; not kam'bi-siz¹ [Pers. king (529-
522 B. C.)].

Camelford: kam'el-fõrd¹; eãm'el-fõrd² [A town in Cornwall, Eng.].

camellia: kã-mel'i-ã¹; eã-mël'i-ã², *Standard* & W.; C. ka-mel'ia¹; E. kã-
mel'li-ã¹; I. ka-mel'i-ã¹; M. kã-mel'ya¹; St. ka-mil'i-ã¹; Wr. kã-mel'li-ã¹ [The Japan
rose: so called from G. J. *Kamel*, a Jesuit traveler].

camelopard: kã-mel'o-pãrd¹; eã-mël'o-pãrd², *Standard*, C., & W.; E.
kã-mel'o-pãrd¹; I. & St. kam-el'õ-pãrd¹; M. kam'i-lõ-pãrd¹; Wr. kã-mel'o-pãrd¹. Of
the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Clarke
(1855) indicated the stress on the antepenult, while Sheridan (1780), Webster (1828),
Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated it on the preantepenult [A giraffe].

Camelot: kam'i-lõt¹; eãm'e-lõt² [The seat of King Arthur's court].

camelot [Fr.]: kã'mã-lõ¹; eã'mẽ-lõ² [A newsboy or hawk].

Camembert: kã'mũn'bãr¹; eã'mãn'bẽr²—the t is silent [Fr. village
famed for its cheese]. [or fountains].

Camenæ: kã-mĩ'nĩ¹; eã-mẽ'nẽ² [In Roman myth, nymphs of the springs

cameo: kam'i-õ¹; eãm'e-õ² [Striated stone carved in relief].

camera: kam'ãr-ã¹; eãm'er-ã²; not kam'ra¹.

Camerarius: kã'mã-rã-rĩ-us¹; eãm'e-rã-rĩ-ũs² [Ger. scholar (1500-74)].

Cameron: kam'ãr-ãn¹; eãm'er-on² [Scot. chieftain (1695-1748)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔll; fū = feud; ɛhin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

Camilla: kə-mil'ə¹; ea-mil'a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Camille:** kə'mil'¹; eā'mil'²; It. **Camilla:** ka-mil'la¹; eā-mil'lā²; Sp. **Camila:** ka-mil'la¹; eā-mil'lā².

Camisard: kam'i-zārd¹ or (Fr.) kā'mi'sār'¹; eām'i-gārd² or (Fr.) eā'mi'-sār'² [A Fr. Calvinist].

camisole [Fr.]: kə'mi'sōl'¹ or kam'i-sōl'¹; eā'mi'sōl'² or eām'i-sōl'² [A wrap-
[per for women].

Camoens: kam'o-ens¹; eām'o-ēns² [Pg. poet (1524-80)].

Camon: kē'men¹; eā'mōn² [Bible].

Camorra [It.]: ka-mōr'ra¹; eā-mōr'rā²; sometimes kam'ə-rə¹ [A Neapoli-
[tan secret society].

camote [Sp.]: ka-mō'tē¹; eā-mō'tē² [The sweet potato].

camouflage [Fr.]: ka'mū'flāž'¹; eā'mū'flāzh'² [Deception or that used to
[deceive or hide].

camoufleur [Fr.]: ka'mū'flūr'¹; eā'mū'flūr'² [An expert in camouflage].

Camoys: kam'ois¹; eām'oys² [Eng. family name].

campagna: kam-pā'nyā¹; eām-pā'nyā² [It., plain].

campagne: kam-pēn'¹; eām-pān'² [Lace used for edging].

campaign: kam-pēn'¹; eām-pān'² [Military operations].

Campan (de): də kān'pān'¹; de eān'pān'² [Fr. author (1752-1822); con-
fidante of Marie Antoinette].

Campania: kam-pā'nyā¹; eām-pā'nyā² [It. department].

Campania: kam-pē'ni-a¹; eām-pā'ni-a² [A vessel in the British merchant
[marine].

campanile: kam'pa-nī'lī¹ or (It.) kām'pa-nī'lā¹; eām'pa-nī'le² or (It.)
eām'pā-nī'lē² [It., a bell-tower]. Murray also indicates kam'pa-nīl¹ or -nail¹ as per-
missible.

Campanini: kām'pa-nī'nī¹; eām'pā-nī'nī² [1. It. operatic tenor (1846-96).
[2. It. conductor of operas].

Campaspe: kam-pas'pī¹; eām-pās'pē² [In Gr. history, a beautiful con-
cubine of Alexander the Great].

Campbell: kam'bəl¹ or kam'əl¹; eām'bel² or eām'el² [A famous Scottish
[clan and family].

Campden: kam'den¹; eām'dēn² [Eng. family name].

Campeachy, Campeche: kam-pī'chī¹ or (Sp.) kam-pē'chē¹; eām-pē'che²
or (Sp.) eām-pē'chē² [Mexican state, city, or bay].

campeador [Sp.]: kam-pē'a-dōr'¹; eām-pe'ā-dōr'² [A champion, [C-] sur-
name of the Kid, Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar, Sp. national hero]. See Cín.

Campeggio: kam-pej'o¹; eām-pēg'o² [It. cardinal (1474-1539) who figures
as *Campeius* in Shakespeare's "Henry VIII."].

camper: kamp'ər¹; eāmp'er² [One who lives in a camp; a soldier].

Camper: kām'pər¹; eām'per² [A Dutch physician (1722-89)].

campestral: kam-pes'trəl¹; eām-pēs'tral² [Growing in the fields or open
[country].

camphene: kam'fin¹; eām'fēn², *Standard, I., M., & W.; C., E., & W.*
kam-fīn¹; St. kam'fīn [A chemical compound like camphor].

camphor: kam'fər¹; eām'for² [A chemical compound].

2: wəlf, dɔ; bōk, bōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;*

Campos, Martínez y Arsenio: kām'pōs, mar-tí'nēth ī ar-sē'nī-o¹; cām'-pōs, mār-tí'nēth ŷ ār-sē'nī-o² [Sp. captain-general (1840-1900)].

Camuel: kə-miū'el¹; ea-mū'el² [Douai Bible].

Camus: kă'mū'¹; eă'mū'²; *not* kam'əs¹ [Fr. revolutionist (1740-1802)].

can: kan¹; eăn²; *not* kin¹, *nor* kən¹—pronunciations too frequently heard on the tongues of educated people.

Cana: kē'nā¹; eă'nā² [Town in Palestine].

Canaan: kē'nān¹; eă'nān², *Standard, C., I., & W.*; *E. & Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-nā¹. Cheyne in his "Aids to the Student" (Variorum Bible), kē'na-nā¹ [A region of Palestine].—**Canaanite:** kē'nān-ait¹; eă'nān-it²; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-nān-ait¹ [Bible].—**Canaanitess:** kē'nān-ait'es¹; eă'nān-it'ēs²; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kē'na-nān-ait'es¹ [Bible].

Canace: kan'ə-sī¹; eăn'a-qē²; *not* kə-nēs¹ [1. In Greek myth, a daughter of Æolus. 2. In Chaucer's "Squire's Tale," the daughter of Cambuscan].

canaille [Fr.]: kə-nā'yā¹; eă'nā'ye²; *Standard, W., & Wr. kə-nēl¹; C., I., & St. kə-nēl¹; E. kan-ail¹; M. kə-nā'yā¹* [The rabble]. The pronunciation indicated by Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) was kə-nail¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) was kə-nēl¹. Anglicized in the 18th century, the word is now used as French by educated Englishmen, but pronounced as if an Eng. word by Scottish and American lexicographers.

Canajoharie: kan'ə-jo-har'ī¹; eăn'a-jo-hār'ī²—the final syllable is obscure, *not* ī; ē² [Village in N. Y.].

canal (*v. & n.*): kə-nal¹; ea-nāl².—**canalage:** kə-nal'ij¹; ea-nāl'ag².—**canalize:** kan'ə-laiz¹; eăn'a-liz²; sometimes kə-nal'aiz¹; ea-nāl'iz².

canalization: kan'ə-lai-zē'shən¹; eăn'a-lī-zā'shon²; sometimes kə-nal'ī-zē'shən¹; ea-nāl'ī-zā'shon². [to the Romans].

Cananæan: kē'nā-nī'an¹; eă'nā-nē'an² [In Jewish history, a zealot hostile

Canandaigua: kan'an-dē'gwā¹; eăn'an-dā'gwa² [A lake and village in N. Y. State].

Cananeus: kan'ə-nī'us¹; eăn'a-nē'ūs² [Douai Bible].

canapé [Fr.]: kă'nā'pē¹; eă'nā'pē² [1. A sofa. 2. A hors-d'œuvre].

canard [Fr.]: kə-nār'ī¹; eă'nār'²; *Standard & W. kə-nārd¹; C. & I., kə-nār¹; M. kə-nār¹; St. kə-nārd¹; Wr. kə-nār¹* [A hoax].

Canaris: kə-nār'is¹; eă'nār'is² [Gr. patriot (1790-1877)].

Canarsie: kə-nār'sī¹; ea-nār'si²; *not* kan'ər-sī¹ [A district of Brooklyn, N. Y.].

canary: kə-nē'rī¹; ea-nā'ry²; *not* kə-nār'ī¹.

Cancale: kăh'kāl'ī¹; eăh'ēāl'²; *not* kan-kēl'¹ [Fr. town].

cancan: kan'kan *or* (Fr.) kăh'kăh'¹; eăh'eăn *or* (Fr.) eăh'eăh'² [Fr., a grotesque dance].

cancel (*v. & n.*): kan'səl¹; eăh'çel²; *Standard* kan'sel¹; *W. kan'sil¹*. Walker (1791) indicated the *e* as having the sound of *i* as in "pin," but Perry (1775) gave it the sound it has in "met." To-day the letter is so obscured as to be almost completely ignored, especially in commercial circles.

2: āt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; uislo; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

canceleer: kan"sə-lir'¹; eän"çə-lēr'²; *not* kans-lir'¹ [A wing-turn by a hawk before striking its prey].

Candace: kan'də-sī'¹; eän'da-çē'²; *not* kan'dēs'¹, for in Greek the *e* is long [An Ethiopian queen mentioned in *Acts* viii, 27].

Candaules: kan-də'liz'¹; eän-də'lēs'² [Lydian king of 7th cent. B. C.].

candelabra: kan'də-lē'brə'¹; eän'de-lā'bra'².

candelabrum: kan'də-lē'brum'¹; eän'de-lā'brum'².

Candia: kan'di-ə'¹; eän'di-ə'² [Island in Mediterranean Sea].

Candide: kan'did'¹; eän'did'² [The title of a story by Voltaire and the name of its hero].

Candolle (de): də kən"dōl'¹; de eän"dōl'² [Swiss botanist (1778-1841)].

Canelones: kən"nē-lō'nēs'¹; eän"nē-lō'nēs'² [Dept. of Uruguay].

canephoros: kə-nēf'o-res'¹; eā-nēf'o-rēs'² [Ancient Gr. basket-bearer].

Canes Venatici: kē'niz vi-nat'i-sui'¹; eā'nēs ve-nāt'i-çī'² [A constellation].

cangue [Pg.]: kan'¹; eäng'²; *not* kan-gū'¹ [A wooden yoke for Chinese convicts].

Canicula: kə-nik'yu-lə'¹; eā-nīe'yū-lə'² [The dog-star].

canine: kə-nain'¹; eā-nin'², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C., I., & St. kə-nain'; *E. kē'nain'*. *C., M., & W.* indicate also kē'nain' as alternative. Of the earlier lexicographers Scott (1797) alone indicated kan'ain', a pronunciation preferred by Thomas Rees, who issued an abridgment of "Todd's Johnson's Dictionary" in 1826. Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and others, from 1775 to 1836, all indicated kə-nain'.*

Caninius Rebilus: kə-nin'i-us reb'i-lus'¹; eā-nin'i-ūs rēb'i-lūs'² [A Roman who was consul with Cæsar for a part of a day, Dec., 45 B. C.].

Canis: kē'nīs'¹; eā'nīs'² [L., dog; used in naming constellations; as, *Canis* Major; *Canis* Minor].

canities: kə-nīsh'i-iz'¹; eā-nīsh'i-ēs'²; *not* kan'i-tiz'¹ [Hoariness; turning gray].

canker: kan'kər'¹; eän'ker'²; *not* kan'kər'¹—*n* at the end of an accented syllable, and followed by *k*, is commonly pronounced as *ŋ* in "finger": fiŋ'gər'; fiŋ'gər'².

Canne: kan'nī' or kün'nē'¹; eän'nē'² or eän'ng'² [Village in Italy where Hannibal defeated the Romans, 216 B. C.].

Canneh: kan'ē'¹ or kan'ə'¹; eän'ē'² or eän'ē'². The preference here indicated is that of the *Variorum Bible* [Bible].

canal: kan'el'¹; eän'ēl'² [Coal].

cannequin [Fr.]: kan'i-kün'¹; eän'e-kin'²; *not* kan'nə-kwin'¹ [East-Ind. white cotton cloth].

Cannes: kən'¹; eän'²—*a* as in "art," *not* as in "ask" [Fr. seaside resort].

Cannstatt: kün'shtat'¹; eän'shtät'²; *not* kan'stat'¹ [A city in Württemberg near which the *Cannstatt* skull was found in 1770].

cannula: kan'yu-lə'¹; eän'yū-lə'² [A tube used in surgery].

canoe: kə-nū'¹; eā-nō'². In this word and in *shoe* the sound of *oe* varies from that it has generally in Eng. as in *foe*, *hoe*, *roe*, *sloe*, *toe*, etc.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

cañon: kan'yən¹ or (Sp.) ka-nyōn¹; eän'yōn² or (Sp.) eä-nyōn², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., M., & St. kan'yōn¹; I. kã-nyen¹; W. kan'yun¹*. The tilde over the letter ñ indicates, in Sp., the introduction of a y sound between the ñ and the letter that follows. See TILDE. [A ravine.]

Canopic: kã-nep'ik¹; ea-nōp'ie² [Pert. to Canopus].

Canopus: kã-nō'pus¹; ea-nō'pūs² [An Egypt. city].

canopy: kan'o-pi¹; eän'o-py².

canorous: kã-nō'rus¹; ea-nō'rūs² [Tuneful].

Canosa di Puglia: ka-nō'sa di pũ'lyā¹; eä-nō'sä di pũ'lyä² [It. town].

Canossa: ka-nēs'sa¹; eä-nōs'sä² [Ruins of an It. castle where Henry IV. of Ger. did penance before Gregory VII.].

Canova: ka-nō'va¹; eä-nō'vä² [It. sculptor (1757-1822)].

[(1809-95)].

Canrobert: kãn"rō'bār¹; eän"rō'bēr²—the t is silent [Fr. marshal

cant: kant¹; eänt²; *never* kãnt¹ [Terminology belonging to a class, set, sect, or calling; as, legal *cant*; tailors' *cant*; also, hypocrisy]. See the following.

can't: kant¹; eänt²—the a in this word has a sound that varies according to the locality where the word is spoken (see ask). In Scotland, northern Eng., and Ire., the a is generally given the sound of a in "at," and this pronunciation is widely used in the United States and Canada. In southern Eng. and the New Eng. States the a is commonly pronounced as a in "art." Murray notes only the latter. The word is not to be found in the earlier dictionaries.

Cantab: kan'tab¹; eän'täb² [A Cambridge student].

cantabile: kan-tä'bĩ-lē¹; eän-tä'bĩ-le² [It., melodious].

Cantabri: kan'ta-brĩ¹; eän'ta-brĩ² [Ancient warlike people of Spain].—

Cantabrian: kan-tē'bri-ən¹; eän-tä'bri-an² [Pert. to the Cantabri].

Cantabrigian: kan'ta-bri'ĩ-ən¹; eän'ta-brig'i-an² [A resident or student of Cambridge].

[(1341-54)].

Cantacuzene: kan'ta-kiu-zĩn¹; eän'ta-eũ-zēn² [Byzantine emperor

cantalope: kan'ta-lōp¹; eän'ta-lōp² [A variety of muskmelon].

cantaloup: kan'ta-lũp¹; eän'ta-lup², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. kant'a-lũp¹; I. kan'ta-lũp¹; M. kan'ta-lup¹* [Same as preceding].

cantata: kan-tä'ta¹; eän-tä'ta²; *Standard* kan-tä'ta¹; *C. kan-tä'ta¹; E. & I. kan-tä'ta¹; M. kan-tä'ta¹; W. kan-tä'ta¹; St. kan-tē'ta¹; Wr. kan-tē'ta¹*. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated kan-tē'ta¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), kan-tä'ta¹ [It., in music, a choral composition].

cantatrice: *Italian*, kan'ta-trĩ'chē¹; eän'tä-trĩ'che²; *French*, kãn"tä'trĩs¹; eän"tä'trĩç². *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr.* give preference to It.; *C.* prefers the Fr. [A female professional singer].

cantharides: kan-čar'ĩ-dĩz¹; eän-thär'ĩ-dēs² [Pl. of CANTHARIS]. See next.

cantharis: kan'čha-rĩs¹; eän'tha-rĩs² [A beetle, the Spanish fly].

Canigny: kãn"ti"nyĩ¹; eän"ti"nyĩ² [Fr. village where United States troops defeated the Germans, May 27-28, 1918].

cantilena: kan'tĩ-lĩnā¹; eän"ti-lē'na²; *not* kan'tĩ-len'ə¹ [A ballad or song].

2: ärt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ĩ=ē; ĩ=ō; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

cantilever: kan'ti-lī'vər¹; ɛən'ti-lē'vər², *I., M., W.* (1909), & *Wr.*; *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* (1890), kan'ti-lev-ər¹; *E.*, kant-i-lī'vər; *I.* kan'ti-lev-ūr¹; *St.* kan'ta-lev'ūr¹.

Canton¹: kan'ten¹; ɛən'tōn² [Chin. seaport].

[States].

Canton²: kan'tən¹; ɛən'ton² [Any one of several cities of the United

cantonment: kan'ten-mən't¹; ɛən'ton-ment², *Standard* (1894) & *W.*; *C.* kan'ten-mən't¹; *E.* kan'tun-ment¹; *I.* & *St.* kan'ten'men't¹; *M.* kan'ten'men't¹; *Standard* (1909), kan'tūn'men't¹; *Wr.* kan'tan-men't¹. Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) indicated kan'ten-men't¹. Knowles (1835) kan'tūn'men't. The pronunciation of *Standard* (1909) is that given to the word when it is spelled *cantonment*, a form now obsolete.

cantor: kan'tər¹; ɛən'tōr²; not kan-tēr¹ [A chief singer].

Cantuarian: kan'tū-ēr-n-ən¹; ɛən'ty-ā-rī-an²; not kan'tiū-ār-i-ən¹ [Pert. to Canterbury, Eng.].

Canute: kə-niūt¹; ea-nūt²; not kə-nūt¹ [Dan. king].

[CAÑON].

canyon: kan'yən¹ or (*Sp.*) ka-nyōn¹; ɛən'yon² or (*Sp.*) ɛə-nyōn² [Same as

canzone [It.]: kan-tsō'nē¹; ɛən-tsō'ne², *M. & W.* In Italian z, medial after a consonant—is equivalent to ts.

caoutchouc [Fr.]: kă'ū'chū¹ or kau'chuk¹; ɛə'ū'chū² or ɛou'chue²; *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, & *W.* kŭ'chuk¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* kŭ'chŭk¹; *M.* kau'chuk¹. Derived from the Carib *cahuchu*, the word was introduced into Eng. through the Fr. in its present form about 1735. Only the first pronunciations indicated above have been heard in use by the writer.

capasple: kap'ə-pī¹; ɛəp'ə-pē² [OFr., from head to foot].

Cape Haitien: kēp hē'ti-en¹; ɛāp hā'ti-ēn² [Seaport of Haiti].

Capel, Capell: kē'pel or kap'el¹; ɛā'pəl or ɛāp'el² [Eng. family name].

Capella: kə-pel'ə¹; ea-pel'ə² [1. A writer of the 5th cent. 2. A star].

caper: kē'pər¹; ɛā'per² [A prank].

capercaillie, capercaillye: kap'ər-kēl'yī¹; ɛāp'er-ɛāl'yi² [Scot. grouse].

Capernaum: kə-pūr-ni-um¹; ea-pēr'na-ūm² [Bible].

Capet (Hugh): kē'pet or (*Fr.*) ka'pē¹; ɛā'pēt or (*Fr.*) ɛā'pē² [Fr. king (987-996)].—**Capetian:** kə-pī'shən¹; ea-pē'shan².

Caphara: kə-fē'rə¹; ea-fā'ra² [Douai Bible].—**Capharnaum:** kə-fūr-ni-um¹; ea-fār'na-ūm² [Douai Bible].—**Capharsalama:** kəf'ar-sal'ə-mə¹; ɛāf'ar-sāl'a-mā² [Apocrypha].—**Capharsalamah:** kəf'ar-sal'ə-mə¹; ɛāf'ar-sāl'a-mā².—**Caphen-atha:** kə-fen'a-thə¹; ea-fēn'a-thā² [Apocrypha].—**Caphetetha:** kə-fet'i-thə¹; ea-fēt'e-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Caphira:** kə-fai'ra¹; ea-fī'ra² [Apocrypha].—**Caphtor:** kəf'tər¹; ɛāf'tōr² [Bible].—**Caphtorim:** kəf'to-rim¹; ɛāf'to-rim² [Bible].—**Caphtorims:** kəf'to-rimz¹; ɛāf'to-rimz² [Bible].

[& *W.* kē'pi-as¹ [A judicial writ].

caplas: kē'pi-as¹; ɛā'pi-as², *Standard & Wr.*; *M.* kap'i-as¹; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*,

capillary: kap'i-lē-rī¹; ɛāp'i-lā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kap'i-lī-rī¹; *E.* kap'il-lē-rī¹; *I.* kap'il-la-rī¹; *St.* kap'il-lūr-i¹; *Wr.* kap'il-lē-rī¹. The pronunciation first indicated by Perry & Bailey in 1775 accented the antepenult, ka-pi'lē-rī, and was that preferred by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849). Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) favored kap'il-lē-rī [Hair-like].

2: wɒlf, dg; bōok, bōot; tʃʌll, tʃʌle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

capital: kap'i-təl¹; eäp'i-tal² [I. a. Principal; chief. II. n. 1. A chief city or letter].

capitative: kap'i-tē-tiv¹; eäp'i-tā-tiv²; not kap'i-tē-tiv¹.

Capitol: kap'i-təl¹; eäp'i-töl² [1. The public building occupied by the United States Congress; also, any State-house. 2. In Roman antiquities, a temple of Jupiter in Rome].

Capitoline: kap'i-to-lain¹; eäp'i-to-lin², *Standard, St., & W.*; C. kap'i-tā-lain¹; E. ka-pit'ul-ain¹; I. kap'i-tel-ain¹; M. ka-pit'o-lain¹; Wr. kap'i-tē-lain¹ [Pert. to the Roman Capitol, or its presiding god Jupiter Capitolinus, and to the hill on which his temple stood].

capitular (a. & n.): ka-pit'yu-lar¹; ea-pit'yu-lar² [Pert. to a body of clergy connected with a cathedral or collegiate church].—**capitulary:** ka-pit'yu-lē-rī¹; ea-pit'yu-lā-ry².

capitulate: ka-pit'yu-lēt¹; ea-pit'yu-lāt².—**capitulation:** ka-pit'yu-lē-shən¹; ea-pit'yu-lā-shon².—**capitulatory:** ka-pit'yu-lē-to-rī¹; ea-pit'yu-lā-to-ry²; not ka-pit'yu-lē-to-rī¹.

capon: kē'pən¹; eä'pon², *Standard, C., & M.*; E. kē'pun¹; I. & W. kē'pen¹; St. kap'en; Wr. kē'pn¹. The earlier lexicographers from 1775 to 1836 indicated the pronunciation noted by Worcester except Knowles (1835), who gave kē'pən¹.

caponiere: kap'o-nir¹; eäp'o-nēr² [A type of fortification].

cappadine: kap'a-din¹; eäp'a-dīn², *Standard, M., & W.*; E. kap-pə-duin¹; I. kap-pa-dain¹; Wr. kap'pə-din¹ [Waste silk-flock].

Cappadocia: kap'a-dō'shi-ə¹; eäp'a-dō'shi-a²; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, kap-pə-dō'si-a¹ [Anc. province of Asia Minor].

Caprara: kă'pră'rā¹; eä'pră'rā²; not kap-rē'rā¹ [It. cardinal (1733-1810)]. Compare CAPRERA.

capreoline: kap'ri-o-lin¹; eäp're-o-līn²; C. ka-pri'o-lin¹; M. ka-pri'o-lain¹; St. kap're-o-lin¹ [Pert. to the roebuck].

Caprera: ka-prē'rā¹; eä-prē'rā² [Island near Sardinia].

Capri: kă'pri¹; eä'pri² [Island near Naples].

capriccio [It.]: ka-pri'cho¹; eä-pri'cho², *Standard*; C. ka-pri'ch'io¹; E. ka-pri'ch'i-ō¹; I. ka-pri'chō¹; M. ka-pri't'cho¹; St. ka-pris'si-ō¹; W. kă-pri't'chō¹; Wr. ka-pri't'cho¹ [A caprice: said of music].

caprice: ka-pris'¹; ea-priç'². Walker indicated kap'ris¹ as alternative. Pope wrote: That counterworks each folly and caprice,
That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice. *Essay on Man* II, 239.

capriccioso [It.]: kă'pri-çhō'sō¹; eä'pri-çhō'sō²; C. ka-pri-çhiō'sō¹; E. ka-pri'ch'i-ō'sō¹; I. ka-pri'çhi-ō'sō¹; M. ka-pri't-çhō'sō¹; W. kă'pri't-çhō'sō¹; Wr. ka-pri't-çhi-ō'sō¹ [In a fanciful style: a direction in music].

capricious: ka-prish'us¹; ea-prish'ūs² [Changeable; fickle].

Capricorn: kap'ri-körn¹; eäp'ri-cörn² [A constellation and the tenth sign of the zodiac].

caprine: kap'rin¹; eäp'rin², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*; E., I., M., kap'-rain¹; Wr. gives kē'prain¹ as alternative [Goat-like].

capriole: kap'ri-öl¹; eäp'ri-öl², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*; E. kap'ri-ul¹; Wr. kap'ri-öl'¹ [A leap of a horse while standing].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

Caprivi (von): ka'pri'vī¹; eä-pri'vī² [Ger. statesman].

capsaicin: kap-sē'i-sin¹; eäp-sä'i-çin²; *not* kap-sai'sin¹ [A chemical product present in Cayenne pepper].

capsicin, capsicine: kap'si-sin, -sin *or* -sin¹; eäp'si-çin, -çin *or* -çin² [A chemical compound present in capsicum].

capsicum: kap'si-kum¹; eäp'si-küm² [A plant].

captain: kap'tin¹; eäp'tin². See note under BARGAIN, and compare CHILBLAIN, PORCELAIN, RETAIL.

captive: kap'ti-vēt¹; eäp'ti-vät²; *not* kap'ti-vet¹.

capture (v. & n.): kap'chur¹ *or* -tiur¹; eäp'chur² *or* -tür².

Capuchin: kap'yu-çin¹; eäp'yu-çin², *Standard, C., E., M.*; *I. kap-yü'-shin*; *St. kap-yü-shin*; *W. kap-yu-shin*¹; *Wr. kep-a-shin*¹ [A mendicant Franciscan friar].

capucine: kap'yu-sin¹; eäp'yu-çin², *Standard, C., E.*; *I. kap'yu-sin*; *M. ka-pü-sin*; *W. ka'pü'sin*¹; *Wr. kap'a-sin*¹ [Fr., the nasturtium or its deep color].

Capulet: kap'yu-let¹; eäp'yu-lët² [In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the father of Juliet].

caput [L.]: kap'ut¹; eäp'üt², *Standard, C., I., M.*; *E. & W. kē'put*; *Wr.*

caputium [LL.]: ka-piü'shi-um¹; ea-pü'shi-üm² [A hood worn by ecclesiastics or scholars; also, a hooded cloak].

capybara: kap'i-bä're¹; eäp'y-bä'ra², *Standard & W.*; *C. kap-i-bē're*¹; *E. kap-i-bä're*¹; *I. ka-pi-bē're*¹; *M. kap-i-bä're*¹; *St. ka-pai'ba-ra*¹ [Braz. rodent].

car: kār¹; eär²; *not* kyār¹. See CARD.

carabao: kār'a-bä'o¹; eär'rä-bä'o²; *not* kar'a-bē'o¹ [A water-buffalo].

Carabas: kar'a-bas¹ *or* (Fr.) kār'rä'bä'¹; eär'a-bäs² *or* (Fr.) eär'rä'bä'² [In Perrault's tale "Puss in Boots," a penniless miller aided to fortune by his cat].

Carabasion: kar'a-bē'zi-on¹; eär'a-bä'gi-ön² [Apocrypha].

carabineer: kar'a-bi-nir¹; eär'a-bi-nēr², *Standard* (1894).

carabinieri [It.]: kār'a-bi-nyē'rī¹; eär'rä-bi-nyē'rī² [Military police].

caracal, caracul: kar'a-käl¹; eär'a-käl² [Pers. lynx].

Caracalla: kar'a-käl'ä¹; eär'a-käl'a² [Roman emperor (188-217)].

Caracas: ka-rak'as *or* (Sp.) ka-rä'kas¹; ea-räe'as *or* (Sp.) eä-rä'eäs [Capital of Venezuela].

Caracci: ka-rät'chī¹; eä-rät'chī². See CARRACCI.

Caraccolo: ka-rät'cho-lō¹; eä-rät'cho-lō² [It. admiral (1752-99)].

caracho: ka-rä'cho¹; eä-rä'cho²; *not* ka-rē'cho¹ [A Porto Rican musical instrument].

Caractacus: ka-rak'tä-kus¹; ea-räe'tä-eüs² [Brit. chief of the Silures in the 1st cent.].

Caradoc: ka-rad'ök¹; ea-räd'oe² [A variant of preceding: used in geology.]

carafe [Fr.]: kār'räf¹; eär'räf²; *not* ka-rēf¹ [A water-bottle].

2: wöl, dē; bōök, bōöt; füll, ryle, cüre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; gö, gem; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast: get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

caramel: *kar'ə-mel*¹; *ear'a-mel*² [A confection].

carat: *kar'ət*¹; *ear'at*²; *not kē'rat*¹ [A unit of purity or weight for gold and precious stones]. [cent.]

Carausius: *kə-rō'shūs*¹; *ea-rā'shūs*² [Roman insurgent in Britain in 3d

caravan: *kar'ə-van*¹; *ear'a-vān*², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. kar-ə-van*¹; *I. & St. kar'ə-van*¹; *M. kar'ə-vən*¹; *Wr. kar-a-van*¹. Perry, Walker, Jones, Fulton, Knight, Jameson, Smart, Reid, & Craig indicated the stress on the ultima; Sheridan, Enfield, Knowles, & Webster, on the antepenult.

caravansary: *kar'ə-van'sə-rī*¹; *ear'a-vān'sa-ry*² [A large square building].

caravanserai: *kar'ə-van'sə-rui*¹; *ear'a-vān'se-rī*² [Same as preceding].

Carberry: *kūr'ber*¹; *ear'bēr*² [Eng. family name]. [compound].

carbide, carbide: *kūr'bid*¹ or *-buid*¹; *ear'bid*² or *-bid*² [A carbon chemical

carbide: *kūr'bain*¹; *ear'bīn*², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* notes as alternative *kār'bīn*¹; *E. kār'bīn*¹, and *Wr. kār-bain*¹. When spelled *carbide*, Bailey (1742), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775) indicated the accent on the last syllable, while Johnson (1755) and Perry (1777) placed it on the first. When spelled *carbide*, Bailey, Johnson, Buchanan, Ash, and Sheridan (1780) accented the first syllable, and Entick, Kenrick (1773), Perry, and Scott (1797) accented the last. To-day the lexicographers are unanimous in accenting the first.

carbon: *kūr'ben*¹ or *-bən*¹; *ear'bōn*² or *-bon*².

carbonaceous: *kār'bo-nē'shiūs*¹; *ear'bo-nā'shūs*², *Standard* (1894).

Carbonari: *kūr'bo-nā'rī*¹; *ear'bo-nā'rī*² [It. secret society of 1808-14].

carbonic: *kar-ben'ik*¹; *ear'bōn'ie*².

carbide, carbide: *kār'bən-id*¹ or *-aid*¹; *ear'bon-id*² or *-id*².

carbonify: *kar-ben'i-fai*¹; *ear'bōn'i-fy*².

carbonization: *kār'bən-i-zē'shən*¹; *ear'bon-i-zā'shon*².

carboxyl: *kar-beks'il*¹; *ear'bōks'yl*²; *C. kār'bək-sil*¹; *M. & W. kār-bək'sil*¹; *St. kār-beks'il*¹ [A chemical radical].

carboy: *kār'bei*¹; *ear'bōy*²; *not kar-boi*¹.

carbureter: *kār'biu-ret'ər*¹; *ear'bū-rēt'er*²; *not kār'bə-ret-ər*¹ [A device for conveying air over liquid fuel].

Carcaa: *kār'kī-ə*¹; *ear'ea-a*² [Douai Bible].

carcajou: *kār'ka-jū*¹; *ear'ea-ju*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. kār-kə-jū*¹; *I. kār'ka-jū*¹; *M. kār'ka-jū*¹ [Fr., the wolverene].

carcanet: *kār'kə-net*¹; *ear'ea-nēt*² [Ornamental collar].

Carcas: *kār'kas*¹; *ear'eās*² [Bible].

carcel: *kar-sel*¹; *ear'čēl*², *Standard*; *C. kār-sel*¹; *E., M., & W. kār'sel*¹ [The light of a Carcel lamp: named for its Fr. inventor].

Carchamis: *kār'kə-mis*¹; *ear'ea-mīs*² [Bible].

carcharodon: *kar-kar'o-den*¹; *ear-kār'o-dōn*², *Standard*; *C. & W. kār-kar'o-den*¹; *E. kār-char-a-den*¹; *I. kār'kar-ō-den*¹; *St. kār-kar-ō-den*¹ [A type of shark].

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *lce*; *i=ä*, *i=e*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habft; əɪslɪ; ɔʊ = out; eɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Carchemish: kār'ki-miʃ¹; eär'ee-miʃ² [Bible].

card: kård¹; eärd. See CAR.

NOTE.—In the last edition of his work *Phyfe*, crediting Webster, reprints a modification of Walker's note which, however applicable to the polite pronunciation of the 18th century, is not applicable to the speech of educated persons in the 20th. Says Walker (1791):

When the *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c*, it is, in polite pronunciation, softened by the intervention of a sound like *e* so that *card*, *cart*, *guard*, *regard*, are pronounced like *ke-ard*, *ke-art*, *ghe-ard*, *re-ghe-ard*. A *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 92.

cardamin, cardamine: kār'də-min¹ or -mīn¹; eär'da-mīn² or -mīn²; not -main¹ [A plant of the genus *Cardamine*].

Cardamine: kar-dam'i-nī¹; eär-dām'i-nē², *Standard*; C. kār-dam'i-nī¹; E., I., & W., kār-dam'i-nī¹; M. kar-dam'i-nī¹; Wr. kār'da-main¹ [A genus of plants of the mustard family].

Cardan: kār'don¹; eär'dän² [It. mathematician (1501-76)].

Cardenas: kār'dē-nas¹; eär'de-nās²; not kar-dī'nās¹ [Cuban seaport].

carditis: kar-dai'tis¹ or -dī'tis¹; eär-dī'tis² or -dī'tis² [Inflammation of the heart].

Careah: kə-rī'ā¹; ea-rē'ā² [Bible].

Caree: kə-rī'ī¹; ea-rē'ē² [Douai Bible].

careen: kə-rīn¹; ea-rēn².

careenage: kə-rīn'ij¹; ea-rēn'āg²; not kə-rīn'ēj¹.

Carehim: kar'ī-him¹; eär'e-hīm² [Douai Bible].

Carême [Fr.]: kār'rēm¹; eär'rēm² [Lent: the period of fasting].

caress: kə-res¹; ea-rēs².

caret: kar'et¹; eär'ēt², *Standard* (1894), E., & W. (1909); C., I., *Standard* (1913), St., & W. (1890), kē'ret¹; M. kar'it¹; Wr. kē'nt¹.

Carew: kār'ī¹ or kə-rū¹; eär'e² or ea-rū² [Eng. family name]. See ALVESTON; BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

Carey: kē'ri¹; eär'ry²; not kār'ī¹ [Am. & Eng. family name].

Caria: kē'ri-ā¹; eär'ri-a² [Apocrypha].

carlama: kār'ri-ā-mā¹; eär'ri-ā-mā² [A Braz. bird].

Carliath: kē'ri-ā-th¹; eär'ri-ā-th² [Douai Bible].—**Carliathaim:** kē'ri-ā-thē'im¹; eär'ri-ā-thā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Carliatharim:** kē'ri-ā-thē'im¹; eär'ri-ā-thā'im² [Douai Bible].

Carib: kar'ib¹; eär'ib²; not kə-rib¹ [Race of Am. aborigines].—**Caribbean:** kar'ī-bi'an¹; eär'ī-bē'an² [Pert. to the Caribs or to the sea whose islands they once inhabited].—**Caribbees:** kar'ī-biz¹; eär'ī-bēz² [That part of W. Indies forming the Lesser Antilles].

caribou: kar'ī-bū¹; eär'ī-by², *Standard* (1894), C., E., I., & W.; M. kar'ī-bū¹; *Standard* (1913) and Wr. kar'ī-bū¹.

caricature: kar'ī-kā-tiūr¹; eär'ī-ea-tiūr², E. & M.; C. kar'ī-kā-chiur¹; I. kar'ī-kā-tiūr¹; *Standard*, kar'ī-kā-chiur¹; St. kar'ī-kā-tiūr¹; W. kar'ī-kā-chiur¹; Wr. kar'ī-kā-tiūr¹. The preference indicated here has, in addition to the support cited,

2: wɒlf, dg; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

that of all the earlier lexicographers excepting Walker; Webster indicated the stress on the first syllable, Perry, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Knowles & Smart on the last, as Walker did also, but he gave the ultima the diphthongal ch sound -chûr¹.

caricaturist: kar'î-kə-tiūr'ist¹; eär'î-ea-tiūr'ist², *I. & M.*; C. kar'î-kə-chiur-ist¹; *E.* kar'î-kə-tiūr'ist¹; *Standard*, kar'î-kə-chiur-ist¹; *St.* kar'î-kə-tiūr'ist¹; *W.* kar'î-kə-chur-ist¹; *Wr.* kar'î-kə-tiūr'ist¹.

carles: kē'ri-iz¹; eä'ri-ēs² [Ulceration and mortification of a bone].

carillon: kar'î-lən or (*Fr.*) ka'ri'yōh¹; eär'î-lon or (*Fr.*) eä'ri'yōh¹² [Fr., a set of bells].

carina: kə-rui'nə¹; ea-rî'na²; not kar'î-nə¹ [A keel or keel-like part].

carinate: kar'î-nēt¹; eär'î-nāt²; not kar-ai'nt¹ [Keel-shaped].

Carinthia: kə-rin'thi-a¹; ea-rîn'thi-a² [Austr. province].

Carinus: kə-rai'nus¹; ea-rî'nūs² [Rom. emperor; killed in 284].

Carloth: kē'ri-eth¹; eä'ri-ōth² [Douai Bible].

carious: kē'ri-us¹; eä'ri-ūs² [Decayed].

Carlsbrooke: kar'iz-bruk¹; eär'iz-brōök² [Eng. town and castle in the Isle of Wight].

caritative: kar'î-tē-tiv¹; eär'î-tā-tiv²; not kar'î-ta-tiv¹ [Charitable].

Carites: kar'î-tiz¹; eär'î-tēs² [Bible].

Carkas: kār'kas¹; eär'kās² [Bible].

carl: kār¹; eär¹²; not kēr¹ [A rustic].

Carleton: kār'l'ten¹; eär'l'ton²—two syllables [Am. & Ir. family name].

Carll: kār'li¹; eär'li² [It. antiquary (1720-95)].

Carlle: kār'lail¹; eär'lil² [Eng. journalist and champion of freedom of the press (1790-1843)].

Carlina: kar-lai'nə¹; eär-li'na²; not kar-li'nə¹ [A genus of plants of the aster family].

carline: kār'lin¹; eär'lin²; not kār'lain¹ [A ship's timber].

Carllise: kar-lail¹; eär-lil¹²—the s is silent [A family and geographic name].
See ALVESTON, BEAUCHAMP, BELVOIR.

Carlo [It.]: kār'lō¹; eär'lō² [Charles].

Carlos [Sp.]: kār'lōs¹; eär'lōs² [Charles].

Carlota [Sp.]: kar-lō'ta¹; eär-lō'tä² [A feminine personal name].

Carlovingian: kār'lo-vin'ji-en¹; eär'lo-vin'gi-an²—the g as in "gem"
[Pertaining to Charlemagne].

Carlsbad: kār'l'sbat¹; eär'l'sbät² [Aust. district and city].

Carlsruhe: kār'l'srū-a¹; eär'l'srū-e². Same as KARLSRUHE.

Carlstad: kār'l'stat¹; eär'l'stät² [Sw. city].

Carlstadt: kār'l'stat¹; eär'l'stät² [Assumed name of Bodenstein, Ger. religious reformer (1483-1541)].

Carlyle: kar-lail¹; eär-lyl¹² [Scot. philosopher, historian, and essayist
(1795-1881)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Carlyon: kar-lai'en¹; eär-lý'on² [Eng. family name].

carmagnole: kār'mā'nyöl¹; eär'mā'nyöl²—both a's as in "art"; not as in "ask" [Fr. revolutionary dance].

Carmanians: kar-mē'ni-ənz¹; eär-mā'ni-ənz² [Bible].

Carme: kār'mī¹; eär'mē² [Apocrypha].

Carmel: kār'mel¹; eär'mēl² [Bible].—**Carmelite:** kār'mel-ait¹; eär'mēl-ait² [Bible: a friar of a mendicant order founded at Carmel, Syria, about 1156].—**Car-melitess:** kār'mel-ait'es¹; eär'mēl-it'es² [A nun of the Carmelite order].

Carmelus: kar-mī'lus¹; eär-mē'lus² [Douai Bible].

Carmen: kār'men¹; eär'mēn² [An opera by Bizet based on Mérimée's story of the same name].

Carmi: kār'mai¹; eär'mī² [Bible].

Carmichael: kār-mai'kal¹; eär-mī'eal² [Scot. family name].

carminative: kar-min'ə-tiv¹; eär-mīn'a-tiv², *Standard*; C. & W. kār-min'-ə-tiv¹; E. kār'mīn-ə-tiv¹; I. & St. kār'mīn'a-tiv¹; M. kār'mīn-ə-tiv¹; W. kār'mīn'a-tiv¹ [A remedy for flatulence].

carmine: kār'moin¹; eär'mīn²; *Standard* & C., kār'mīn¹; E., M., & W. (1909), kār'mīn¹; I., St., W. (1890), & W. kār'mīn¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry, Walker, Jones, & Smart accented the ultima: kar-main¹; Sheridan, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson & Craig, the penult: kār'main¹.

Carmites: kār'maits¹; eär'mīts² [Bible].

Carmonians: kar-mō'ni-ənz¹; eär-mō'ni-ənz² [Apocrypha].

Carnaim: kār'nə-im or kar-nē'im¹; eär'na-im or eär-nā'im² [Apocrypha].

Carnarvon: kar-nār'vən¹; eär-nār'von² [Welsh town].

Carnatic: kar-nat'ik¹; eär-nāt'ie² [A former division of southern India].

carnation: kar-nē'shan¹; eär-nā'shon².

Carneades: kar-nī'ə-diz¹; eär-nē'ə-dēs² [Gr. orator, B. C. 213-129].

Carnege: kar-neg'¹; eär-nēg'¹: frequently, but erroneously, kar-nē'g¹ [Am. ironmaster]. [gem].

carneian: kar-nī'yən¹; eär-nēl'yan² [A variety of chalcedony cut as a

Carnion: kār'ni-en¹; eär'ni-ön² [Apocrypha].

carnival: kār'ni-vəl¹; eär'ni-val².

Carnivora: kar-niv'o-rə¹; eär-nīv'o-ra² [An order of mammals].—**car-nivore:** kār'ni-vör¹; eär'ni-vör².—**carnivorous:** kar-niv'o-rus¹; eär-nīv'o-rūs² [Flesh-eating].

Carnot: kār'nō¹; eär'nō² [1. Fr. revolutionary statesman (1753-1823). 2. Fr. president (1837-94)].

Carnutes: kar-nū'tiz¹; eär-nū'tēs² [A Celtic people].

Carnwath: kār'nweh¹; eär'nwath² [Scot. district, village, & burn from which an earldom takes its name].

Caro: kē'ro¹; eär'ro² [A county-seat in Michigan].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

Caro²: **kā'ro**¹; **ēā'ro**² [It. translator of Vergil (1507-66)].

carob: **kar'əb**¹; **ēār'əb**²; **not** **kūr'əb**¹ [A variety of bean used as fodder].

carol: **kar'al**¹; **ēār'ol**²; **not** **ka-röl**¹.

Carolina: **kar'o-lai'nə**¹; **ēār'o-lī'na**².

Caroline¹: **kar'o-lain**¹; **ēār'o-līn**² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. & Ger.: **kā'ro-lī'nə**¹; **ēār'o-lī'nə**²; Fr.: **kā'rō'lin**¹; **ēārō'lin**²; D., It., Pg., & Sw. **Carolina**: **kā'ro-lī'nə**¹; **ēār'o-lī'nə**².

Caroline²: **kar'o-lin**¹; **ēār'o-līn**², *Standard & C.*; *I.* **kar'ō-lain**¹; *M. & W.* **kar'o-lain**¹ [Pert. to Charles II]. [lina].

Carolinian: **kar'o-lin-i-an**¹; **ēār'o-līn-i-an**² [Pert. to North or South Caro-
Carolus: **kar'o-lus**¹; **ēār'o-lūs**² [A coin named for a King Charles].

Caron: **kā'rōn**¹; **ēār'ōn**² [Fr. dramatist (1732-99)].

carotid: **kə-ret'id**¹; **ea-röt'id**² [Artery of neck].

carousal: **kə-rou'zəl**¹; **ea-rou'gal**² [Revel].

carousel: **kar'u-zel**¹; **ēār'u-sēl**²—pronounce the s as z [A merry-go-round].

Carpaccio: **kar-pāt'cho**¹; **ēār-pāt'cho**² [It. painter (1450-1522)].

Carpathian: **kar-pe'chi-an**¹; **ēār-pā'thi-an**² [Same as KARPATIAN].

Carpeaux: **kār'pō**¹; **ēār'pō**² [Fr. sculptor (1827-75)].

Carphasalama: **kar'fa-sal'a-mə**¹; **ēār'fa-sāl'a-mə**² [Bible].

Carplo, Bernardo del: **bēr-nūr'do del kār'pī-o**¹; **ber-nūr'do dēl ēār'pī-o**² [A semi-mythical Sp. hero of the 9th cent.].

Carpmael: **kārp'mēl**¹; **ēārp'māl**² [Eng. family name].

Carpocrates: **kar-pek'ra-tīz**¹; **ēār-pōe'ra-tēs**² [Founder of a Gnostic sect in 2d cent.].

Carpocratian: **kār'po-kre'shan**¹; **ēār'po-erā'shan**² [A member of the Gnostic sect founded by Carpocrates].

carpus¹: **kār'pus**¹; **ēār'pūs**² [The wrist].

Carpus²: **kār'pus**¹; **ēār'pūs**² [Bible].

Carracesque: **kar'a-chesk**¹; **ēār'a-chèsk**² [Characteristic of the Carracci].

Carracci: **kar-rāt'chi**¹; **ēār-rāt'chi**² [Family of It. painters (1555-1619)].

carrageen: **kar'a-gin**¹; **ēār'a-gēn**²; **not** **-jīn**¹ [An edible alga].

Carrara: **kar-rā'ra**¹; **ēār-rā'rā**² [It. town, famous for marble-quarries].

Carrasco: **ka-rās'ko**¹; **ēār-rās'eo**² [In Cervantes' "Don Quixote," a bachelor given to practical joking].

carriage: **kar'ij**¹; **ēār'ag**²; **not** **kar'ej**¹.

Carrick-on-Suir: **kar'ik-on-shūr**¹; **ēār'ik-on-shur**²; **not** **-sū'ir**¹ [Ir. city].

carrier¹: **kar'i-er**¹; **ēār'-er**². Distinguish from the next [One who carries].

Carrier²: **kār'yē**¹; **ēār'yē**² [Fr. Jacobin of infamous memory (1756-94)].

Carrière: **kār'ī'yār**¹; **ēār'ī'yēr**² [Fr. artist].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **lee**; **i=ü**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1: ə = ainai; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = out; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

carroccio: kar-rō'cho¹; eär-rō'cho² [The chariot on which the standard of the mediæval republics was borne].

carromata: kūr'o-mā'ta¹; eär'o-mā'tā² [Sp., a public cab].

carrousel: kar'u-zəl¹; eär'u-sel² [Same as CAROUSEL].

Carruthers: kə-ruth'ərz or -rūth'ərz¹; ea-rūth'ərs or -rūth'ərs² [A British family name].

Carshalton: kə-shēl'tən¹ or kar-shal'tən¹; ea-shal'ton² or eär-shāl'ton² [Eng. town].

Carshena: kār'shi-nā¹ or kar-shi'nā¹; eär'she-nā² or eär-shē'nā² [Bible].

Cartagena: kūr'tə-jī'nə or (Sp.) kār'ta-hē'nā¹; eär'ta-gē'nā or (Sp.) eär'tā-hē'nā² [Sp. seaport].

Cartaphilus: kar-taf'ī-lus¹; eär-tāf'ī-lūs² [In Christian story, a servant of Pilate who struck Christ while on His way to execution].

carte blanche [Fr.]: kār't blānsh¹; eärt blānch² [A free hand or unconditional permission to do as one pleases].

carte-de-visite [Fr.]: kār't-də-vi-zit¹; eärt'-de-vi-sit² [A visiting-card].

cartel [Fr.]: kār'tel¹; eärt'tel². Of the modern dictionaries all, except Worcester (1859), indicate the stress on the first syllable, a practice first noted by Bailey (1742) and followed by Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Craig (1836), and Webster (1847). Of the earlier lexicographers, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) placed the stress on the last syllable [An agreement concerning prisoners of war, etc.].

Cartesian: kar-ti'zən¹; eär-tē'zhan² [Pertaining to Descartes].

Carthage: kār'thi¹; eär'tha²; not kār'thē¹ [Anc. country and city of northern Africa].

Carthaginian: kār'tha-jin'ī-nē¹; eär'tha-gin'ī-an² [Native of Carthage].

Carthusian: kar-čiū'zən¹; eär-thū'zhan² [Pert. to (1) the monastery of Chartreuse or to the members of the religious order inhabiting it; (2) the Charterhouse, London, or its school].

Cartier: kar'tyē¹; eär'tyē² [Fr. navigator (1491-1557)].

cartilage: kūr'ti-laj¹; eär'ti-lāj²; not kūr'til-ēj¹ [Elastic animal tissue].—
cartilaginous: kūr'ti-laj'ī-nūs¹; eär'ti-lāj'ī-nūs².

carton: kūr'tən¹ or kūr'ten¹; eär'ton² or eär'tōn² [A fine pasteboard].

cartouch: kūr-tūsh¹; eär-tūch², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.; M.* kār-tūsh¹; *Wr.* kar-tūch¹ [1. A tablet or scroll. 2. A cartridge].

cartridge: kūr'trij¹; eär'trid²; not kār'trij¹.

caruncle: kar'un-kl¹ or kə-run'kl¹; eär'ūn-el² or ea-rūn'el². The first pronunciation indicated here prevails in the United States, the second is preferred in Great Britain.

Caruso: ka-rū'zo¹; eä-ryū'so²; not kə-rū'so¹—It. s between vowels is usually pronounced as z, but there are some exceptions [It. singer (1874-1921)].

Cary: kūr'ri¹; eä'ry² [Am. poets of the 19th cent.].

caryatides: kar'ī-at'ī-diz¹; eär'y-āt'ī-dēs² [Columns in the form of draped female figures: from the women of Caryæ, a Laconian town].

2: wɒlf, dʒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn.

caryatids: kar¹i-at¹idz¹; eär¹y-ät¹ids². Same as CARYATIDES

Carysfort: kar¹is-färt¹; eär¹ys-fort² [A reef in Fla.].

Casablanca: ka¹za-bi-än¹ka¹; eä¹šä-bi-än¹eä² [Fr. naval hero (1752-98)].

Casal Maggiore: ka-säl¹ mad-jō¹rē¹; eä-säl¹ mäd-gō¹rē² [It. city].

Casaloth: kas¹ə-leth¹; eäs¹a-lōth² [Douai Bible].

Casas (Las): kās¹as¹; eäs¹sās² [Span. missionary (1474-1566)].

Casas Grandes: kās¹as grän¹dēs¹; eä¹sās grän¹des² [Mex. village].

Casati: ka-sä¹tī¹; eä-sä¹tī² [It. explorer in Africa (1838-1902)].

Casaubon: ka-sē¹bän or (F.) ka¹zō¹bēn¹; ea-sa¹bon or (F.) eä¹šō¹bōn² [Swiss scholar].

cascade: kas-kēd¹; eäs-eād²; not kas¹kēd¹ [Waterfall].

cascara: kas-kā¹rē¹; eäs-eā¹rē²; not kas¹kā¹rē¹; nor kas-kē¹rē¹ [A cathartic].

Caschcasch: kash¹kaš¹; eäsh¹eash² [In the "Arabian Nights," a hunch-backed genius].

caseine: kē¹si-in¹; eä¹se-In².

Casella: ka-zel¹ə; ea-šē¹l²a² [A musician and friend of Dante, 13th cent.].

casement: kēs¹ment¹; eäs¹mēnt², *Standard, E., St., & W.; C. & M. kēs¹ment¹; I. kēz¹ment¹; W. kēz¹ment¹*. Perry first indicated the preference noted above; Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Knowles, and Smart all indicated kēz¹ment¹.

caseous: kē¹si-us¹; eä¹se-ūs², *Standard, C., M., W., & W.; E. kēs¹e-us¹; I. & St. kē¹si-us¹* [Pert. to cheese].

cashew: ka-shū¹; ea-shū²; not kē¹shū¹; nor kaš¹ū¹ [An Am. tree].

cashmere¹: kaš¹mīr¹; eäsh¹mēr². An alternative kaš¹mīr¹ is noted by *M. & W.; W. gives also kaš¹mīr¹*.

Cashmere²: kaš¹mīr¹; eäsh¹mēr². Same as KASHMIR.

Casimir-Périer: ka¹zī¹mīr¹-pē¹ryē¹; eä¹šī¹mīr¹-pē¹ryē² [Fr. statesman (1847-1907); president of France (1894-95)].

casino: ka-sī¹no¹; ea-sī¹no² [A public building used for entertainments].

Casiphia: ka-sif¹i-ə¹; ea-sif¹i-a² [Bible].

cask: kask¹; eäsk². See ASK.

casket: kas¹ket¹; eäs¹kēt².

Casleu: kas¹liū¹; eäs¹lū² [Apocrypha].

Casluhim: kas¹lu-him or kas-lū¹him¹; eäs¹lu-him or eäs-lū¹him² [Bible].—
Caslulm: kas¹lu-im¹; eäs¹lu-lm² [Douai Bible].

Casphon: kas¹fēn¹; eäs¹fōn² [Apocrypha].

Casphor: kas¹fer¹; eäs¹fōr² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. Same as CASPHON.

Caspin: kas¹pīn¹; eäs¹pīn² [Apocrypha]. Same as CASPIS.

Caspis: kas¹pīs¹; eäs¹pīs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

casque: kask¹; eäsk² [A helmet].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ǵll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; ɔhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɔhɪn, this.

Cassagnac: kə'sā'nyāk¹; ɛə'sā'nyæ² [Fr. journalist (1843-1904)].

cassation: ka-sē'shən¹; ɛə-sā'shon² [Annulment].

cassava: ka-sā'və¹; ɛə-sā'və², *Standard & C.*; *E.* kas-sā'və¹; *I.* kas-sē'və¹; *M. & W.* (1909) kə-sā'və¹; *St.* ka-sā'və¹; *W.* (1900) kas-sā'və¹; *Wr.* kas-sē'və¹. Spelling it **cassavi** Walker pronounces it kas'sa-ve¹, and **cassada:** kas'sa-da¹ [An Am. shrub from which tapioca is obtained].

Cassel: kūs'el¹; ɛəs'el²; not kas-sel¹ [Prus. city].

casserole [Fr.]: kas'ə-rōl¹; ɛəs'e-rōl², *Standard & C.*; *I.* kas-rōl¹; *M.* kas-ər-ōl¹; *W.* kas'ī-rōl¹. Commonly used in cookery with a prefixed **en:** ɔn¹; ɔn² [A stew-pan or dish cooked or served therein].

cassia: kash'i-a¹; ɛəsh'i-a²; *Standard & W.* kash'ə¹; *C.* kash'ia¹; *E.* kas'-si-a¹; *I. & St.* kash'i-a¹; *M.* kas'i-a¹; *Wr.* kash'shi-a¹. The foregoing indicates that in American and Scottish usage preference is given to the sh sound (as in "ship") in the first syllable, but that in English use it retains the sound it has in "see." Earlier Eng. usage, as indicated by Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755), merely noted the accent on the first syllable. Perry (1775) pronounced the word kas'sha¹; Walker (1798), kash'-shi-a¹ [A plant producing cinnamon].

Cassils: kas'silz¹; ɛəs'silz²; not kas'i-lis¹; ɛəs'i-lis² [Scot. earldom originating from a village in Ayrshire]. See ALCESTER, ANSTRUTHER, BEAUCHAMPEL, BELVOIR.

cassimere: kas'i-mīr¹; ɛəs'i-mēr² [Woolen cloth].

cassino: kə-sī'no¹; ɛə-sī'no². Same as CASINO.

Cassio: kash'i-o¹; ɛəsh'i-o² [A lieutenant in Shakespeare's *Othello*].

Cassiope: kə-si'o-pī¹; ɛə-si'o-pē² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda]. See the variant forms that follow.—**Cassiopea:** kas'i-o-pī'ya¹; ɛəs'i-o-pē'ya². Same as CASSIOPEIA.—**Cassiopeia:** kas'i-o-pī'ya¹; ɛəs'i-o-pē'ya² [Cassiope as a constellation].

Cassius: kash'us¹; ɛəsh'ūs² [Rom. general, B. C. 42].

Cassivelaunus: kas'i-vi-lō'nus¹; ɛəs'i-ve-lā'nūs² [British king who submitted to Caesar, B. C. 54].

cassowary: kas'o-wē-rī¹; ɛəs'o-wā-ry² [An ostrich-like bird].

cast (v. & n.): kast¹; ɛast². See note under ASK.

Castalia: kas-tē'h-a¹; ɛəs-tā'li-a² [Gr. fountain sacred to Apollo & the Muses].

Castanea: kas-tē'n-a¹; ɛəs-tā'ne-a² [A genus of trees including the chest-^{[nut].}

castanet: kas'tə-net¹; ɛəs'ta-nēt², *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* kas'ta-net¹; *M.* kas'tə-nit¹. An alternative pronunciation, indicating primary stress on the ultima, is noted by *Standard, M., & W.* Johnson (1755) accented the penult, kas-tan'et¹; Walker the antepenult, kas'ta-net¹ [A pair of clappers used in singing and dancing].

caste: kast¹; ɛast².

Castelar: kas'tē-lār¹; ɛəs'tē-lār² [Sp. statesman (1832-99)].

Castellamare: kas-tel'la-mā-rē¹; ɛəs-tēl'lā-mā-rē² [Sicilian seaport]. **Castellammare**†.

castellan: kas'te-lən¹; ɛəs'tē-lan² [The warden of a castle].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɔhɪn, ɔhɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Castellane (de): də kūs'tel'län¹; de eas'tël'län² [Fr. city].

castellate: kas'te-lët¹; eas'të-lät².

Castelnau: kas'tel'nō¹; eas'tël'nō² [Fr. soldier (1520-92)].

caster, castor: kast'ər¹, -ör¹; east'er², -ör².

castigate: kas'ti-gët¹; eas'ti-gät² [To discipline; thrash].

castigation: kas'ti-gë'shan¹; eas'ti-gä'shon².

Castiglione: kūs'ti-lyō'nē¹; eas'ti-lyō'ne² [It. painter (1616-70)].

Castile¹: kas-til¹; eas-til¹ [Former Sp. kingdom].

castile²: kas-til¹; eas-til²; *not* kas'til¹ [A variety of soap].

Castilla¹: kas-til'ə¹; eas-til'a² [Am. rubber-producing tree].

Castilla²: kas-til'ya¹; eas-til'yä² [Peruv. patriot (1796-1867)].

castle: kas'l¹; eas'l²—the *t* is silent. See ASK.

Castlereagh: kas'l-rē¹; eas'l-re² [Ir. town whence a Brit. viscountcy is

castor¹: kas'tər or -ter¹; eas'tor² [1. A beaver. 2. An oil].

Castor²: kas'tər¹ or -ter¹; eas'tor² or -tör² [1. In Gr. myth, a son of Jupiter and Leda. 2. One of the two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini. See POLLYX. 3. Bible].

castrate: kas'trät¹; eas'trät² [To emasculate; geld].—**castration:** kas-trë'shan¹; eas'trë'shon².—**castrato** [It.]: kas-trä'to¹; eas-trä'to² [A man who has been emasculated in boyhood to preserve a soprano voice].

Castren: kas-trën¹; eas-tren²; *not* kas'trën¹ [Fin. philologist (1813-52)].

castrenslan: kas-tren'shan¹; eas-tren'shan² [Pert. to camp].

Castro: käs'tro¹; eas'tro²; *not* kas'tro¹ [Pres. of Venezuela, 1899-1909].

Castrucci: kas-trüt'chī¹; eas-trüt'chī². In It. *ca* before *i* is pronounced as *ch* or *tsh*. See the next entry. [It. musician (1690-1769).]

Castruccio: kas-trüt'cho¹; eas-trüt'cho². In It. *c* preceding *a*, *o*, or *u*, is not pronounced as *ch*. To indicate this sound the vowel *i* is inserted between them; as *cia*, *cio*, *ciu*, which are pronounced *cho*¹, *cho*², *chū*¹. [It. general (1283?-1328).]

casual: kaʒ'u-al¹ or kaz'iu-al¹; eäzh'u-al² or eäz'u-al.—**casualty:** kaʒ'u-al-ti¹; eäzh'u-al-ty².

casuist: kaʒ'u-ist¹; eäzh'u-ist², *Standard*; C. & W. kaʒ'yu-ist¹; E. & M. kaz'yu-ist¹; I. kaz'yū-ist¹; St. kaz'yū-ist¹; Wr. kaz'ye-ist¹. Porry (1775) kaz'u-ist¹; Walker (1791) kaz'iu-ist². In pronouncing the derivatives **cas'u-is'tic**, **cas'u-is'tics**, and **cas'u-ist-ry** follow the pronunciation of the parent word.

catabasion: kat'a-bë'si-on¹; eät'a-bä'si-on² [A vault under an altar].

catabasis: kə-tab'a-sis¹; ea-täb'a-sis² [A descent or decrease].

catabolism: kat'a-bai-ō'sis¹; eät'a-bi-ō'sis² [Term used in physiology].

catabolic: kat'a-bel'ik¹; eät'a-böl'ic² [Pert. to catabolism].

catabolism: kə-tab'o-lizm¹; ea-täb'o-lizm² [Destructive metabolism]. See METABOLISM.

catagchresis: kat'a-kr'i'sis¹; eät'a-erë'sis² [The mixed use of metaphors].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hit, ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʌu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

cataclasm: kat'ə-klazm¹; ɛăt'a-elāsm² [A violent disruption].

cataclysm: kat'ə-klizm¹; ɛăt'a-elȳsm² [An overwhelming flood].

catacomb: kat'ə-kōm¹; ɛăt'a-eōm² [A tunnel-like burying-place].

catacoustics: kat'ə-kūs'tiks¹; ɛăt'a-ɛys'ties². In Eng. kat-ə-kau'stiks¹ is preferred and is the only pronunciation indicated by Murray.

catapult: kat'ə-falk¹; ɛăt'a-fālk² [A scaffold or platform for a coffin].

catalepsy: kat'ə-lep-sɪ¹; ɛăt'a-lēp-sy² [A nervous affection].

catalo: kat'ə-lō¹; ɛăt'a-lō² [A hybrid quadruped the offspring of a buffalo and a domestic cow].

catalog, catalogue: kat'ə-leg¹; ɛăt'a-lōg²—the *o* is short and the *ue* silent. Compare *arogue*.

catalpa: kə-tal'pə¹; ea-tāl'pa² [One of various trees].

catalysis: kə-tal'ɪ-sɪs¹; ea-tāl'y-sis² [A chemical change due to contact action].—**catalytic:** kat'ə-lit'ik¹; ɛăt'a-lȳt'ic².

catamaran: kat'ə-mə-ran¹; ɛăt'a-ma-rān². *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; *E.* kat'ə-mə-ran¹; *I. & St.*, kat'ə-ma-ran¹; *Wr.* kat-ə-mə-ran¹ [A form of raft for life-saving].

Catania: kə-tē'nu-ə¹ or (*It.*) ka-tā'nī-ə¹; ea-tā'ni-ə² or (*It.*) ɛā-tā'nī-ā² [Sicilian seaport].

cataphasia: kat'ə-fē'ʒɪ-ə¹; ɛăt'a-fā'ʃhi-ə² [A derangement of speech].

cataphract: kat'ə-frakt¹; ɛăt'a-frāet² [Ancient armor].

catarrh: kə-tār¹; ea-tār²; not kə-tūr'ə¹ [Secretion from a mucous membrane].

catastasis: kə-tas'tə-sis¹; ea-tās'ta-sis²; not kə-tas-tē'sis¹ [The third part of an ancient drama; in rhetoric, the exordium].

catastrophe: kə-tas'tro-fi¹; ea-tās'tro-fe² [A disastrous event; also, the final event of a drama].

catastrophic: kat'ə-strof'ik¹; ɛăt'a-strōf'ic² [Pert. to catastrophe].

Catawba: kə-tē'bə¹; ea-tā'ba²; not kə-tau'bə¹ [1. An American Indian. 2. A grape. 3. A wine].

catch (*v. & n.*): kəçh¹; ɛäch²: so pronounced in Shakespeare's day, if we may rely on his riming it with *match*.

BAPTISTA: The gain I seek is—quiet in the match.

GREMIO: No doubt but he hath got a quiet catch.

Taming of the Shrew (1594) act II, sc. I, l. 333.

We hear at the present day, and sometimes from the lips of educated men, the verb "catch" pronounced as *ketch*. . . Yet there is every reason to believe that until a comparatively late period it was the common pronunciation of the word. . . Nares (1784) had clearly heard of no other way of pronouncing it. . . Walker censured this usage. . . Buchanan (1757) long before Walker . . . had stoutly maintained the sound of *a*, not only in "catch" but in "any."

T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. 2, p. 172-174 [H. '04].

catchup: kəçh'up¹; ɛäch'up². The form **ketchup** is pronounced in the same way [A word adapted from the Amoy (China) dialect *kə-tsiap*, brine of pickled fish, it was first used for an East-Ind. pickle; now, for a spiced condiment for meats].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fūll, rŭle, ōŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȳo, ȳem; ɪpk; ɛhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bürn;

catechesis: kat'í-kí'sis¹; eät'e-eē'sis² [Oral instruction].—**catechetical,** catechetical: kat'í-ke'tí'kí, -í-kal¹; eät'e-eē'tí'e², -í-eal².—**catechism:** kat'í-kiz'm¹; eät'e-eē'sm²—the e is weak as in "valley," not as in "eel."—**catechization, catechisation:** kat'í-kí-zē'shən¹ or -kai-zē'shən¹; eät'í-ci-zā'shən² or -ei-zā'shən².—**catechize, catechise:** kat'í-kaiz¹; eät'e-eiz².

catechu: kat'í-čhū¹; eät'e-čhū², *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* kat'e-čhū¹; *I.* kat'í-shū¹; *M.* kat'í-shu¹; *St.* kat'e-shu¹; *Wr.* kat'ə-kiū¹. The e in this word is sometimes erroneously indicated long as in "eel"; it should be pronounced as e in "valley." [An extract from several East-Ind. or Afr. plants.]

catechumen: kat'í-kiū'men¹; eät'e-eū'mēn²—pronounce the antepenult e as e in "valley"; not as in "eel" [One under instruction in the elements of Christianity].

categorem: kat'í-gō'rem¹; eät'e-gō'rēm² [A word that may be used by itself].—**categorematic:** kat'í-gō'rí-mat'ík¹; eät'e-gō're-māt'ie². Note the various syllables that are stressed.

categorical: kat'í-ger'í-kal¹; eät'e-gōr'í-eal² [Pert. to a category].

category: kat'í-go-rí¹; eät'e-gō-ry² [A comprehensive class of things].

Catelet: ká'tə-lē¹; eä'te-lē²; not kat'ə-let¹ [Fr. city on the Aisne].

catena [L.]: kə-tí'nə¹; ea-tē'nə²; not kə-tē'nə¹ [A chain, as of events, excerpts, etc.].

catenary: kat'í-nē-rí¹; eät'e-nā-ry², *Standard*; *C.* kat'í-ní-rí¹; *E.* kat'e-nar-í¹; *I.* kat'í-nar-í¹; *M.* kə-tí'na-rí¹; *St.* kat'e-nē-rí¹; *Wr.* kat'í-na-rí¹ [Relating to a catena or mathematical curve].

cater: kē'tər¹; eä'ter² [To provide food or entertainment].

cater-cornered: kē'tər-kōr'nərd¹ or kat'ə-kōr'nərd¹; eä'ter-eōr'nərd² or eät'e-eōr'nərd². In Eng. the second pronunciation prevails [Placed cornerwise].

caterpillar: kat'ər-píl'ər¹; eät'er-píl'ar²; not kē'tər-píl'ər¹ [Larva, as of a butterfly or moth].

caterwaul: kat'ər-wōl¹; eät'er-wāl²; not kat'ər-waul¹ [The cry of a cat].

Catesby: kēts'bi¹; eäts'by²; not kē'təz-bi¹ [Eng. family name].

Catha: kē'thə¹; eä'thə²; not kəth'ə¹ [N.-Afr. shrub].

Cathari: kəth'ə-roí¹; eäth'a-rí² [Any one of several religious sects claiming purity of life or doctrine].

catharism: kəth'ə-riz'm¹; eäth'a-rísm² [The act of cleansing].—**catharize:** kəth'ə-roiz¹; eäth'a-ríz² [To purify].

catharsis: kə-thūr'sis¹; ea-thār'sis² [Cleansing].—**carthartic:** kə-thūr'tík¹; ea-thār'tie².

Cathay: kə-thē¹; ea-thā²; not kəth'ē¹. [China].

cathedral: kəth'í-drə¹; eäth'e-dra², *Standard, C., & W.* (1900); *E.* kəth'-ed-rə¹; *I.* kə-thed'ra¹; *M., W.* (1909), & *Wr.* kə-thí'drə¹; *St.* kə-thí'dra¹ [The throne, see, or dignity of a bishop].

Catherine: kəth'í-rin¹; eäth'e-rín² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan. & Ger. Catharine:* kə'tə-rí'nə¹; eä'tā-rí'nə²; *Pg.* kə'tə-rí'nə¹; eä'tā-rí'nə²; *It. Caterina:* kə'tē-rí'nə¹; eä'tē-rí'nə²; *Fr. Catherine:* kə'tə-rín¹; eä'te-rín²; *Sp. Catarina:* kə'tə-rín¹; eä'tā-rí'nə². For *Rus.*, see EKATERINA, and *Sw.*, see KATARINA.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

catheter: kəth'ī-tər¹; ɛəth'e-ter²; *not* kəth'ī-tər¹, as the *e* of the penult is short and weak, not long [A surgical instrument].

cathodal: kəth'o-dəl¹; ɛəth'o-dəl²; *not* kə-thō'dəl¹ [Pert. to a cathode].

cathode: kəth'ōd¹; ɛəth'ōd²; *not* kə-thōd¹ [An electrode].—**cathodic:** kə-thed'ik¹; ɛə-thōd'ic²; *not* kə-thō'dik¹ [Pert. to a cathode].

Catholic: kəth'o-lɪk¹; ɛəth'o-lie²; *not* kəth'ə-lɪk¹; *nor* kəth'ɪk¹, both of which are far too frequently heard even from the educated on both sides of the Atlantic.

Catholicism: kə-thel'ī-sizm¹; ɛə-thōl'ī-çizm². Webster (1828) noted kəth'ə-le-sizm¹, notwithstanding that Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), all indicated the stress on the antepenult, a practise followed by *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.* In Goodrich's edition of Webster (1847) the preference was given to this accentuation, but the other was retained as permissible and kept until 1864, when it was dropped by Noah Porter.

Catholicize: kə-thel'ī-saiz¹; ɛə-thōl'ī-çiz².

Cathos: kə'tōs¹; ɛə'tōs² [In Molière's *Les Precieuses Ridicules*, a silly girl whose head is turned by reading novels].

Cathua: kə-thū'ə¹; ɛə-thū'a² [Apocrypha].

[cent.].

Catilline: kat'ī-loin¹; ɛə'tī-lin²; *not* kat'ī-lin¹ [Rom. conspirator of the 1st

Catinat: kə'tī'nā¹; ɛə'tī'nā² [Fr. marshal (1637-1712)].

cation: kat'oi-an¹; ɛə'tī-on²; *not* kē'shən¹ [A positive ion].

Cato: kē'to¹; ɛə'to²; *not* kə'to [Roman patriots: (1) 234-149 B. C.; (2) 95-46 B. C.].—**Catonian:** kə-tō'nī-an¹; ɛə-tō'nī-an²; *not* kē'to-nyen¹.

Catskill: kats'kil¹; ɛəts'kil². Compare KAATERSKILL.

catsup: kat'sup¹; ɛə'tsüp². See CATCHUP.

[N. Y. State].

Cattaraugus: kat'ə-rē'gus¹; ɛə't'a-rə'gūs²; *not* -rau'gus¹ [A county in

Cattaro: ka-tā'ro¹; ɛə-tā'ro² [Austr. district and spt.].

Catullus: kə-tul'us¹; ɛə-tūl'ūs² [Rom. lyric poet (B. C. 87-45?).]

Caucasian: kē-kē'shən¹; ɛə-ɛə'shan²; *Standard* kē-kash'an¹; ɛə-ɛəsh'an²; *C.* kē-kē'shən¹; *E.* kē-kē'zi-an¹; *I.* kē-kē'shi-an¹; *M.* kē-kē'shien¹; *St.* kē-kē'si-an¹; *W.* kē-kē'shən¹; *Wr.* kē-kē'sien¹ [I. a. Belonging to the Caucasus. II. n. A member of the white branch of the human species].

Caucasus: kē-kē'sus¹; ɛə'ea-sūs² [European mountain range].

Cauchon: kō'shōn¹; ɛō'ghōn² [Fr. churchman (-1442)].

caucus: kē'kus¹; ɛə'ūs².

cauda [L.]: kē'də¹; ɛə'də² [A tail].—**caudal:** kē'dəl¹; ɛə'dal².—**caudate:** kē'det¹; ɛə'dat².

caudex [L.]: kē'deks¹; ɛə'dēks² [A stem; also, the trunk of the spinal cord].

cauf: kēf¹; ɛəf²; *not* kauf¹ [1. A cage for preserving fish. 2. A basket for hoisting coal or ore].

Caughnawaga: kē'na-wā'gə¹; ɛə'na-wā'gə² [Canadian town].

cauk: kēk¹; ɛək². See CALK.

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōk, bōt; tʃʌl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

caul: *kāl*¹; *əəl*² [An amnion].

[Napoleonic wars].

Caulaincourt (de): *də kō'lañ'kūr*¹; *de əō'lāñ'kūr*² [Two Fr. soldiers in

cauldron: *kāl'drən*¹; *əəl'dron*² [A caldron].

caulicle: *kō'h-kl*¹; *əə'li-el*² [L., a small stem].

cauliflower: *kəl'i-flau'ər*¹ or *kō'h-flau'ər*¹; *əəl'i-flow'er*² or *əə'li-flow'er*².

Of the modern dictionaries *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.* place the primary accent after the *u*, while *St. & Wr.*, following Perry (1775) and Walker (1791), place it after the *i*: *kəl'i-flau-ər*¹, a pronunciation more frequently heard to-day.

caulk: *kōk*¹; *əək*²—the *l* is silent. See *CALK*.

Caura: *kau'ra*¹; *eou'rā*² [Venez. territory and river].

Caurus [L.]: *kō'rūs*¹; *əə'rūs*² [Anc. Rom. name for the northwest wind].

causal: *kōz'al*¹; *əəs'al*² [Pert. to cause].—**causality:** *kō-zal'i-ti*¹; *əə-sāl'i-ti*².—**causation:** *kō-zē'shən*¹; *əə-sā'shən*².—**causative:** *kōz'ə-tiv*¹; *əə'sā-tiv*².

cause: *kōz*¹; *əəs*²—the *s* has the sound of *z* in this word and its derivatives.

causerie [Fr.]: *kōz'ri*¹; *eōs're*² [Conversational criticism].

causeuse [Fr.]: *kō'zūz*¹; *eō'sūs*² [A sofa-like seat for two persons].

causeway: *kōz'wē*¹; *əəs'wā*².

caustic: *kōs'tik*¹; *əəs'tie*²; sometimes erroneously pronounced *kōs-tik*¹.

Cauterets: *kō'tə-rē*¹; *eō'te-rē*² [Fr. health resort].

cauterism: *kō'tar-izm*¹; *əə'ter-izm*².—**cauterize:** *kō'tar-aiz*¹; *əə'ter-iz*².

Cauterskill: *kō'tarz-kil*¹; *əə'ters-kil*². Same as *KAATERSKILL*.

Cautin: *kau-tin*¹; *eou-tin*²; *not kō'tin*¹ [Chilean prov. & river].

caution: *kō'shən*¹; *əə'shən*².—**cautionary:** *kō'shən-ē-ri*¹; *əə'shən-ā-ry*²; *not kō'shən-ē-ri*¹; *nor kō'shən-ri*¹.—**cautious:** *kō'shūs*¹; *əə'shūs*².

cava: *kē'vā*¹; *ēā'vā*² [In anatomy, a cavity, tube, or channel].

Cava: *kā'vā*¹; *ēā'vā*² [It. city].

Cavagnari: *kā'va-nyā'ri*¹; *ēā'vā-nyā'ri*² [Brit. envoy (1841-79)].

Cavalgnac: *kā'vā'nyāk*¹; *ēā'vā'nyāe*²; *not kā'vā'nyāk*¹; *nor kā'ven-yāk*¹ [Fr. statesman (1853-1905)].

caval: *kē'vāl*¹; *ēā'vāl*² [Pert. to a cava].

cavalcade: *kav'al-kēd*¹; *ēāv'al-ēād*², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M. kav-al-kēd*¹; *E. & St. kav'al-kēd*¹; *I. kav-al-kēd*¹; *Wr. kav-al-kēd*¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), & Perry (1777), indicated the ultima as the stressed syllable; Walker stressed the first syllable as well as the last, but remarked that this and other polysyllabic words "may all be pronounced with one accent, and that on the last syllable, without the least deviation from propriety." *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, note 524 [1791].

cavaletta [It.]: *kā'va-let'tā*¹; *ēā'vā-lēt'tā*² [A melody imitating a galloping horse].

cavaller: *kav'ā-lēr*¹; *ēāv'a-lēr*².

Cavaller: *kā'vā'lyē*¹; *ēā'vā'lyē*² [Fr. Calvinistic leader (1681-1740)].

cavallard: *kav'al-yārd*¹; *ēāv'al-yārd*², *Standard & W.*; *C. kav-a-lyārd*¹; *I. kav-al-lārd*¹; *M. kav-a-lārd*¹; *Wr. kav-el-lārd*¹ [A caravan of pack-horses or mules].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*, *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Cavalleria Rusticana: kă'val-lē-rī'a rus'ti-kā'nā; eă'vāl-lē-rī'a rus'ti-eă'nā; not, as frequently heard, kav'a-lī're rus'ti-kā'nā [An opera by Mascagni].

cavally: kə-val'ī; eă-vāl'y² [An American fish].

cavalry: kav'al-rī; eăv'al-ry².

Cavan: kav'anī; eăv'an²; not kə-van' [Ir. county & town].

Cavanagh: kav'a-nā; eăv'a-nā² [Ir. family name].

cavate: kē'vēt¹; eă'vāt² [To hollow out; excavate].

Cavatina [It.]: kă'vu-tī'nā; eă'vā-tī'nā² [A short musical piece].

cavation: kē-vē'shən¹; eă-vā'shon² [The act of excavating].

cave: kēv¹; eăv².

caveat: kē'vi-at¹; eă've-ăt² [A legal warning].

Cavell (Edith): kə-vel'¹; eă-vēl'² [Eng. nurse shot, Oct. 13, 1915, by the Germans for aiding their enemies to escape].

Cavendish: kav'en-dīsh¹; eăv'ēn-dīsh² [Eng. family name].

cavernous: kav'ərn-us¹; eăv'ern-ūs².

caviar, caviare: kav'i-ār'¹; eăv'i-ār'², *Standard*; C. & I. kav-i-ār'¹; E. & St. kav-i-ār¹; M. kav-i-ār¹; W. kav'i-ār¹; W. r. kav-vīr¹. The pronunciation of this word has been modified from time to time to conform with its spelling. In 1590 Giles Fletcher, English ambassador to Russia, wrote it *cavery*; Shakespeare, in "Hamlet," act ii, sc. 2, spelled it *caviarie* (1602). Beaumont & Fletcher in "The Nice Valour or Passionate Madman" (1616) rimed it with *vary*:

Laugh—wide, loud, and vary— . . .
One that never tasted *caveare*.

Act v, l. 353.

John Bullock, in his "English Expositour or Compleat Dictionary" (1616), rendered it *caveares*; Skelton wrote it *caviary* in 1620 and Bacon, *caviary* in 1626. Other forms were *caveare* (1620), *caveār* (1628), *cavere* (1663), *cavayer* (1680), *caveer* (1680), and *caviare* (1698). Dr. Murray cites Swift (1730) as riming the word with *cheer*:

And, for our home-bred British Cheer
Botargo, Catsup, and *Caveer*.

Panegyrr. Dean.

Bailey (1724) spelled the word *caviary*; later, *caveer* and stressed the first: kav'i-ār-ī¹, and the second, after the r: kav-vīr¹. Johnson (1755) noted the spelling *caviare*, & indicated the stress on the ultima; Buchanan (1757) spelled the word *caveer* & pronounced it accordingly; W. Johnston (1764) preferred *cavear* & Ash (1775) *cavier*. Perry (1777) pronounced *caviare*: kav-i-ār¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), & Reid (1844) indicated kav-vīr¹; Knowles (1835) noted kav-yār¹, and Smart (1840), kav-yēr¹. Goodrich (1847), preferring the spelling *caviare*, pronounced it kav-vīr¹, and indicated *caviar* as kav'i-ār¹; Webster (1890-1900) did the same, but in 1909 the new editors of that work indicated *caviar* as the preferred spelling & noted the pronunciation given above. If the foregoing records of Eng. lexicography may be trusted, the pronunciation of this word has not been indicated as consisting of four syllables since 1728. [A relish of sturgeon-roe.]

caul: kav'il¹; eăv'il².

Cavite: kə-vī'tē¹; eă-vī'tē² [Prov. & city of the Philippines].

cavort: kə-vōrt¹; eă-vōrt² [To prance; curvet].

cavoscope: kav'o-skōp¹; eăv'o-seōp²; not kē'vo-skōp¹ [An electrical apparatus to examine cavities of the body].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Cavour (di): di ku-vûr¹; di eä-vûr² [It. statesman (1810-61)].

cavy: kē'vi¹; eä'vy² [A guinea-pig].

Cawdor: kē'dar¹ or kē'dōr¹; eä'dor² or eä'dōr² [Scot. parish & castle that figures in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"].

Cawline: kē'lain¹; eä'līn² [A hero in an old Eng. ballad, especially Percy's *Reliques*].

Cawnpur: kēn-pūr¹; eān-pūr² [District and town in British India].

Caxines: kā'hī-nēs¹; eä'hī-nēs² [A cape in the Bay of Algiers].

Caxton: kaks'tan¹; eäks'ton² [Eng. printer (1422-91)].

cayenne: kē-en¹; eä'ēn², *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr.; C. & St.* kē-yen¹; I. koi-en¹—the last was favored by Earnshaw about 1820 [A variety of pepper].

Cayenne: kē-en¹ or kā'yen¹; eä-ēn² or eä'yēn² [Capital of Fr. Guiana].

cayman: kē'man¹; eä'man² [An alligator].

Caymans: koi'manz¹; ei'manz² [Group of islands in B. W. I.].

Cayster: kē-is'tar¹; eä-ys'ter² [River in Asia Minor].

Cayuga: kā-yū'gā¹; ea-yū'gā² [A county & lake in N. Y. State].

cayuse: kai-yūs¹; eē-yūs² [A bronco].

cazador [Sp.]: kū'za-dōr¹; eä'zā-dōr² [A foraging ant: Peruvian name].

Cazalla de la Sierra: ka-thāl'ya dē la si-ēr'a¹; eä-thāl'yā dē lā si-er'ā [Sp. town].

cazi: kā'zī¹; eä'zī²; not kū'zī¹ [An Islamic official].

cazo [Sp.]: kā'tho¹; eä'thō² [A vessel used in metallurgy].

cead mille falte [Ir.]: kad mī'lē fāl'tē¹; eäd mī'lē fāl'tē² ["One hundred thousand welcomes!"].

cease: sis¹; qēs².

Cebu: sē-bū¹; qē-by² [Island & city in the Philippines].

Cecil¹: ses'il¹ or sī'sil¹; qēç'il or qēç'il² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Cecilius:** sē-sī'lī-us¹; qē-ç'ilī-us²; Fr. **Cécile:** sē'sil¹; qē'ç'il².

Cecil²: ses'il or sī'sil¹; qēç'il or qēç'il² [Eng. family name].

Cecilia: si-sil'i-a¹; qē-ç'il'i-a² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Cecilia:** sē-sī'lī-a¹; qē-ç'ilī-a²; Fr. **Cécile:** sē'sil¹; qē'ç'il²; Ger. **Cäcilia:** tsē-ts'il'i-a¹; tsē-ts'il'i-ä²; It. **Cecilia:** chē-ch'i'lī-a¹; chē-ch'i'lī-ä²; Sp. thē-th'i'lī-a¹; thē-th'i'lī-ä². In Italian, c or cc, before e or i, is pronounced as ch; in Spanish, c, before e or i, is pronounced th, but in Sp. Am. as s.

Cecily: ses'i-lī¹; qēç'i-ly² [Variant form of CECILIA].

cecily: sī'si-tī¹; qēç'i-ty², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., St., & W.* sī'si-tī¹; *Wr.* sez'i-tī¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), & Craig (1849) indicated ses'i-tī¹, while Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), & Goodrich (1847) indicated sī'si-tī¹.

Cecrops: sī'krōps¹; qē'erōps² [Legendary king of Attica].

Cedmihel: sed'mi-hel¹; qēd'mi-hēl² [Douai Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nō, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

Cedimoth: sed'ɪ-məθ¹; ʧɛd'ɪ-mōθ² [Douai Bible].

Cedmonites: sed'mən-aɪt¹; ʧɛd'mon-ɪt² [Douai Bible].

Cedric: sed'ɪk¹ or ked'ɪk¹; ʧɛd'ɪe² or ɛd'ɪe² [A masculine personal name].

cedrine: sɪ'drɪn¹; ʧɛ'drɪn², *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & W.* sɪ'drɪn¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), & Jameson (1827) indicated sɪ'drɪn¹; Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), & Smart (1840), sɪ'drɪn¹ [Pert. to cedar].

Cedron: sɪ'drən¹; ʧɛ'drɒn² [Apocrypha].

cedula: sed'yū-lə¹ or (Sp.) ʃhɛ'du-lə¹; ʧɛd'yū-lə² or (Sp.) ʃhɛ'du-lə² [A bill, order, or written obligation for the payment of money].

Ceelatha: sɪ-el'ə-ʃhə¹; ʧe-ɛl'ə-ʃhə² [Douai Bible].

Cella: sɪ'lə¹; ʧɛ'la² [Douai Bible].

Cellan: sɪ'lən¹; ʧɛ'lan² [Apocrypha].

Celai: sel'ɪ-aɪ¹; ʧɛl'a-ɪ² [Douai Bible].

Celaia: sɪ-lɛ'ya¹; ʧe-lā'ya² [Douai Bible].

Celandine: sel'ən-dəɪn¹; ʧɛl'an-dɪn² [A herb of the poppy family].

celarent: sɪ-lɛ'rent¹; ʧe-lā'rɛnt² [A mood in logic].

celation: sɪ-lɛ'shən¹; ʧe-lā'shon² [Concealment].

celative: sel'ə-tɪv¹; ʧɛl'a-tɪv² [Serving to conceal].

celature: sel'ə-tiʊr¹ or -ʧur¹; ʧɛl'a-tʊr² or -ʧur². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840), & Goodrich (1847) indicated sɪ'lə-tiʊr¹; Walker (1791) noted sel'ə-ʧiʊr¹; and Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), & Knowles (1835), sel'ə-tiʊr¹ [The art of engraving metals].

Celebes: sel'ɪ-bɪz¹; ʧɛl'e-bɛs² [Island E. of Borneo].

celebration: sel'ɪ-brɛ'shən¹; ʧɛl'e-brā'shon². See the following.

celebrity: sɪ-leb'ɪ-tɪ¹; ʧe-lɛb'ɪ-ty²; *not* sɪ-leb-ɪ-tɪ¹.

celerēs (n. pl.): sel'ɪ-rɪz¹; ʧɛl'e-rɛs² [L., a body-guard of horsemen].

celerity: sɪ-leɪ'ɪ-tɪ¹; ʧe-lɛɪ'ɪ-ty².

celery: sel'ər-ɪ¹; ʧɛl'er-y². W. H. Savage in his "Vulgarisms and Improperities of the English Language" (London, 1833), p. 20, notes sal'ə-rɪ¹ as in colloquial use at that time and condemns it.

Céleste: sɛ'lest¹; ʧɛ'lɛst² [Fr. actress & dancer (1814-82)].

Celesti: ʃhɛ-les'tɪ¹; ʧe-lɛs'tɪ² [Venet. painter (1637-1706)].

celestial: sɪ-les'tɪ-əl¹ or -ʃhəl¹; ʧe-lɛs'tɪ-əl² or -ʃhəl².

Célestin [Fr.]: sɛ'les'tæn¹; ʧɛ'lɛs'tæn² [A masculine personal name]. See following.

Celestine: sɪ-les'tɪn¹; ʧe-lɛs'tɪn², *Standard; C., I., St., & W.* sel'es-tɪn¹; *E.* se-les'tɪn¹; *M.* sel'is-tɪn¹; *Wr.* sel'is-tɪn¹. *W.* notes also sel'es-tɪn¹ [1. Any one of five popes bearing this name. 2. One of an order of monks founded in the 13th cent.].

Celesyria: sel'ɪ-sɪr'ɪ-ə¹; ʧɛl'e-sɪr'ɪ-a² [Douai Bible].

Celia: sɪ'h-ə¹ or sɪ'lyə¹; ʧɛ'li-a² or ʧɛ'lyə² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.*

Célie: sɛ'lɪ¹; ʧɛ'lɪ²; *It.* **Célla:** ʃhɛ'lɪ-a¹; ʃhɛ'lɪ-a².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, ʃʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, this.

l: artistic, **árt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **fäst**; get, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; **æot**, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

celibacy: sel'i-ba-si¹; çel'i-ba-cy², *Standard & Wr.* C. sel'i-bi-si¹; E. sel'i-bas-i¹; I. & St. sel'i-ba-si¹; M. & W. sel'i-ba-si¹. Of the earlier lexicographers from 1728 to 1846 all stressed the first syllable; but Goodrich (1847) indicated si-lib'a-si¹. [The unmarried state.]

celibatarian: sel'i-ba-tē'ri-an¹; çel'i-ba-tā'ri-an²; not sel'i-bē'ta-ri-an¹.

celibate: sel'i-bēt¹; çel'i-bāt².

Cellita: sel'i-ta¹; çel'i-ta² [Douai Bible].

cellar: sel'ar¹; çel'ar².

Celle: tsel'ə¹; tsēl'e² [Prus. city].

Cellini: chel-l'i-ni¹; chēl-l'i-ni² [It. engraver & sculptor (1500-71)].

cello: chel'o¹; chēl'o².

cellular: sel'yu-lər¹; çel'yu-lar².

cellulitis: sel'yu-lai'tis¹ or -li'tis¹; çel'yu-li'tis² or -li'tis² [Inflammation of the cellular tissue].

celluloid: sel'yu-loid¹; çel'yu-lōid².

[plants].

cellulose: sel'yu-lōs¹; çel'yu-lōs² [The basic substance of the structure of

Celosyria: si'lo-[or sel'o]-sir'i-a¹; çē'lo-[or çel'o]-syr'i-a² [Apocrypha].

Celt: selt¹; çelt² [An ancient people of Europe]. See **KELT**.

Celtiberian: selt'i-bi'ri-an¹; çelt'i-bē'ri-an² [Pert. to the **Celtiberi**, selt'i-bi'rai; çelt'i-bē'ri, a former people of central Spain]. See **KELTIBERIAN**.

Celtic: selt'ik¹; çelt'ie². See **KELTIC**.

cement (n.): si-ment¹; çe-mēnt², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; E. & St. se-ment¹; I. si-ment¹. The alternative, sem'ent¹; çēm'ent², is indicated as such by C., M., W., & Wr. Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), & Jameson (1827) noted si-ment¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), & Craig (1837) indicated sem'ent¹, and Smart (1830), si-ment¹. The distinction of pronunciation made between the verb & the noun is now infrequently heard.

cement (v.): si-ment¹; çe-mēnt². See the preceding.

cemetery: sem'i-ter-i¹; çēm'e-tēr-y²; not sem'a-tri¹; nor sem'i-ter-i¹, for the antepenult e is weak & not as in "eel," as indicated by Phye.

Cenchrea: sen-kri'ə¹ or sen'kri-a¹; çēn-erē'a or çēn'ere-a² [Bible].

Cenci: chen'chi¹; chēn'chi²; not sen'si¹ [Roman woman who was beheaded for participating in the murder of her father (1577-99)].

Cendebeaus: sen'di-bi'us¹; çēn'de-bē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Cendebeus: sen'di-bi'us¹; çēn'de-bē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Cenereth: sen'i-reth¹; çēn'e-rēth² [Douai Bible].

Ceneroth: sen'i-reth¹; çēn'e-rōth² [Douai Bible].

[tunnel].

Cenis (Mont): mōn' se'nī¹; mōn' çē'nī²; not si'nis¹ [Alpine peak &

Cenzilites: si'niz-aits¹; çē'niz-its² [Douai Bible].

cenobite: sen'o-bait¹; çēn'o-bit², *Standard, C., & W.*; E. si'nu-vuit¹; I. sen'o-bait¹; M. si'no-bait¹; St. si'nō-bait¹; Wr. sen'a-bait¹ [A monk].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

cenobitism: sen'ə-bait'izm¹; ʃen'ə-bīt'izm², *Standard*; C. sen'ə-bai-tizm¹; E. sɪ'nu-bait-izm¹; I. sen'ə-bait-izm¹; M. sɪ'no-bait-iz'm; St. sɪ'no-bai-tizm¹; W. sen'ə-bait'iz'm¹; Wr. sen'ə-bit-izm¹ [The theory or practise of conventual life].

cenogamy: si-neg'ə-mɪ¹; ʃe-nɔg'ə-my² [Community of wives or husbands].

cenotaph: sen'ə-taf¹; ʃen'ə-tāf² [An empty tomb or monument to the dead that does not contain the remains].

Cenozoic: sɪ'no-zō'ɪk¹; ʃe'no-zō'ie² [A geological era].

censor: sen'sər¹ or -sər¹; ʃen'sor² or -sɔr².

censure: sen'shur¹; ʃen'shɜr².

centare: sen'tār¹; ʃen'tār² [A square meter].

Centaur: sen'tər¹; ʃen'tar² [A fabled monster with the body of a man from the waist up combined with that of a horse].

centenary: sen'ti-nē-rɪ¹; ʃen'te-nā-ry²; *not* sen'ten'ər-ɪ¹.

centennial: sen'ten'ɪ-əl¹; ʃen-tēn'ɪ-əl².

centesimal: sen'tes'ɪ-məl¹; ʃen-tēs'ɪ-mal².

centgener: sent'ji-nər¹; ʃent'ge-ner² [A hundred, or fewer, members of a race or breed considered as typical of the whole; said of animals or plants].

centiliter: sen'ti-lī'tər¹; ʃen'ti-lī'ter² [One hundredth of a liter]. **centilitre:**

centillion: sen'til'yən¹; ʃen-tīl'yon² [A cardinal number].

centime: sūn'tim'ɪ; ʃān'tīm'ɪ² [Fr. coin].

centimeter: sen'ti-mī'tər¹; ʃen'ti-mē'ter² [One hundredth of a meter]. **centimetre:**

centiped, centipede: sen'ti-ped¹ or -pɪd¹; ʃen'ti-pēd² or -pēd². The second form is preferred in Eng. [(1667-1723)].

Centivre: sent-lī'vər or -lɪv'ər¹; ʃent-lī'ver or -lɪv'er² [Eng. dramatist]

Cento: ʃhēn'to¹; ʃhēn'to² [It. city]. [authors or composers].

cento: sen'to¹; ʃen'to² [A medley of selections from the works of various]

centrale: sen-trē'lɪ¹; ʃen-trā'le² [A bone of the carpus or tarsus].

centrifugal: sen-trɪf'yū-gəl¹; ʃen-trɪf'yū-gal². Dyche (1752) and Kenrick (1773) indicated the stress on the penult, but all the other lexicographers and the modern dictionaries place it upon the antepenult [Radiating].

centrifuge: sen'tri-fiū¹; ʃen'tri-fūg².

centripetal: sen-trɪp'ɪ-tal¹; ʃen-trɪp'e-tal². Kenrick (1773) alone indicated the stress on the penult—sen-trɪ-pɪ'tal¹.

centurion: sen-tiū'rɪ-ən¹; ʃen-tū'rɪ-on²; *not* sen-tū'rɪ-ən¹—note that the stress is on the diphthongal u.

century: sen'chu-rɪ¹ or -tiu-rɪ¹; ʃen'chɜ-ry² or -tū-ry².

ceorl: ke-ɔrl¹ or ɔherl¹; eɔ-ɔrl² or ɔhɔrl² [An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest class; a yeoman].

cephalic: si-fal'ɪk¹; ʃe-fāl'ie² [Pertaining to the head].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔk, bɔt; fɪl, rɪl, cɪr, bɪt, bɜrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʒɪn, ʒɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

cephalopod: *sef'ä-lo-ped*¹; *çef'a-lo-pöd*², *Standard, C., & M.*; *E. sef'al-u-ped*¹; *I. sef'a-lö-ped*¹; *St. sef'al-ö-ped*¹; *W. sef'a-lo-ped*²; *Wr. si-fal'a-ped*¹.

Cephas: *si'fas*¹; *çef'as*² [Bible]. [of Andromeda].

Cepheus: *si'fiūs*¹ or *si'fi-us*¹; *çef'ūs*² or *çef'e-ūs*² [In Gr. myth, the father

Cephira: *si-foi'ra*¹; *çe-fi'ra*² [Douai Bible].

ceramics: *si-ram'iks*¹; *çe-rām'ies*²; *not ki-ram'iks*¹ [The fictile art; porcelain and pottery]. [of ceramics].

ceramography: *ser'a-mөг'ra-fi*¹; *çer'a-mөг'ra-fy*² [The art or literature

Ceras: *si'ras*¹; *çeras*² [Apocryphal].

cerate¹ (*a.*): *si'rēt*¹; *çērāt*² [Having a cere].

cerate² (*n.*): *si'rit*¹; *çērāt*² [A pharmaceutical preparation].

cerato- (*prefix*): *ser'a-to*⁻¹; *çer'a-to*⁻² [From the Gr. *keras* (*κέρας, κερα-*), a horn: a combining form]. [skin].

ceratoma: *ser'a-tō'ma*¹; *çer'a-tō'ma*² [A hard or extra thick spot on the

ceratome: *ser'a-tōm*¹; *çer'a-tōm*² [An instrument for cutting the cornea].

Cerberean: *sūr-bi'ri-an*¹; *çēr-bē're-an*² [Pert. to Cerberus].

Cerberus: *sūr-bi-rus*¹; *çēr'be-rūs*² [In Gr. myth, the sleepless dog that guarded the infernal regions]. [Britain in 495].

Cerdic: *ker'dik*¹ or *ser'dik*¹; *eēr'die*² or *çer'die*² [A Saxon chief who invaded

cere: *si'r*¹; *çēr*² [Wax or a wax-like membrane].

cereal: *si'ri-al*¹; *çē're-al*²; *not sur'i-al*¹; *nor sūr'yəl*¹ [Grain].

cerebellum: *ser'i-bel'um*¹; *çēr'e-bēl'um*²—the antepenult is weak as in "valley," not as in "eel" [The little or hinder brain].—**cerebral**: *ser'i-brēl*¹; *çēr'e-bral*².

cerebric: *ser'i-brik*¹; *çēr'e-brīe*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. ser'e-brik*¹; *I. se-ri'brik*¹; *M. se-reb'rik*¹; *St. si-reb'rik*¹ [Pert. to the brain].

cerebrospinal: *ser'i-brō-spai'nəl*¹; *çēr'e-bro-spī'nəl*² [Pert. to the brain and the spine; as, *cerebrospinal meningitis*].

cerebrum: *ser'i-brum*¹; *çēr'e-brūm*² [The brain].

cerecloth: *sīr'klōth*¹; *çēr'elōth*² [A burial shroud].

cerement: *sīr'ment* or *-mant*¹; *çēr'ment*²—always two syllables [A shroud].

Look at her garments
Clinging like *cerements*.

Hood Bridge of Sighs st. 2.

ceremonial: *ser'i-mō'nī-əl*¹; *çēr'e-mō'nī-al*².

ceremony: *ser'i-mo-ni*¹; *çēr'e-mo-ny*².

Ceres: *si'riz*¹; *çērēs*² [In Rom. myth, the goddess of the harvest].

Cereithi: *ser'i-thai*¹; *çēr'e-thī*² [Douai Bible].—**Cerethites**: *ser'i-thuits*¹; *çēr'e-thīts*² [Douai Bible]. [blooming *cereus*].

Cereus: *si'ri-us*¹; *çēr'e-ūs*²; *not sūr'i-us*¹ [An Am. cactus; as, the night

certain: *sūr'tin*¹; *çēr'tin*².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɕhin; go; ɲ = sing; ɕhin, this.

certes: sūr'tiz¹; ɕēr'tēs²; *not* sūr'tiz¹. Sometimes formerly spelled *cert* or *certs* and pronounced as one syllable.

certificate¹ (v.): sār-tif'i-kēt¹; ɕēr-tif'i-eāt². See the following.

certificate² (n.): sār-tif'i-ki¹; ɕēr-tif'i-eat². Note that the *a* of the ultima is obscure. See the preceding.

certify: sūr'ti-fai¹; ɕēr'ti-fy² [To give a written declaration of]. [record].

certiorari: sūr'shi-o-rē-rai¹; ɕēr'shi-o-rā-rī² [A writ calling for a certified

cerulean: si-rū'li-ən¹; ɕe-ru'le-ən² [Sky=blue].

cerumen: si-rū'men¹; ɕe-ru'mēn² [Ear=wax].

ceruse: si'rūs¹ or si-rūs¹; ɕēr'us² or ɕe-rus². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), together with the modern dictionaries, note si'rūs; Sheridan (1780) and Webster (1828) indicated ser'as¹.

Cervantes: sār-van'tiz¹ or (Sp.) ther-vān'tēs¹; ɕer-van'tēs² or (Sp.) thēr-vān'tēs² [Sp. author (1547-1616)].

Cervera y Topete: sār-vē'ra¹ or (Sp.) ther-vē'ra¹ i tō'pē-tē¹; ɕer-vē'ra² or (Sp.) thēr-vē'ra² i tō'pē-te² [Sp. admiral (1833-1909)].

cervical: sūr'vi-kal¹; ɕēr'vi-eal² [Pertaining to neck].

cervine: sūr'vin¹; ɕēr'vin² [Pertaining to deer].

cervix [L.]: sūr'viks¹; ɕēr'viks² [The neck].

Cesar: si'zər¹; ɕē'gar². Same as CÆSAR.

cesare: si'zə-rī¹; ɕē'ga-rē²; *not* si'zē-rī [A mood in logic].

Cesarea: ses'ə-rī'ā¹; ɕēs'a-rē'ā². Same as CÆSAREAN.—**Cesarean**: ses'ə-rī'ən¹; ɕēs'a-rē'ān². Same as CÆSAREAN. [(1565-1640)].

Cesari: chē'sa-rī¹; ɕē'sā-rī²; *not* chē-sā-rī¹; *nor* chē-zā-rī¹ [It. painter

Ceseleth-thabor: ses'ī-le-thā'chē'bor¹; ɕēs'e-lēth-thā'bōr² [Douai Bible].

Cesil: ses'il¹; ɕēs'il² [Bible].

Ceslon: si'si-ən¹; ɕēs-si-on² [Douai Bible].

Cesnola (di): di ches'no-la¹; di chēs'no-lā² [It.-Am. archeologist and

Cespedes: thes'pē-dēs¹; thēs'pē-des² [Sp. painter (1538-1608)].

cesspipe: ses'paip¹; ɕēs'pīp²; *not* sez'paip¹.

cesspool: ses'pūl¹; ɕēs'pōōl²; *not* sez'pūl¹.

cesura: si-zīū'ra¹ or si-siū'ra¹; ɕe-šū'ra² or ɕe-sū'ra² [A break or pause].

Cetab: si'tab¹; ɕē'tāb² [Apocrypha].

Cetacea: si-tē'si-ā¹; ɕe-tā'ce-a² [Fish-like mammals].—**cetacean**: si-tē'shen¹; ɕe-tā'shan².

Ceteans: si-ti'enz¹; ɕe-tē'ān² [Douai Bible].

Cetewayo: set'ī-wā'yo or kech-wā'yo¹; ɕēt'e-wā'yo or eēch-wā'yo². In the native tongue, the first syllable is pronounced as a click by suddenly withdrawing the tip or side of the tongue from the teeth or palate followed by wai'oi [Zulu king, ?-1884].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, 6r; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Cetura: sĭ-tŭ'ra¹; ʒe-tŭ'ra² [Douai Bible].

Cetus: sĭ'tus¹; ʒe'tŭs² [A constellation near Aries and Pisces].

Centa: siŭ'ta¹ or (Sp.) the'ŭ-ta¹; ʒŭ'ta² or (Sp.) the'ŭ-tā² [Moroccan seaport].

Cévennes: sē'ven¹; ʒe'ven² [Fr. mountain range].

Ceylon: sĭ-lən¹; ʒe-lŏn² [Island S. of India].—**Ceylonese:** sĭ'lən-ĭs¹ or -ĭs¹; ʒe'lŏn-ēs² or -ēs².

ch: A consonantal digraph the sound of which, in English, is most frequently diphthongal and is analyzed by phoneticists as *t* + *sh*. In this book it is indicated by the symbol *ch* in Key 1 and by *ch* in Key 2. Some Germanic scholars describe it as a simple sound. See page xxix.

I. In common spelling *ch* is represented by

(1) *ch*, initial, as in *chance*; final, as in *beech*.

(2) *sch*, medial, as in *satchel*, *pitcher*; final, as in *batch*, *ketch*, *itch*, *botch*.

(3) *ch* in *lech*, *nch*, final, as in *filch*, *lunch*, etc., and commonly pronounced by English orthoepists, *ish*, *nsh*.

(4) *te*, unaccented, as in *righteous* (raichŭs¹; richŭs²); *ti* in *tion*, unaccented, as in *question* (kweschŭn¹; kwēschon²).

(5) *tu*, unaccented, as in *nature* (nēchur¹; nāchur²).

II. In English speech *ch* has the following sounds:

(1) *tsh*, as heard in *archbishop*, *chair*, *chess*, *cheese*, *child*, *chop*, *church*, etc.

(2) *sh*, as heard in *chaise*, *chemise*, *Chicago*.

(3) *k*, as heard in *archangel*, *character*, *chemist*, *mechanic*, *monarch*.

(4) *kw* or *gh*, as heard in *choir* (kwair¹; kwir²).

Chabannes: shā'bān¹; ʒhā'bān² [Fr. general (1410-88)].

Chablis: shā'blĭ¹; ʒhā'blĭ²—the *s* is silent [Fr. town and a wine from its vicinity]. [(?-357 B. C.)].

Chabrias: kē'bri-ās¹; eā'bri-as²; not shā'brī-ās¹ [An Athenian general

Chabris: kē'bris¹; eā'bris² [Apocrypha].

Chaddenwick: chār'naj¹; chār'nāʒ² [Eng. town]. See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP. [i-ē'st² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Chadlas: kē'di-ās¹; eā'di-as² [Apocrypha].—**Chadlasal:** kad'i-ē'sai¹; eād'²

Chæreas: kī'ri-ās¹; eē're-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Chæronea: ker'o-nī'a¹; ęr'o-nē'a² [Gr. town; birthplace of Plutarch].

chafe: chēf¹; chāf² [To make sore by rubbing; irritate].

chaff: chaf¹; chāf² [To ridicule]. See ASK.

Chaffee: chaf'ti¹; chāf'ē² [Am. soldier; lieutenant-gen. (1842-1914)].

Chagres: chā'gres¹; chā'grēs² [River and spt. in Panama].¹

chagrin: shā-grin¹; ʒhā-grĭn², *Standard, C., & W.; E. chā-grĭn¹; I. & St. shā-grĭn¹; M. & W. shā-grĭn¹*. Bailey (1742) indicated a stress on the *a*: chā'grĭn¹, but Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pronounced the word shā-grĭn¹, as do also Murray and Worcester; Webster (1828) noted the stress on the ultima and pronounced the word shā-grĭn¹.

chair: chār¹; chār² [A seat with four legs].

chair: chār¹; chār² [Same as CHARE].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hĭt, lce; 1=ē; 1=ē; gō, nōt, 6r, wōn.

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhɪn, this.

chaise: shēz¹; chās²; not chēz¹; nor shē¹, which was in common use in the early years of the 19th cent.

chakra: chuk'rə¹; chūk'ra² [Sansk., a cycle of years].

Chalane: kal'ə-nī¹; ɛəl'a-nē² [Douai Bible].

chalaza: kə-lē'zə¹; ɛə-lā'zə²; not ɛhə-lā'zə¹ [The tread of an egg].

Chalcedon: kal'si-dən¹; ɛəl'ce-dōn² [Town in Asia Minor].—**Chalcedonian:** kal'si-dō-ni-en¹; ɛəl'ce-dō-ni-an².—**Chalcedonic:** kal'si-dən'ik¹; ɛəl'ce-dōn'ic²

chalcedony: kal-sed'o-ni¹; ɛəl'çed'o-ny² *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* kal-sed'un-i¹; *I.* kal-sed'o-ni¹; *M.* kal-sed'a-ni¹; *St.* kal-sed'o-ni¹; *Wr.* kal-sed'o-ni¹. Bailey (1732) was first to indicate the stress on the preantepenult; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Clarke (1855) noted it in the same place—kal'si-dō-ni¹. Smart (1840), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849) recorded kal-sed'a-ni¹ [A mineral used by jewelers as an ornamental stone].

Chalcis: kal'sis¹; ɛəl'çis² [Ancient Gr. spt.].

Chalcol: kal'kol¹; ɛəl'çol² [Bible].

[deans].

Chaldaic: kal-dē'ik¹; ɛəl-dā'ic² [The language of Chaldea and the Chal-

Chaldea: kal-dī'ə¹; ɛəl-dē'a² [Ancient kingdom in Asia].—**Chaldean:** kal-dī-en¹; ɛəl-dē'an² [Pert. to Chaldea].

Chaldee: kal'dī¹; ɛəl'dē². Excepting Worcester modern lexicographers agree on the pronunciation of this word. *Wr.* indicates kal-dī¹ [A native of Chaldea or the language spoken there].

chaldron: chəl'drən¹; chəl'dron², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; *E.* kəl'drun¹; *I.* chəl'drən¹; *St.* chəl'drən¹; *W.* chəl'drun¹. Murray indicates chā'drən¹, the pronunciation preferred by Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802), as an alternative. Perry (1775) and Jones (1798) favored chāl'drən¹, but Sheridan (1780) noted chē'drən¹, while Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) all favored the first pronunciation noted above.

Still, *l* is now heard in several instances—as, for example, *chaldron*, *falter*, *vault*—in which it was once silent.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English*, ch. II, p. 186 [H. '04.]

chalet [Fr.]: shū'lē¹; chā'lē² [A Swiss peasant's cottage or a dwelling in imitation of it].

chalice: chal'is¹; chāl'ic² [A drinking-cup, esp. a consecrated one].

chalk: chōk¹; chāk²—the *l* is silent. See BALK. [A soft white limestone.]

challis: shal'i¹; chāl'i², *Standard & Wr.*; *C. & W.* shal'i¹; *E.* chal'lis¹; *I.* shāl'i¹; *M.* chal'is¹; *W.* shāl'i¹ [An all-wool fabric like muslin-de-laine].

Chalmers: chā'mərz¹ or (*Scot.*) chē'mərz¹; chā'mərz² or (*Scot.*) chā'mərz². Also, occasionally, chal'mərz¹ [A family name of Scottish origin].

Chaloner: chal'an-ər¹; chāl'on-er² [Eng. family name].

Châlons-sur-Marne: shā'lōn'sūr-mār'n¹; chā'lōn'sūr-mār'n² [Fr. city].

Chalon-sur-Saône: shā'lōn'sūr-sōn¹; chā'lōn'sūr-sōn² [Fr. city].

Chalphī: kal'fai¹; ɛəl'fī² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Chalus: shā'lū¹; chā'lū² [Fr. town where Richard I. of Eng. was mortally wounded, 1199].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ɛhɪn, ɛhɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rule*; but, *börn*:

Chalybean: *kal'ī-bī'ən¹; əəl'y-bē'an², Standard; C. ki-lib'ī-an¹; E. kal-ib'e-on¹; I. ka-lib'ī-an¹; M. kal-ī-bī'ən¹; St. ka-lib'ī-an¹; W. kal'ī-bī'ən¹; Wr. ka-lib'ī-an¹ [Pert. to Chalybes].*

chalybeate: *kə-lib'ī-ēt¹; ea-lyb'e-āt² [Impregnated with iron].*

Chalybes: *kal'ī-bīz¹; əəl'y-bēs² [Anc. town in Asia Minor famed for its work in iron and steel].* [caurist (1819-79)].

Cham: *kām¹; eām²; not shām¹ [Pseudonym of Amedée de Noé, Fr. caricaturist (1819-79)].*

chama: *kē'mə¹; eā'ma²; not shā'mə¹ [A giant clam].*

Chamaal: *kam'ī-əl¹; eām'a-āl² [Douai Bible].*

Chamaam: *kam'ī-am¹; eām'a-ām² [Douai Bible].*

chamade [Fr.]: *shā'mād¹¹; ḡhā'mād¹², Standard; C., I., & St. shā-mēd¹¹; E. shām-ēd¹¹; M. shā-mad¹¹; W. shā-mād¹¹; Wr. shā-mēd¹¹ [A signal with drum or trumpet for a parley].*

chamber: *chēm'ber¹; chām'ber². In the last half of the 18th century this word was pronounced to rime with palmer, and this pronunciation, no doubt based upon that of the Fr. *chambre*, whence the word is derived, may be traced to the variant spellings of the word from the Late Middle Eng. Period to that time. The chief of these were *chaumbr* (1300), *chaumber* (1350), *chalmer* (Scot., 1375, 1513, and 1582), and *chaumer*—Burns: "The brethren of the Commerce *Chaumer*" (1788). Kenrick (1773) and Sheridan (1780) indicated this pronunciation, but Walker (1791) preferred *chēm'ber¹*.*

Chambertin: *shān'bār'tān¹¹; ḡhān'bēr'tān¹² [Fr. vineyard noted for its Burgundy wine].*

Chambéry: *shān'bē'rī¹¹; ḡhān'bē'rī¹² [Fr. city].*

Chambesi: *chām-bē'zī¹¹; chām-bē'ḡzī¹²; not sham'bi-sī¹ [Cent. Afr. river].*

Chambord: *shān'bōr¹¹; ḡhān'bōr¹²—the d is silent, the o broad and emphatic [Fr. Bourbon prince (1820-83)].*

chameleon: *kə-mī'li-on¹; ea-mē'le-on²; not shā-mī'li-on¹, nor shā-mī'lyon¹.*

chamfer: *chām'fēr¹; chām'fer² [Groove; edge].*

Chaminade-Carbonel: *shā'mī'nād'-kār'bō'nel¹¹; ḡhā'mī'nād'-eār'bō'nel¹² [Fr. pianist and composer (1861-)].* [(1781-1838)].

Chamisso: *shā'mī'sō¹¹ or sha-mī'so¹¹; ḡhā'mī'sō¹² or ḡhā-mī'so¹² [Ger. poet (1781-1838)].*

chamois: *shām'wə¹; chām'wō², C.; Standard & Wr. sham'ī¹; E. & I. sham'wə¹; M. sham'ei¹; St. sham'wū¹; Wr. sham'mū¹. Perry (1775) indicated sham-ei¹; Sheridan (1780), sha-mōi¹; Walker (1791), sha-mōi¹; Jameson (1827), sha-mōi¹; Smart (1840), sham'wō¹; Goodrich (1847), sham'mū¹. The differences in pronunciation indicate that while American usage prefers sham'ī¹, British usage favors sham'wō¹. They may have been influenced by the various ways of spelling the word.*

The form *chamois*, first used in the Geneva Bible (1560), does not appear again in English literature until 1789, when it was used by Mrs. Piozzi in her "Journey through France." Florio in his "Queen Anna's New World of Words, or Dictionarie of the English Tongue" (1598), spelled it *shamoye*; Cockeram ("Eng. Dict.," 1623), *shamoise*; Thomas Barker ("Art of Angling," 1651), *shammie* and *shammy*; Shadwell ("Epsom Wells," 1673), *shammy*; Surtees (Sir William Calverley's Note-Book, 1706), *shamy*; Horace Walpole ("Letters," 1766), Henry Mayhew ("London Labour," 1851), *shammy*; a form used also by Garnet Walch ("Head over Heels," 1875) and by R. C. Haldane ("Workshop Recipes," 1883).

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

The form *chamois*, revived by Mrs. Piozzi, was used by Sir Walter Scott ("Ann of Geisterstein," 1829), by Mrs. Hemans (Poems, 1835), by Darwin, in his "Descent of Man" (1871), and by others. The relation of the skin designated *chamois-leather* or *shammy-leather* to the antelope itself has been a subject of wide speculation and is now commonly accepted as *sham* *chamois*. According to John Strype, who edited Stow's "Survey of London" (2 vols. folio, 1720), rams' skins and sheepskins were sold in his time "for right *shamoisses* . . . to the wrong of the buyer."

The leather called *shammoy* is made also from [the skins of] the tame goat, the sheep, and the deer.

GOLDSMITH *A History of the Earth and Animated Nature*, vol. I., pt. II, ch. 3, p. 307 [1774].

chamomile: kam'o-moil¹; ɛəm'o-mil². Same as CAMOMILE.

Chamonix: shā'mō'ni¹; ʃhā'mō'ni² [Fr. valley].—**Chamouni:** shā'mū'ni¹; ʃhū'mū'ni². A variant of CHAMONIX.

champ¹: ʃamp¹; ʃhāmp² [To bite, as a horse on a bit].

champ² [Fr.]: shān¹; ʃhān² [A field or enclosure].—**champ clos** [Fr.]: shān klō¹; ʃhān elō² [A battle-field or the lists].

champagne: sham-pēn¹; ʃhām-pān² [An effervescent wine].

champaigne: ʃhām-pēn¹; ʃhām-pān², *M.*; *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* sham-pēn¹; ʃhām-pān²; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* sham-pēn¹—Perry (1775) also indicated this and was followed by Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847). Sheridan (1780) preferred sham-pēn¹ and Walker (1791) cham-pēn¹. Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827) noted sham-pēn¹. The pronunciation, cham-pēn¹, with the stress on the first syllable, has been traced to alliterative verse of the 14th century. The Eng. poets from Shakespeare to Tennyson, with a few exceptions in the 19th century, also adopted this [Flat open e]. [1602-1674].

Champaigne (de): də shān'pē'nye¹; de ʃhān'pā'nye² [Flem. painter].

Champ de Mars: shān də mōrs¹; ʃhān de mār² [A public square in Paris.]

champlignon: sham-pin'yon¹ or (Fr.) shān'pi'nyōn¹; ʃhām-pīn'yon² or (Fr.) ʃhān'pi'nyōn², *Standard* & *C.*; *E.* sham-pin'yōn¹; *I.* cham-pin'yōn¹; *M.* cham-pin'yōn¹; *St.* sham-pin'yōn¹; *W.* sham-pin'yūn¹; *Wr.* sham-pin'yōn¹. Perry (1775) indicated cham-pin'yūn¹ and Walker (1791) sham-pin'yūn¹ [A mushroom].

Champigny: shān'pi'ny¹; ʃhān'pi'ny² [Fr. town, scene of sorties in Franco-Prussian War (1870)].

Champlain de: sham-plēn¹ or (Fr.) shān'plān¹; ʃhām-plān² or (Fr.) ʃhān'plān² [Fr. discoverer (1570-1635) and founder of Quebec].

Champollion: shān'pōl'yōn¹; ʃhān'pōl'yōn² [Fr. savant and Egyptologist (1790-1832)].

champs [Fr.]: shānz¹; ʃhānz² [Fields].—**Champs Élysées** [Fr.]: shānz ɛ'li'zɛ¹; ʃhānz ɛ'li'zɛ² [A fashionable promenade in Paris].

Chanaan: kē'nān or kē'nī-ān¹; ēā'nān or ēā'nān² [Apocrypha (A. V.)].—**Chanaan:** ka-nē'a-nē¹; ēa-nā'a-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Chanaanite:** kē'nān-ait¹; ēā'nān-īt² [Apocrypha (A. V.)].—**Chanaanitess:** kē'nān-ait'ēs¹; ēā'nān-īt'ēs² [Douai Bible].

Chanac: shā'nak¹; ʃhā'nāē² [Fr. prelate (1249?-1348)].

Chanana: kan'ā-nā¹; ēān'a-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Chananeus:** kan'ā-nī-us¹; ēān'ā-nē-us² [Douai Bible].—**Chanani:** kan'ā-nai¹; ēān'a-nī² [Douai Bible].

chance: ʃhāns¹; ʃhānz², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* ʃhāns¹. See ANK.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃin, ʃis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

chancellery: *chan'sel-ər-ı¹; çän'çel-er-y²*. See ASK.

chancery: *chan'sar-ı¹; çän'çer-y²*. See ASK.

chandelier: *shan'da-lir'¹; çhän'de-lēr'²*.

chandler: *chan'dlär¹; çän'dler²*.

Chandos: *shan'das¹ or çän'das¹; çhän'dos² or çhän'dos²* [Eng. family name].

change: *chēn¹; chāng²; not çhojn¹; nor çhojn¹*, pronunciations sometimes heard in England. Walker notes that in the West of England at the close of the 18th cent., the *a* in this word was pronounced as a in "ran," "man," etc.

Channuneus: *kan'yū-ni'us¹; eän'yū-nē'üs²* [Apocrypha].—**Chanoch:** *kē'nek¹; eä'nöe²* [Bible: same as Enoch].

chanson [Fr.]: *shän'sōh¹; çhän'sōn'²*.—**chanson de geste** [Fr.]: *də zest¹; de zhēst²* [An epic poem].—**chanson de Roland** [Fr.]: *də rō'län¹; de rō'län'²* [An epic relating the story of Roland, a nephew of Charlemagne].

chant: *chant¹; chānt², Standard, C., M., W. & Wr.; E. & St. chant¹; I. chānt¹*.

chantant [Fr.]: *shän'tän¹; çhän'tän'²; not chant'ant¹*. See CAFÉ CHANTANT.

Chantecler: *shän'te-klär¹; çhän'te-elēr'²; not -klēr¹* [A Fr. satirical drama by Rostand, in which the male of the domestic hen plays a prominent part: first produced in 1910].

chanticleer: *chan'ti-klir¹; çhän'ti-elēr², Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., & W. chan'ti-klir¹; M. çan'ti-klir¹; St. chant'i-klir¹* [The male of the domestic hen; a cock]. See CHANTECLER.

Chantilly: *shän'ti'yī¹; çhän'ti'yī'²* [Fr. town].

Channuneus: *kan'yū-ni'us¹; eän'yū-nē'üs²*. Same as CHANNUNEUS.

Chanzy: *shän'zi¹; çhän'zī'²* [Fr. general (1823-83)].

chaos: *kē'ös¹; eä'ös²*.—**chaotic:** *kē-ot'ik¹; eä-öt'ie²*.

chap (*n.*): *chep¹; chap², Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.; I., M., & St. chap¹; chāp²* [The jaw].
Their whelps at home expect the proud's food,
And long to temper their dry chops in blood.

DRYDEN trans. Vergil's *Aeneid* bk. II, l. 483.

The earliest spelling, *choip*, dates from 1505, and has been traced to Dunsbar. Shakespeare used the form *chops* in 1596 and 1597 ("Henry IV," act i, sc. 2 and "Henry IV," act ii, sc. 4) but *chaps* in 1610 ("Tempest," act ii, sc. 2). In British usage *chap* is pronounced *chap¹*; *chāp²*, and *chap* is pronounced *chop¹*; *chōp²*; in the United States the orthography does not influence the pronunciation so far as the form *chap* is concerned. See below, and also CHOP.

chap (*v.*): *chap¹; chāp²* [To crack or split, as the skin]. The pronunciation indicated by the earlier British lexicographers was not influenced by the orthography. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted *chep¹*; Kenrick (1773), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847), favored *chap¹*, while Knowles (1835) indicated both. Modern lexicographers prefer *chap¹*. See the preceding word.

chaparejos: *chā'pa-rē'hōs¹; chā'pā-rē'hōs²* [Sp. Am., leather breeches].

chaparral [Sp.]: *chap'a-ra¹; chāp'a-rāl'²* [A tangle of dwarf oak or cactus].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

chapeau [Fr.]: shā'pō¹; chā'pō²; *not* shap'o¹ [A hat].—**chapeau bras** [Fr.]: brā¹; brā² [A dress hat that can be folded and carried under the arm].—**c. de poil** [Fr.]: də pwāl¹; də pwāl² [A beaver or fur hat].

chapel: chap'el¹; chāp'el²—pronounce the ultima.

chapelet: chap'el-et¹; chāp'el-ēt², *Standard, C., & I.*; *E.* chēp'let¹; *M.* chap'ə-lit¹; *W.* chap'ī-let¹ [A pair of strapped stirrups].

chapelle [Fr.]: shā'pel¹; chā'pēl² [A chapel].—**chapelle ardente** [Fr.]: ār'dānt¹; ār'dānt² [An illuminated mortuary chapel].

chaperon: shap'ər-ōn¹; chāp'ər-ōn², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C.* shap'ə-rōn¹; *E.* shap'ūr-ōn¹; *I.* shap'ūr-ōn¹; *M.* shap'ər-ōn¹; *St.* shap'ūr-ōn¹. Walker (1791) indicated shap'ər-ūn¹; Perry (1805), shap'ə-rōn¹; Jameson (1827), shap'ər-ūn¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), shap'ər-ōn¹. There is a tendency to distinguish the pronunciation of the verb from that of the noun, by giving the ultima of the verb the short o sound as in "not": shap'ər-ōn¹; chāp'ər-ōn².

chopfallen, chopfallen: chōp'fōl'n¹; chōp'fāl'n² [Having drooping jaws].
See CHAP; CHOP.

Chaphenatha: kaf'ī-nē'fhā¹; cāf'e-nā'thā² [Bible]. Same as CAPHE-^[NATHA.]

Chapultepec: chā-pūl'tē-pek¹; chā-pul'tē-pēe² [Fortified hill near Mexico city taken by U. S. army in 1847].

char: chūr¹; chār² [A turn of work or an odd job]. [See CHARE; CHORE.]

Charaathalar: kar'ī-āth'a-lar¹; cār'a-āth'a-lār² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

char-a-bancs [Fr.]: shār'a-bān¹; chār'a-bān² [A long-bodied wagon with cross-seats].

Characa: kar'ə-kə¹; cār'a-ea² [Apocrypha].

character: kar'ək-tər¹; cār'ae-ter². By Shakespeare ("Two Gentlemen of Verona," 1591, and elsewhere), and from 1600 to 1700, frequently accented on the penult by analogy with *contractor*, *detractor*, etc.

And the inglorious likeness of a beast . . .
Charactered in the face.

MILTON *Comus* l. 537.

characterize, characterise: kar'ək-tər-aiz¹; cār'ae-ter-iz². Bailey (1728) indicated the stress on the antepenult.—**characterization, characterisation**: kar'ək-tər-i-^{[or (Eng.) -ai-]zē'shən¹}; cār'ae-ter-i-^{[or (Eng.) -i-]zē'shən²}.

charade: shā-rēd¹ or shā-rūd¹; chā-rād² or chā-rād²; American lexicographers indicate the first; British lexicographers prefer the second, which is nearer to the French, from which it was drawn into English in 1776. *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* note the first pronunciation, while *E., I., M., & St.* record the second.

Charashim: kar'ə-shim¹; cār'a-shīm² [Bible].—**Charasim**: kar'ə-sim¹; cār'a-sīm² [Bible].—**Charax**: kē'raks¹; cār'aks² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Chareamis**: kār'ka-mis¹; cār'en-mis² [Bible].—**Charchamis**: cār'ka-mis¹; cār'ea-mis² [Bible].—**Charchemish**: kār'ki-mish or kar-ki'mish¹; cār'ee-mish or cār'ē-mish² [Bible].

charcoal: chār'kōl¹; chār'eōl².

Chareot: shūr'kō¹; chār'eō² [Fr. antarctic explorer (1867-)].

Chareus: kār'kus¹; cār'eūs² [Apocrypha].

charcuterie [Fr.]: shār'kū'tē-rī¹; chār'eū'tē-rē² [Table delicacies as prepared by a pork-butcher].

chare: chūr¹; chār² [A turn of work or an odd job]: See CHAR; CHORE.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gē; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Charea: 'kē'ri-a¹; eā're-a² [Apocrypha].

[the diplomatic service].

chargé d'affaires [Fr.]: shūr'zā' dā'fār'¹; çhār'zhā' dā'fār'² [An officer in

chargee: çhar-jī'¹; çhār-gē'² [One who holds a charge on property].

Charicleia: kar'¹-klī'ya¹; eār'¹-elē'ya² [In Heliodorus's "Ethiopica," an Ethiopian princess].

Charicles: kar'¹-klīz¹; eār'¹-elēs² [A sketch of ancient Greek home-life].

Charing Cross: çhar'īn krēs¹; çhār'īng erōs²; *not* çhār'īn, *nor* çhīr'īn [A district of London, formerly *Cherringe* village].

Charis: kē'ris¹; eā'ris² [In myth, the personification of beauty and grace].
—**Charites:** kar'¹-tīz¹; eār'¹-tēs² [In the "Odyssey," three goddesses embodying grace, beauty, and joy]. See *AGLATA*, *EUPHROSYNÉ*, *THALIA*.

charism: kar'izm¹; eār'izm² [A gift or power from God].

charity: çhar'¹-tī¹; çhār'¹-ty².

Alas! for the rarity
Of Christian *charity*
Under the sun!

THOS. HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* st. 9.

charivari [Fr.]: shūr'ri'vā'ri'¹; çhā'ri'vā'ri'²; *Standard* shūr'¹-vār'¹; *C.* shār'¹-var'¹; *E.* shār'¹-vār'¹; *I.* shūr'¹-va'ri¹; *M.* shā'ri'va'ri¹; *St.* shūr'¹-vār'¹; *W.* shā'ri'vā'ri¹; *Wr.* shūr'¹-vā'ri¹ [A burlesque serenade].

charlatan: shār'le-tan¹; çhār'le-tan² [A pretender].

Charlemagne: shūr'li-mēn' or (*Fr.*) shūr'le-mā'nyā¹; çhār'le-mān' or (*Fr.*) çhār'le-mā'nyā² [King of the Franks (742-814)].

[name].

Charlemont: çhār'l-mont¹; çhār'l-mont²; *not* çhūr'le-mont¹ [Eng. family

Charleroi¹: shār'le-rwā¹; çhār'le-rwā² [Belgian town].

Charleroi²: chūr'le-roī¹; çhār'le-rōi² [Town in Pa.].

Charles: chūr'lz¹; çhār'lz² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Carl**, Ger. & Sw. **Karl**: kār'l¹; eār'l²; Dutch **Carel**: kār'el¹; eār'el²; Fr. **Charles**: shār'l¹; çhār'l²; It. **Carlo**: kār'lō¹; eār'lō²; Pg. & Sp. **Carlos**: kār'lōs¹; eār'lōs².

Charleville¹: shūr'le-vīl¹; çhār'le-vīl² [Fr. town].

Charleville²: shūr'le-vīl¹; çhār'le-vīl² [Ir. town].

Charlotte: shār'let¹; çhār'lot² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. & Ger. shār'let¹; çhār'lot²; Dutch & Sw. **Charlotta**: shār'let¹; çhār'lot¹; Fr. **Charlotte**: shār'let¹; çhār'lot²; It. **Carlotta**: kar'let¹; eār'lot¹; Pg. & Sp. **Carlota**: kar'lot¹; eār'lot¹.

[cream].

charlotte russe: shār'let rūs¹; çhār'lot rūs² [Sponge-cake and whipped

Charlton: çhār'l-tan¹; çhār'l-ton² [A family name].

charm: çharm¹; çharm². Ben Jonson rimed it with "warm"—

When, like Apollo, he came forth to warm
Our ears, or like a Mercury to charm!

Lines to the Memory of Shakespeare.

Charme: kār'mī¹; eār'mē² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Charmes: shārm¹; çhārm² [Fr. editor and author (1849—)].

charmeuse [Fr.]: shūr'mūz¹; çhār'mūs²; *not* shā'mūs¹; *nor* shā'mūs¹
[A soft dress-goods for women's wear].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Charmis: kūr'mis¹; eār'mis² [Apocrypha].

[formation].

Charmouth: chūr'məth¹; chār'muth² [1. Eng. resort. 2. A geological

Charon: kē'rən¹; eār'on² [In Gr. myth, the son of Erebus who ferried the souls of the dead over the Styx].

Charran: kār'en¹; eār'an² [Bible].

Charsana: kur-sē'nā¹; eār-sā'na² [Douai Bible].

chart: chūr't¹; chār't². Sheridan indicated kūr't¹ in 1780, and altho Walker declared the word to be "perfectly anglicised," and claimed that "we ought certainly to naturalize the initial letters by pronouncing them as in *charter*, *charity*, etc.," he also indicated kūr't¹ as the pronunciation of his time, and was followed by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Perry (1775) indicated chār't¹, and was followed by Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849).

No one now pronounces *chart* as if it were spelled *kart*.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 178 [H. '04.]

charta [L.]: kūr'ta¹; eār'ta² [A charter]. See MAGNA CARTA.

Charteris: chūr'tarz¹ or chār'tar-is¹; chār'ters² or chār'ter-Is² [Scot. family name].

Chartier (Alain): ā'lañ' shūr'tyē¹; ā'lāñ' chār'tyē² [Fr. writer of the formation period (1390?-1440?)].

Chartres: shūr't¹; chār't² [Fr. cathedral city].

Chartreuse: shār'trūz¹; chār'trūs²; C. & E. shār'trūz¹; I. shūr'trūz¹; M. shār'trūz¹; W. shār'trūz²; Wr. shār'trūz² [A Carthusian monastery, espec. that established at Grenoble, France].

charwoman: chār'wu'mən¹; chār'wo'man²; not chār'wu'mən¹—pronounce it as you spell it. See CHAR; CHARE; CHORE.

chary: chār'ī¹ or chē'rī¹; chār'y² or chā'ry². *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; I. & St. prefer the second.

Charybdis: ka-rib'dis¹; ea-ryb'dis² [In Gr. myth, a woman, whom Jupiter transformed into a whirlpool].

Chaseba: kas'ī-ba¹; eās'e-ba² [Apocrypha].

Chaselon: kas'ī-lən¹; eās'e-lōn² [Douai Bible].

Chasles: shāl¹; chāl² [Fr. author (1798-1873)].

Chasluim: kas'lu-im¹; eās'lu-īm² [Douai Bible].

chasm: kazm¹; eāsm².

Chasphla: kas'fi-ə¹; eās'fi-a² [Douai Bible].

chassé: sha'sē¹; chā'sē² [A movement in dancing].

chasselas: shas'a-las¹ or (Fr.) shā'sa-lā¹; chās'e-lās² or (Fr.) chā'se-lā². In the English pronunciation *Standard* (Key 1) indicates a in the antepenult. C. shas'a-las¹; E. shās-lā¹; I. shas'e-las¹; M. chas-a-lā¹; W. shas'ī-las¹; Wr. shas'si-las¹ [A white grape].

Chassepot: shās'pō¹; chās'pō² [Fr. inventor of a rifle (1866) bearing his name (1833-1905)].

chasseur [Fr.]: shū'sūr¹; chā'sūr² [A soldier belonging to the light infantry; also, a hunter].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn;

chassis: chās'is¹ or (Fr.) shā'sī'¹; chās'is² or (Fr.) chā'sī'²; C. shas'is¹; E. shās'tī; I. shas'ī; M. shas'ī; W. shā'sī. In English the word dates from 1664 and was used then to designate a window-frame fitted with paper. With the passing of this it became obsolete, but returned two centuries later and was then used to designate the base-frame of a gun-carriage, whence we derive the modern application to the frame of an automobile running-gear.

chaste: chēst¹; chāst².

Chastelard: shās'te-lār'¹; chās'te-lār'² [Fr. poet (1540-63)].

Chastelet: shās'te-lē'¹; chās'te-lē'² [Fr. savant (1706-49)].

Chastellux: shā'te-lŭ'¹; chā'te-lŭ'² [Fr. soldier (1734-88), who fought in the Am. Revolutionary war].

chasten: chēs'n¹; chās'n². Formerly pronounced chēs'tn, and so indicated by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Walker noted a tendency to rime the word with *fasten*, and pointed out that it rimed perfectly with *hasten*. Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1847) indicated chēs'sn¹.

chastise: chas-taiz'¹; chās-tis'². Murray notes that originally the stress was always on the first syllable, and that it was so 7 times against 2 in Shakespeare, and also in other poets. But according to Chaucer and Gower it was sometimes on the second syllable as it is to-day.

chastisement: chas'tiz-ment¹ or chas-taiz'ment¹; chās'tig-mēnt² or chās-tig'ment². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Perry (1775) indicated the second, but Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted the first and have been supported by all the other lexicographers.

chastity: chas'ti-ti¹; chās'ti-ty². Sheridan (1780) indicated chēs'ti-ti¹, which led Walker to note that "though the *a*, *e*, and *i*, are long in *humane*, *serene*, and *divine*, they are short in *humanity*, *serenity*, and *divinity*; and unless custom clearly forbids, which I do not believe to be the case, *chastity* ought certainly to have the *a* as I have marked it [as in "fat"]."

chasuble: chas'yu-bl¹; chās'yu-bl², *Standard, C., & E.*; I. chaz'yü-bl¹; M. chas'yu-b'l¹; S. chaz'yu-bl¹; W. chaz'yu-b'l¹; Wr. chaz'o-bl¹ [An ecclesiastical vestment]. [birds].

chat: chat¹; chāt² [1. Familiar speech. 2. One of various voluble singing].

château [Fr.]: shā'tō'¹; chā'tō'²; not shat'o¹ [A castle or manor house].

Châteaubriand: sha'tō'brī'ān¹; chā'tō'brī'ān² [Fr. ambassador and author (1768-1848)].

Chateaugay: shat'ō-gŭ'¹; chāt'ō-gā'² [A lake, Franklin co., N. Y.].

Chateaugay: shā'tō'gē'¹; chā'tō'gā'² [A district, Quebec prov., Canada].

Chateau Thierry: shā'tō'tyār'rī'¹; chā'tō'tyēr'rŷ'²—in *Fr. th* is pronounced as *t* [Fr. city in the vicinity of which United States troops defeated the Germans June-July, 1918].

Châteaux en Espagne [Fr.]: shā'tōz' ān es'pā'nyā'¹; chā'tōz' ān es'pā'nyā'² [Literally, "castles in Spain"; figuratively, "castles in the air."].

chatelaine: shat'ē-lēn¹ or (Fr.) shā'te-lēn¹; chāt'ē-lān² or (Fr.) chā'te-lān² [A set of chains, hanging from a woman's belt, to which useful articles, as scissors, keys, etc., are attached].

Chatham: chat'am¹; chāt'am²—the *h* is silent [1. Eng. city. 2. Eng. earldom conferred on William Pitt the elder (1708-78). 3. One of several counties or towns in the United States and Canada].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fĕrn; hĭt, ĭce; ĭ=ē; ĭ=ē; gŭ, nŏt, őr, wŏn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Chatillon: ʃhā'tī'yōn¹; ʃhā'tī'yōn² [The Fr. ambassador in Shakespeare's "King John"].

Chatrian: ʃhō'trī'ān¹; ʃhā'trī'ān² [Fr. novelist (1826-90)].

chattel: ʃhat'tel¹; ʃhāt'tel², *Standard, C., & I.; E. chat'tel¹; M. chat'tel¹; St. & W. chat'tel¹; W. chat'tel¹. Perry (1777) indicated chat'tel¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) recorded chat'tel¹; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted chat'tel¹ [A piece of personal property].*

Chaucer: ʃhō'sər¹; ʃhə'çer² [Eng. poet (1340-1400)].

Chaucerian: ʃhō-sī'r-ən¹; ʃhə-çē'rī-ən².

Chaudière: ʃhō'dyār¹; ʃhō'dyēr² [Canadian river].

chauffer: ʃhō'fər¹; ʃhō'fer², *Standard; C. shē'fūr¹; E. chēf'fūr¹; I. shēf'ur¹; M. chēf'ər¹; St. chēf'fūr¹; W. shē'fūr¹; Wr. shē'fər¹ [A small portable furnace]. Do not confuse this term with the next.*

chauffeur: ʃhō'fūr¹; ʃhō'fūr²; not ʃhō'fər¹ [The driver of an automobile]. The origin of the term is traced to bands of French brigands which, in 1793 and later, terrorized and pillaged the people, burning the soles of their feet to compel them to reveal where they had hidden their money. Suppressed by Napoleon in 1803.

Chaulnes (de): də ʃhōn¹; de ʃhōn² [Fr. family name].

Chaumette: sho'met¹; ʃhō'mēt² [Fr. Jacobin (1763-94)].

Chaumont: sho'mōn¹; ʃhō'mōn² [Fr. town]. [(1772-1840)].

Chauncey: ʃhān'si¹ or ʃhēn'si¹; ʃhān'cy² or ʃhən'cy² [Am. commodore]

chaus (v.): ʃhous¹; chous² [To cheat; chouse].

chaus (n.): kē'us¹; eā'ūs² [The jungle-cat].

Chautauqua: sho-tō'kwā¹; ʃhə-tə'kwā² [A lake and county in N. Y.].

Chauvin: ʃhō'vān¹; ʃhō'vān² [A Fr. soldier devoted to Napoleon I.].—

chauvinist: ʃhō'vi-nist¹; ʃhō'vi-nist² [One absurdly jealous of his country's honor].

—**chauvinism:** ʃhō'vin-izm¹; ʃhō'vin-izm² [Exaggerated patriotism].

Chavah: kē'vā¹; eā'vā² [Bible].

chaw: ʃhō¹; ʃhə². See CHEW.

Chaworth: ʃhā'wərth¹; ʃhā'worth²; not ʃhō'wərth¹ [Eng. family name].

cheap: ʃhīp¹; ʃhēp².

cheat: ʃhīt¹; ʃhēt².

chebacco: ʃhī-bak'o¹ or ʃhī-bak'o¹; che-bāc'o² or ʃhē-bāc'o² [A type of [sailboat].

Chebar: kī'bar¹; eē'bār² [Bible].

chebec: ʃhī-bek¹; ʃhē-bēc², *M. & W.; Standard ʃhī-bek¹; C. shī-bek¹; E. ʃhē-bek¹; I. ʃhī-bek¹ [A chebacco].*

Cheddar: ʃhēd'ər¹; ʃhēd'ar² [Eng. village famed for its cheese].

Chedorlaomer: ked'ər-lā-ō'mər¹; eēd'ər-lā-ō'mər² [Bible].

cheerful: ʃhīr'ful¹; ʃhēr'ful². Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), and Walker (1791) indicated this pronunciation, but Sheridan (1780) noted ʃhēr'ful¹, which Walker noted as alternative, but it is not accepted to-day.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

cheese: chíz¹; chēs².—**cheesy:** chíz¹¹; chēs¹y²; *not* chí¹s¹.

Cheetham: chí¹'am¹; chēt¹'am² [Eng. family name].

chef [Fr.]: shéf¹; çhé¹² [A chief director; esp. a cook].

chef-d'œuvre [Fr.]: shē¹=dū¹vr¹; çhé¹=dú¹vr² [A masterpiece].

chela: kí¹la¹; eē¹la² [A pincer-like claw].

Chelal: kí¹lal¹; eē¹lāl² [Bible].—**Chelcias:** kel¹shas¹; eē¹shas² [Apocrypha].—**Chelcab:** kí¹h-ab¹; eē¹le-áb² [Douai Bible].—**Chellau:** kí¹h-ē¹ū¹; eē¹li-ā¹y¹ [Douai Bible].—**Chellion:** kí¹lai¹on¹; ee¹l¹on² [Douai Bible].—**Chellians:** kel¹-anz¹; eē¹l¹-anz² [Apocrypha].—**Chelluh:** kel¹ū¹; eē¹ū¹² [Bible].—**Chellus:** kel¹us¹; eē¹ūs² [Apocrypha].

Chelmsford: chelms¹fard¹ or chemz¹fard¹; chēlms¹ford² or chēms¹ford² [Eng. city]. See ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER.

Chelod: kí¹lōd¹; eē¹lōd² [Apocrypha].

Cheltenham: chel¹tn-am¹; chēl¹tn-am² [Eng. town].

Chelub: kí¹lūb¹; eē¹lūb² [Bible].—**Chelubai:** kí¹lū¹bai¹; ee¹lū¹bī² [Bible].—**Cheluh:** kí¹lū¹hai¹; ee¹lū¹hī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Cheluhu:** kí¹lū¹hū¹; ee¹lū¹hū² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Chemarim:** kem¹e-rim¹; eēm¹a-rim² [Bible].

chemic: kem¹ik¹; eēm¹ie².

chemise: shi¹miz¹¹; çhe¹miz¹², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C. shē¹miz¹¹; E. shē¹miz¹; I. & St. shē¹miz¹¹*.—**chemisette:** shem¹¹-zet¹¹; çhēm¹¹-gēt¹².

chemist: kem¹ist¹; eēm¹ist².—**chemistry:** kem¹is-tri¹; eēm¹is-try². The first syllable of these words and their derivatives was originally spelled *chym*-, and pronounced kim¹. According to Bullokar (1616), a "*Chymist*" was "a Physition following the method of Paracelsus." Bailey (1724) defined "*Chymistry*" as "the Anatomy of natural Bodies by Fire, or reducing them to their component Parts or Elements by the Help of Fire." This spelling was retained by John Kersey (1706), Bailey (1724), Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Walker (1791). Johnson, however, also noted *chemistry*, but referred the reader to *chymistry* for the definition. Wherever this spelling is found the pronunciation kim¹ist¹ is noted in harmony with it and it is not to be applied to the spelling *chemist*, as done by Smart as late as 1871.

Chemnitz: kem¹nits¹; eēm¹nits² [Ger. Protestant divine (1522-86)].

Chemosh: kí¹mōsh¹; eē¹mōsh² [Bible].

Chemung: shi¹mun¹¹; çhe¹mūng¹² [A river and county in N. Y.].

Chenaanah: kí¹nē¹a-nā¹; ee¹nā¹a-nā² [Bible].—**Chenani:** kí¹nē¹nai or ken¹e-nai¹; ee¹nā¹ni or eē¹n¹a-ni² [Bible].—**Chenaniah:** ken¹e-nai¹e¹; eē¹n¹a-ni¹a² [Bible]. [W. I.]

Chenery: chen¹er¹¹; chēn¹er¹² [Eng. scholar (1826-84), b. in Barbados,

Chénier (de): dā shē¹nyē¹¹; de çhé¹nyē¹² [Fr. poet (1762-94); guillotined for opposing the Terror].

chenille: shā¹nī¹¹; çhe¹nī¹² [F. tufted cord].

[first pyramid at Gizeh].

Cheops: kí¹eps¹; eē¹ōps² [Egypt. king of 4th dynasty; said to have built

Chepharhaamonai: kí¹far-hē¹am¹o-nai¹; eē¹fār-hā¹ām¹o-ni² [Bible].

Chephirah: kí¹fai¹rā¹; ee¹fī¹rā² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = ale; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ʃin; go; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

Cephren: kef'ren¹; eef'rən² [Egypt. king, son or brother of Cheops: said to have built second pyramid].

cheque: chek¹; chēk². Spelled CHECK by Bailey (1728), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), and Walker (1791). While Perry (1775) indicates *check* for the verb, adjective, and noun, and prefers *checker* to *chequer* for the verb, he does not record *cheque* anywhere.

Cher: shār¹; ghēr² [Fr. river and dept.].

Cheran: kī'rən¹; eē'ran² [Bible].

Cherbourg: shār'būr¹; ghēr'būr² [Fr. city and spt.].

Cherbullez: shār'bū'lyē¹; ghēr'bū'lyē² [Fr. writer (1829-99)].

Chereas: kī'ri-as¹; eē're-as² [Apocrypha].—**Cherethim:** ker'ī-thim¹; eēr'-e-thim² [Bible].—**Cherethites:** ker'ī-thaits¹; eēr'e-thits² [Bible].

cherish: cher'ish¹; chēr'ish².

Cherith: kī'ri-th¹; eē'rith² [Bible].

cheroot: shī-rūt¹; che-rōōt², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & St. she-rūt¹; E. shūr-ūt¹; I. shī-rūt¹; W. chū-rūt¹.*

cherry: cher'ī¹; ghēr'y²; *not* chār'ī¹.

Cherso: ker'so¹; eēr'so² [Austrian island in Adriatic].

Chersonesus: kūr'so-nī'sus¹; eēr'so-nē'sūs² [Ancient name of several European peninsulas].

Chertsey: chūr'sī¹; chērt'sy² [Eng. city containing abbey where Henry VI. was buried]. [Ezra ii, 59].

Cherub¹: kī'rub¹; eē'rub² [Bible: A region in Babylonia inhabited by exiles.

cherub²: cher'ub¹; chēr'ūb² [A beautiful winged child or angel; also, any beautiful child].—**cherubic:** chū-rū'bik¹; che-rū'bie².—**cherubim:** cher'u-bim¹; chēr'ū-bīm² [Plural of CHERUB].

Cherubini: kē'ru-bī'nī¹; eē'ru-bī'nī² [It. composer (1760-1842)].

chervil: chūr'vil¹; chēr'vil² [A garden herb used for salads, etc.].

Chesalon: kes'a-lən¹; eēs'a-lōn² [Bible].

[United States].

Chesapeake: ches'a-pik¹; chēs'a-pēk² [A bay on the Atlantic coast of the

Chesed¹: kī'sed¹; eēs'sēd² [Bible].

Chesed²: kes'ed¹; eēs'ēd² [In the Hebrew cabalistic system, Mercy or Love as an intelligence or attribute of God].

Cheselden: chēz'al-den¹; chēs'el-dēn² [Eng. surgeon (1688-1752)].

Cheshire: chēsh'ir¹; chēs'h'ir² [A county of Eng. and of New Hampshire].

Chesil: kī'sil *or* kes'il¹; eē'sil *or* eēs'il² [Bible].

Chesney: ches'nī¹; chēs'ny² [Eng. family name].

chestnut: ches'nūt¹; chēs'nūt²—the *t* is silent [1. An edible nut or the tree on which it grows. 2. A rich reddish-brown color].

Chesulloth: ki-sul'ōth *or* -ōth¹; ee-sul'ōth *or* -ōth² [Bible].

chetah: chī'ta¹; chē'ta² [A hunting-leopard]. **chee'tah¹.**

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Chethilm: kī-ḥai'im or kēth'i-im¹; ēe-thi'im or ēēth'i-im² [Apocrypha].
—**Chettiim:** kī-tai'im or ket'i-im¹; ēe-ti'im or ēēt'i-im² [Apocrypha].

Chetwode: chet'wud¹; chēt'wōd² [Eng. family name].

Chetwynd: chet'wind¹; chēt'wynd² [Eng. family name]. [DE=FRISE.]

cheval-de-frise: shā-val'=dā-friz'¹; ḡhe-vāl'=de-frīs'². Same as CHEVAUX=

chevalier¹: shev'ā-lir'¹ or (Fr.) shā-vā'lyē'¹; ḡhev'a-lēr'² or (Fr.) ḡhe-vā'lyē'² [Fr., a knight].

Chevalier²: shā-vāl'yē'¹; che-vāl'ye'² [Eng. actor (1861-)].

chevaux-de-frise (pl.): shā-vō'=dā-friz'¹; ḡhe-vō'=de-frīs'² [Fr., a series of spiked obstacles used; in military operations, to check the advance of an enemy].

chevelure [Fr.]: shev'ā-lir'¹; ḡhev'e-lir'², *Standard*; C. shev'e-lir'¹; M. shev'ā-lir'¹; W. shā-v'lir'¹ [The hair of one's head].

Chivot: chev'i-et¹; chev'i-et², *Standard*; C. chev'i-et¹; E. chev'i-ut¹; I. chī'vi-et¹; M. chī'vi-et¹; W. chev'i-ut¹. The pronunciations indicated by I. & M. are seldom or never heard in the United States where a distinction is occasionally made between the name of the mountain range and the cloth made from the wool of the sheep that range upon it, the latter being termed shev'i-et¹; ḡhev'i-et².

Chevreul: shev'rūl'¹; ḡhev'rūl'² [Fr. chemist; color expert (1786-1889)]. 1889].

chevron: shev'rōn¹; ḡhev'rōn²; not chev'rōn¹ [A V-shaped emblem of rank].

chevrotain: shev'ro-tēn¹; ḡhev'ro-tān² [A dwarf deer-like ruminant].

chevy: chev'¹; chēv'y² [A hunt or chase].

chew: chū¹; chū²; not chiū¹. The pronunciation here indicated is accepted by all lexicographers for this spelling of the word, but Sheridan and Walker noted also an alternative chō¹, which was the correct pronunciation of the spelling *chaw*, that occurs repeatedly in 16th and 17th century literature—a form now deemed vulgar, but used by Spenser, Walton, Pepys, and Dryden.

And next to him malicious Envy rode,
Upon a ravenous Wolf, and still did *chaw*
Between his cankred teeth a venomous tode,
That all the poison ran about his jaw.

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. I, can. 4, st. 30 (1596).

Cheyenne: shai-en'¹; ḡhī-ēn'² [A tribe of American Indians].

Cheylesmore: chils'mōr¹; chīls'mōr² [Eng. family name].

Cheyne¹: chē'm¹; chē'ne² [Scot. family name].

cheyne²: chīn¹ or chēn¹; chēn² or chen² [A walk in Chelsea, S. W. London].

Chetib: kī'zib¹; ēē'zib² [Bible].

Chianti: kī-ān'ti¹; ēī-ān'ti²—frequently heard kī-an'ti¹ [It. red wine].

chiaroscuro: kyā'ro-skū'ro¹; eyā'ro-seū'ro² [The blending of lights and shades in a picture].

chiasm: kai'azm¹; ēī'azm² [In anatomy, a bridge-like structure].

chiasmus: kai-az'mus¹; ēī-āz'mūs² [A term in rhetoric].

chibouk: chī-būk¹; chī-būk² [Turkish pipe]. Spelled also *chibouque*, but pronounced as here indicated.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ɔɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɔɪn, this.

chic [Fr.]: ʃik¹; ʃiē²; *not* ʃik¹ [Smart; natty; stylish]. In Fr. the word is used as a noun to designate breeding, culture, chivalry, courtesy, etc.

Chicago: ʃi-kā'go¹; ʃi-eä'go²; *not* ʃik'ə-go¹ [City in Illinois]. There is a tendency in some parts of the United States to pronounce this ʃi-kə'go¹.

chicane: ʃi-kən¹; ʃi-eän² [Trickery].—**chicanery**: ʃi-kən'ər-¹; ʃi-eän'er-² [The using of subterfuges and paltry artifice].

Chichele: ʃiçh'ɪ-lɪ¹; ʃiçh'e-le² [Eng. prelate (1362?-1443), founded All Souls College, Oxford].

Chichester: ʃiçh'es-tər¹; ʃiçh'ēs-ter²; erroneously ʃoi'ches-tər¹ [city]. [Eng.]

Chickamauga: ʃik'ə-mə'gə¹; ʃik'a-mə'gə²; *not* ʃik'ə-mau'gə¹ [A creek in Georgia which gives its name to a famous battle of the Civil War in 1863].

chicken: ʃik'en¹; ʃik'ən²; *not* ʃik'in¹. There is also a tendency to pronounce the e as i in "valley," rather than as in "pen," which should be discouraged.

chick-pea: ʃik'pi¹; ʃik'pə² [A plant of the bean family].

chickweed: ʃik'wid¹; ʃik'wəd² [A herb used in feeding birds].

chicle: ʃik'lē¹; ʃiē'lē²—the cant pronunciation ʃik'l¹ should be discouraged.

chicory: ʃik'o-rɪ¹; ʃiē'o-ry² [A herb, the roasted and pulverized root of which is used as a coffee adulterant].

chicot¹: ʃi'kō¹; ʃi'eō²; *not* ʃi'kət¹ [The Kentucky coffee-tree].

Chicot²: ʃi'ko¹; ʃi'eō²; *not* ʃi'kət¹ [A county in Arkansas].

Chicoutimi and Saguenay: ʃi-kū'ti-mi¹ and sag'ə-nē¹; ʃi-eu'ti-mi¹ and sāg'ə-nā² [A district of Quebec province, Canada].

Chidon: kai'den¹; eɪ'dōn² [Bible].

chief: ʃiɪf¹; ʃēf². In Eng. the regular sound of the diphthong *ie* is that of *i*, as in "police." In has other sounds, as of *i* in "isle," and of *e* in "friend."

chieftain: ʃiɪf'tin¹; ʃēf'tin²; *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* ʃiɪf'ten¹; *I., St., & W.*, ʃiɪf'tin¹. Sometimes erroneously ʃiɪf'ten¹, and ʃiɪf'tun¹, in an effort to reproduce the *a* in the word, which is one of a class which retain a weak *i* sound as *captain, certain, curtain*, etc.

Chiene: ʃhīn¹; ʃhōn² [Scottish family name].

Chiesa (della): del'ə ki-ə'zɪ¹; dēl'a ei-e'gä² [The family name of Pope Benedict XV. (1854-)].

chiffonier: ʃiɪf'o-nir¹; ʃiɪf'o-nir²; *Standard & W.*; *C.* ʃi-fen'yō¹; *E.* ʃiɪf-on-nir¹; *I.* ʃiɪf'e-nir¹; *M.* ʃiɪf-o-nir¹; *St.* ʃiɪf'fō-nir¹; *Wr.* ʃiɪf-fen-ēr¹ [A high narrow chest of drawers]. [Nova Scotia].

Chignecto: ʃhig-nek'to¹; ʃhig-nēe'to²; *not* ʃhig'nek-to¹ [A bay and cape of

chignon: ʃhī'nyōn¹; ʃhī'nyōn²; *not* ʃhīn'yən¹; *nor* ʃhī-nen¹ [A roll of hair worn by women].

Chihuahua: ʃhī-wā-wā¹; ʃhī-wā-wā² [Mex. state and town].

chilblain: ʃhīl'blēn¹; ʃhīl'blān².

child: ʃhaild¹; ʃhild² [A son or daughter]. See CHILDE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃhīn, ʃhīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

childe: chaild¹; chīld² [A youth of gentle or noble birth].

Childe Harold was he hight. BYRON *Childe Harold*, can. 1, st. 3.

children: chil'dren¹; chīl'drēn² [Pl. of CHILDE].

Chille: chī'lē¹; chī'lē² [South-American republic].

Chilleab: kil'i-ab or kai'li-ab¹; eī'e-āb or eī'le-āb² [Bible].

Chili¹: chī'li¹; chī'li² [Chin. province, town, and gulf]. **Chihli¹.**

Chili²: chī'li¹; chī'li² [A variant of CHILE].

chilliad: kil'i-ad¹; eī'i-ād² [A thousand; espec. a thousand years].

chilliasm: kil'i-azm¹; eī'i-āzm² [Millenarianism].

Chillon: kil'i-ən or kai'li-ən¹; eī'i-on or eī'li-on² [Bible].

chilkoot: chil'kūt¹; chīl'kōōt² [Alaskan pass].

Chillicothe: chil'i-keōh'i¹; chīl'i-eōth'e²—the o is short as in "not" [One of several cities of the United States].

Chillon: shī'yōh'i¹; chī'yōh'i² [Swiss castle. the subject of Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon"].

Chilmad: kil'mad¹; eī'mād² [Bible].

Chilo: kai'lo¹; eī'lo² [A variant of CHILON].

Chilon: kai'len¹; eī'lōn² [One of the Seven Sages of Greece].

Chilperic: chil'pē-rik¹ or (*Fr.*) shīl'pē'rik¹; chil'pe-rie² or (*Fr.*) chīl'pē'rie² [A king of the Franks (539-534)].

Chiltern: chil'tern¹; chīl'tern² [A range of hills in Eng.].

chimæra: ki-mī'ra¹; ei-mē'ra²; not kim'a-ra¹. Bullokar, who indicated this spelling as his preference, also noted *chimera*. See CHIMERA.

Chimay (de): de shī'mō¹; de chī'mā² [Span. beauty; imprisoned by Robespierre (1773-1835)].

Chimborazo: chim'bo-rā-zo¹ or (*Sp.*) chīm-bō-rā'ho¹; chīm'bo-rā-zo² or (*Sp.*) chīm-bō-rā'ho² [Volcano in Ecuador].

chime: chaim¹; chim² [A set of bells or their sound].

chimera: ki-mī'ra¹; ei-mē'ra², *Standard & Wr.*; *C., M., & W.* ki-mī'ra¹; *E.* ki-mī'ra¹; *I. & S.* ki-mī'ra¹; Perry (1775) indicates ki-mī'ra¹, Walker (1791) ki-mī'ra¹. *Standard, M., & W.* give kai-mī'ra¹ as alternative; *E.* gives kai-mī'ra¹. See CHIMERA [A monster of the imagination; also, a fire-breathing monster in Gr. myth].

chimere: chi-mīr¹; chi-mēr², *M. & W.*; *Standard, C., I., & Wr.* shī-mīr¹; *E.* shim-ir¹. The word is derived from the Sp. *chamarra* and ch of that language is always equivalent to ch¹, not sh¹.

chimerical: ki-mer'i-kāl¹; ei-mēr'i-eal² [Pert. to a chimera].

Chimham: kim'ham¹; eīm'hām² [Bible].

chimney: chim'nī; chīm'ny²; not chim'hī, nor chim'blī, corruptions that may be traced to dialectal speech. Pegge ("Anecdotes of the Eng. Language," London, 1833) says, of the former, "This is not peculiar to London, though it prevails universally; for it is found in Lancashire." Dr. Joseph Wright notes it in use in 18 English counties.

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; chin, this.

chimpanzee: chim-pan'zī¹ or chim'pan-zī'¹; chīm-pān'zī² or chīm'pān-zē'². *Standard, M., W., & Wr.* prefer the first, while *C., E., I., & St.* favor the latter. [A West-African ape.]

China: chāi'nā¹; chī'nā². A word introduced into Eng. literature as the name of an Asiatic country by Richard Eden (Murray, "New English Dict.," vol. 2, p. 351), in 1555, with this spelling, it varied in form according to its application. Hakluyt used it so spelled in his "Voyages" in 1589, but Sir Thomas Herbert, in his "Relation of some Yeares Travels," issued in 1634, adopted the form *Chynaes*. When he used it to designate silk and porcelain ware he spelled it *Cheney*. Other and later forms were *Cheny* (1679), *chenea* (1694). In 1699 Luttrell ("Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs") restored the original spelling *China*, which had been in general use for the country for more than a century; but the pronunciation chē'nī¹; chā'nī², had become so firmly established among the common people that the fashionable world adopted it.

Notwithstanding the active opposition of the lexicographers, from Perry in 1775 to Thomas Wright in 1855, it survived, in literature, as late as the latter year, for Thackeray, speaking in his own person, referred to "a blue dragon *Chayny* jar" in his novel "The Newcomes," and in dialectal literature, until 1860, for George Eliot used it as *chany* in "The Mill on the Floss" (p. 319), in 1860. This may have been due in part and for a time to the influence of Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802), as the minority recorders of the usage of their day, for they indicated chē'nā¹ as the accepted pronunciation—Walker not without protest. Dr. Townsend Young, in an edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," which he edited in 1859, pertinently recorded the fact that "the polite having a pardonable pedantry to reduce the word to its true sound," the correct pronunciation now prevails.

Chinchaycocha: chīn'chai-kō'chā¹; chīn'chī-eō'chā² [Peruv. lake in the Andes].

chinchilla: chin-chīl'a¹; chin-chīl'a² [Andean rodent; its fur].

Chinchilla: chīn-chīl'ya¹; chin-chīl'yā² [Sp. city].

chine: chain¹; chīn² [A spine; back-bone].

Chinese: chai-nīz'¹; chī-nēs'², *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Perry, Knowles, and Smart. *Standard & C.*, chā'nīz'¹, the preference of Jameson & Goodrich (Webster).

Chinnereth: kin'ī-refh¹; eīn'e-rēth² [Bible].

Chinneroth: kin'ī-rēth or -rōth¹; eīn'e-rōth or -rōth² [Bible].

Chios: kai'es or kī'os¹; eī'ōs or eī'os² [Turk. island in Ægean sea].

Chippenham: chip'an-am¹; chip'en-am²—the *h* is silent; not chip'in-ham¹ [Eng. borough].

Chippewa: chip'ī-wē¹; chip'e-wā² [A tribe of North-American Indians].

Chippeway: chip'ī-wē¹; chip'e-wā². Same as the preceding.

chiro: kai'ro-¹; eī'ro-² [A combining form from the Gr. *χείρ*, *cheir*, hand: pronounced in Eng. as *k*. See the following words.

chirography: kai-rōg'rā-fī¹; eī-rōg'rā-fy² [Style of handwriting].

Chirol: chir'el¹; chīr'ol² [Eng. family name].

chiromancer: kai'ro-man'sar¹; eī'ro-mān'cer². Formerly kir'o-man-sar¹ and so stressed by Johnson (1755) and Walker (1791) [A palmist]. See the following.

chiromancy: kai'ro-man'sī¹; eī'ro-mān'cy². Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

(1849) indicated the stress on the first syllable: kai'ro-man-si¹. Johnson (1755) and Perry (1805) noted it on the antepenult: kai-rem'en-si¹, and Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) give kir'o-man-si¹. Modern lexicographers all agree on the position of the principal stress. Secondary stress is indicated on the penult by *Standard, St., & W.* [Palmistry].

Chiron: kai'ren¹; ei'ron² [In Gr. myth, one of the Centaurs].

chiro-podist: kai-rep'o-dist¹; ei-rōp'o-dist². Often erroneously shi-rep'o-dist¹ [One who makes a specialty of diseases of the hands and feet—chiefly the latter].

chirurgion: kai-rūr'jən¹; ei-rūr'gon² [Surgeon].

chisel: chiz'el¹; chīs'el², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.; E. & W.* chiz'al¹; *I.* chiz'l¹ [A carpenter's tool].

Chishima: chī'shī-mā¹; chī'shī-mā² [Jap. islands].

Chisholm: chiz'əm¹; chīs'om²; not chis'helm¹ [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

Chisleu: kis'liū¹; eīs'lū² [A Jewish month].

Chislon: kis'lan or kiz'lan¹; eīs'lon or eīs'lon² [Bible].

Chisloth-tabor: kis'lōth-[or kiz'lōth]-tē'bər¹; eīs'lōth-[or eīs'lōth]-tā'-bor² [Bible].

Chiswick: chiz'ik¹; chīs'ik² [Suburb of London where Hogarth was buried]. See ALCESTER; ALNEMOUTH; ALVESTON.

chitarrone: kī'tar-rō'nē¹; ei'tār-rō'ngē² [It., a lute-like stringed instru-ment].

Chithlish: kīth'līsh¹; eīth'līsh² [Bible (R. V.)].

chitin: kai'tin or kit'in¹; ei'tin or eīt'in² [A chemical compound]. Spelled also *chitine*, but pronounced in the same way.

chiton [Gr.]: kai'tən¹; ei'ton² [A garment commonly worn by men].

Chitral: chi-trāl¹; chi-trāl² [A state of British India].

Chittim: kit'im¹; eīt'im² [Bible].

Chiun: kai'un¹; ei'un² [Bible].

chivalrie: shiv'al-rik¹; chiv'al-rie², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I. & St.* shiv'al-rik¹; *M.* shi-val'rik¹; *W.* shi-val'rik¹. Smart (1840) and Cooley (1863) indicated shi-val'rik¹; Craig (1849) and Cull (1864) shiv'al-rik¹.

chivalrous: shiv'al-rus¹; chiv'al-rūs². Perry (1775) shiv'al-rus¹; Walker (1791) chiv'al-rus¹.

chivalry: shiv'al-ri¹; chiv'al-ry². The modern dictionaries agree, but *M., St., & W.* give chiv'al-ri¹ as alternative. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Goodrich (1847), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) indicated the first noted above, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) preferred the alternative chiv'al-ri¹.

chive: chaiv¹; chiv²; Perry (1775) and Walker preferred this; but Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated shaiv¹.

chlamys [Gr.]: klē'mis¹; elā'mys² [A short cloak for men].

Chloe: klō'i¹; elō'e² [The heroine of Longus's pastoral "Daphnis and Chloe"].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

chlorld, chloride: klō'rd¹ or -raid¹; elō'rid² or -rīd². *Standard, C., M., St., & Wr.* give preference to the first; *E., I., & W.* to the second, indicating *chloride* as the preferred spelling [A compound of chlorin].

chlorin, chlorine: klō'rn¹ or -rain¹; elō'rin² or -rīn². *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.* give preference to the first; *E.* indicates klō'rīn¹; *I.* prefers klō'rain¹ [A poisonous gaseous element].

Chloris: klō'ris¹; elō'ris² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Niobe].

chlorite: klō'rait¹; elō'rit² [A mineral related to mica].

chloroform: klō'ro-fōrm¹; elō'ro-fōrm²; *not* kler'o-fōrm¹ [A chemical anesthetic].

chlorophyl: klō'ro-fil¹; elō'ro-fyl² [Leaf-green].

chlorosis: klo-rō'sis¹; elo-rō'sis² [An anemic disease of young women].

chlorotic: klo-ret'ik¹; elo-rōt'ie² [Pert. to chlorosis].

Choate: chōt¹; chōt² [Family name of eminent Am. jurists]. Compare INCHOATE.

Choba: kō'bā¹; eō'ba² [Apocrypha].

Chobal: kō'br-ai or keb'ī-ai¹; eō'ba-ī or eōb'a-ī² [Apocrypha].

chock-full: çek'ful¹; chōk'ful²; *not* chuk'ful¹ [Full to choking].

The prevailing form in American usage, and in English, colloquially, is *chock-full*; in English literary usage more frequently *choke-full*; in American colloquial usage, *chuck-full*.
FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* (1916), p. 472, col. 2

chocolate: çek'o-lit¹; chōe'o-lat²; *not* çek'lit¹.

Choctaw: çek'tē¹; chōe'tā² [A division of an American Indian stock].

Chodorlahomor: ked'ar-lē'ho-mer¹; eōd'or-lā'ho-mōr² [Douai Bible].

choice: chēis¹; chōiç²; *not* chais¹, a vulgarism. See BOIL.

choir: kwair¹; kwir². Enfield (1807) indicated kweir¹, a pronunciation which Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) noted as alternative, but now heard only dialectally. Spelled also *quire*, but pronounced as indicated above.

Let all the quire of clowns attend the show
In long procession, shouting as they go.

DRYDEN *Georgics* l. 473.

choke: chōk¹; chōk² [To strangle].

choke-full: chōk'ful¹; chōk'ful² [The Eng. literary form of CHOCK-FULL, which see].

chol-, chole-, cholo-: Combining forms from the Gr. χολή, *cholē*, bile; gall; used in Eng. and pronounced kel¹, kel'ī¹, kel'o¹; eōl², eōl'o², eōl'o². See the following words. [ing bile].

cholagogue: kol'ə-gog¹; eōl'a-gōg²; *not* chol'ə-gog¹ [A purgative remov-

choler: kol'ər¹; eōl'er²; erroneously, but frequently, kō'lər¹ [Heat of temper].—**choleric:** kol'ər-ik¹; eōl'er-ic².

cholesteric: kol'es-ter'ik¹; eōl'es-tēr'ie² [Pert. to cholesterin].

cholesterin: ko-les'tar-in¹; eo-lēs'ter-īn²; *not* ko-les'trin¹ [A crystalline compound present in nerve-tissue, blood, bile, etc.].

Cholhoza: kel-hō'za¹; eōl-hō'za² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

Cholmeley: chum'h¹; chom'ly² [Eng. family name]. See the following.

Cholmondeley: chum'h¹; chom'ly² [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-CHAMP; BELVOIR.

chomage [Fr.]: shō'māz¹; cho'māzh² [Insurance of wages during periods of idleness such as may be caused by fire].

Chomley: chum'h¹; chom'ly² [Eng. family name]. See CHOLMONDELEY.

chondr-, chondro-: Combining forms from the Gr. χόνδρος, *chondros*, cartilage, grain, or groat; used in Eng. and pronounced ken'dr-¹, ken'dro-¹; eōn'dr-², eōn'dro-². [shrubs].

Chondrodendron: ken'dro-den'drōn¹; eōn'dro-dēn'drōn² [A genus of

chondrule: ken'drūl¹; eōn'drūl² [A small spherical grain of a mineral].

Chonenias: kō'nī-nai'as¹; eō'ne-nī'as² [Douai Bible].

choosable: chūz'a-bl¹; chōōz'a-bl²—the s is sounded as z.

choose: chūz¹; chōōz² [To select].

chop: chēp¹; chōp². See CHAP.

chopfallen: chēp'fāl¹; chōp'fal². See CHAPFALLEN.

chopin¹: chēp'in¹; chōp'in². Bailey (1732), Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) all indicated this, but Sheridan (1780) noted sho-pin¹, and Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), cho-pin¹. [A liquid measure or an earthenware drinking-mug.] See the following. [in France].

Chopin²: shō'pan¹; chō'pān² [Polish composer (1809-1849) who settled

chopine: cho-pin¹; cho-pin², *Standard, M., & W.; C., Wr., & Cooley* chop'in¹; *I., St., & Cull* chop-in¹ [A clog worn under a shoe to increase one's height].

choragic: ko-raj'ik¹; eo-rāg'ye², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* kor-ē'jik¹; *I.* kō-rē'jik¹; *M.* kor-aj'ik¹; *Wr.* kē-raj'ik¹ [Relating to a choragus].

choragus [Gr.]: ko-rē'gus¹; eo-rā'gūs² [A leader of a chorus].—**choragi:** ko-rē'jai¹; eo-rā'gīt² [Plural of CHORAGUS].

Chorashan: kōr'ash'an¹; eōr'ash'an² [Bible].

Chorazin: ko-rē'zin¹; eo-rā'zin² [Bible].

Chorbe: kēr'bi¹; eōr'be² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

chord: kōrd¹; eōrd² [A combination of harmonic tones in music].

chorditis: ker-dai'tis¹ or -di'tis¹; eōr-di'tis² or -di'tis² [Inflammation of the vocal or spermathecal cords].

chore: chōr¹; chōr²; but more frequently heard chēr¹. See CHAR; CHARE.

chorea: ko-rī'a¹; eo-rē'a² [Nervous muscular twitching].

choree: ko-rī¹; eo-rē², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & I.* kō-rī¹; *E.* kor-ī¹; *Wr.* kē-rī¹ [In prosody, a trochee].

chorewoman: chōr'wu'man¹; chōr'wō'man². See CHARWOMAN.

choric: kō'rik¹; eō'rie², *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr.; E.* kōr'ik¹; *M.* kor'ik¹ [Pert. to a chorus].

chorist: kō'rīst¹; eō'rīst², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.; E.* kōr'ist¹; *M.* kor'ist¹ [A member of a chorus].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪt = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

chorister: kər'is-tər¹; eər'is-ter². Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775) pronounced the word as here indicated, but Sheridan (1780) noted kwər'is-tər¹, and Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) preferred kwir'is-tər¹, pronunciations now seldom or never heard [A member of a choir].

Chorreans: kə-rī'anz¹; eər-rē'anz² [Douai Bible].

chorus: kō'rʊs¹; eō'rʊs², *Standard, C., I., & St.; E. kōr'us¹; M., W., & W.* kō'rəs¹ [A song for several voices].

Chosameus: kəs'ə-mī'us¹; eōs'a-mē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

chose (v.): ʃhōz¹; ʃhōz² [Imperfect tense of CHOOSE].

chose (n.): ʃhōz¹; ʃhōz² [In law, anything that is personal property].

Chose, (res) is the french word as general as (*thing*) is with us. It is in the common law, used with divers Epithites worthe the Interpretation: as, *Chose* local, is such a thing as is annexed to a place. For example: a Mill is *Chose* local. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter: or Booke Containing the Signification of Words*, s. v. [London, 1607]. [Koreq].

Chosen: ʃhō'sun¹; ʃhō'sūn² [State and peninsula of E. Asia: formerly

Chosroes: kəs'ro-iz¹; eōs'ro-ēs² [Pers. kings]. [of 1792].

Chouan: ʃhū'an or (Fr.) ʃhū'ān¹; ʃhū'an or (Fr.) ʃhū'ān² [Fr. royalist

chough: ʃhuf¹; ʃhūf²; not ʃhau¹ [A crow-like bird].

chouse: ʃhous¹; ʃhous²; not ʃhauz¹ [To cheat].

Chouteau: ʃho-tō¹; ʃho-tō² [A county of Montana].

Chozeba: ko-zī'ba¹; eo-zē'ba² [Bible].

chromatistics: kri'mə-tis'tiks¹; erē'ma-tis'ties²; not krem'ə-tis'tiks¹ [Political economy]. [tracts, as of a language].

chrestomathy: kres-təm'ə-fhi¹; erēs-tōm'a-thy² [A collection of ex-

Chriemhild: krim'hilt¹; erēm'hilt² [In Ger. myth, the wife of Siegfried].—
Chriemhilde: krim'hil-de¹; erēm'hil-de² [Variant form of preceding].

chris: krizm¹; erīsm² [An anointing unguent].

Chrismon: kriz'men¹; erīsmōn² [The monogram of Christ].

chrisom: kriz'am¹; erīsm'om² [A baptismal robe].

Christ: kraist¹; erīst².

Christabel: kris'tə-bel¹; erīs'tə-bēl² [The heroine of Coleridge's poem of the same name].

Christ-cross: kris'krēs¹; erīs'erōs² [The mark of a cross (+) formerly used before the alphabet on horn-books]. See CRISSCROSS.

Christe eielson: kris'ti-lu'sən¹ or i-lē'i-sən¹; erīs'ti e-lī'son² or e-lē'i-son² [Gr., Christ have mercy! a phrase in ecclesiastical usage].

christen: kris'n¹; erīs'n² [To name in baptism]. [tians collectively].

Christendom: kris'n-dəm¹; erīs'n-dom² [The Christian world and Chris-

christening: kris'n-ɪŋ¹; erīs'n-ing².

Christhood: kraist'hud¹; erīst'hōōd²; not kris'hud¹ [The condition of being the Christ].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, hʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Christian¹: kris'tyan¹; eris'tyan². *M. & Wr.; Standard & W.* kris'chän¹; *C.* kris'chän¹; *E.* kris'ti-an¹; *I.* kris'tyan¹; *St.* kris'tyan¹ [A member of the Christian church].

Christian²: kris'tyan¹; eris'tyan² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. & Ger.* kris'ti-n¹; *eris'ti-n²*; *Fr. Chrétien:* krē'ti-än¹; erē'ti-än²; *It. & Sp. Cristiano:* kris'ti-ä-nō¹; eris'ti-ä-nō².

Christiana: kris'ti-an-ä¹; eris'ti-än-ä² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan. Karstin:* kär'stin¹; äär'stün²; *It. & Sp. Cristiana:* kris-ti-ä-nä¹; eris-ti-ä-nä²; *Fr. Christine:* kris'tin¹; eris'tin²; *Ger. Christiane:* kris'ti-ä-nä¹; eris'ti-ä-ne²; *Pg. Crislinya:* kris-ti-nyä¹; eris-ti-nyä².

Christiania: kris'ti-ä-ni-a¹; eris'ti-ä-ni-a² [Norw. capital city].

Christianity: kris-ti-an-i-ti¹; eris-ti-än-i-ty². *E., I., M., & Cull;* Perry (1775) kris-tian-i-ti¹; *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), & *C.* kris-chi-an-i-ti¹; *Standard,* kris'ch-an-i-ti¹; *St. kris-ti-an-i-ti¹*; *Wr. kris-ti-an-i-ti¹*. *Sheridan* (1780), *Enfield* (1807), *Knowles* (1835), and *Smart* (1840) indicated kris-tyan-i-ti¹; *Fulton & Knight* (1802) kris-ty-an-i-ti¹.

Christianization, Christianisation: kris'ti-an-i-[or -ai]-zē'shän¹; eris'-ti-än-i-[or -i]-zä'shon².

Christianize, Christianise: kris'ti-an-aiz¹; eris'ti-än-iz².

Christmas: kris'mäs¹; eris'mäs²; not kris'tmäs¹.

Christopher: kris'to-fär¹; eris'to-fer² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. Christoffer:* kris'to-fär¹; eris'to-fer²; *D. & Ger. Christophorus:* kris'tō-fō-rus¹; eris-tō-fō-rus²; *Fr. Christophe:* kris'tōf¹; eris'tōf²; *It. Cristoforo:* kris-tō-fō-rō¹; eris-tō-fō-rō²; *Pg. Christovão:* kris'to-vaun¹; eris'to-vaun²; *Sp. Cristóbal:* kris-tō-bäl¹; eris-tō-bäl²; *Sw. Kristofer:* kris'to-fär¹; kris'to-fer².

Christus: kris'tus¹; eris'tus² [Flem. painter of the 14th cent.].

Christward: kraist/wärd¹; eris't/wärd² [Toward Christ].

chrom-, chroma-, chromate-: Combining forms from the Gr. χρώμα, *chroma*, color; used in Eng. and pronounced krēm-¹, krō'ma-¹, krō'ma-to-¹; erōm-², erō'ma-², erō'ma-to-².

chroma: krō'mä¹; erō'mä² [1. Color-intensity. 2. A term in music].

chromate: krō'mät¹; erō'mät² [A salt of chromic acid].

chromatic: kro-mat'ik¹; ero-mät'ie² [1. Pert. to color. 2. *Mus.* Proceeding by semitones].

chromatin: krō'mä-tin¹; erō'mä-tin² [The granules of a cell-nucleus].

chrome: krōm¹; erōm² [A yellow pigment].

chromo-: A combining form from the Gr. χρώμα (see CHROM-); used in Eng. and pronounced krō'mo¹; erō'mo².

chronicle: krēn'i-kl¹; erōn'i-el².

chronograph: krēn'o-gräf¹; erōn'o-gräf²; not krō'no-gräf¹. See ASK [An instrument for recording the duration of an event].

chronologic: krēn'o-loj'ik¹; erōn'o-lōg'ie². [ording to time].

chronology: kro-nēl'o-jī¹; ero-nōl'o-gy² [An arrangement of events ac-

Chrononhotonthologos: krō'nēn-hō'tēn-ehō'lo-ges¹; erō'nōn-hō'tōn-thō'lo-gēs² [A burlesque by Henry Carey and its chief character].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ɛhɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

Chronos: erroneous form of KRONOS, which see.

chronoscope: kren'ə-skōp¹; erōn'ə-seōp² [An instrument for measuring minute intervals of time].

chrotta: hrət'ə¹; hrōt'a² [An early stringed musical instrument].

Chrysale: kri'sāl'¹; ery'sāl'² [In Molière's "Les Femmes Savantes," a henpecked tradesman].

chrysalis: kris'ə-lis¹; erys'a-lis² [The pupa of an insect]. Plural **chrysalides:** kris-al'i-diz¹; erys-āl'i-dēs².

chrysanthemum: kris-an'fhu-mum¹; erys-an'the-mum²—the *e* of the penult as *e* in "valley," not as in "eel." [A plant of the aster family].

Chrysaor: krai-sē'or¹; ery-sā'ōr² [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

Chryseis: krai-sī'is¹; ery-sē'is² [In Homer's *Iliad*, a daughter of Chryses].

chryselephantine: kris'el-i-fan'tin¹; erys'ēl-e-fān'tin² [Made of gold and ivory].

Chrysippus: kri-sip'us¹; ery-sip'ūs² [A Stoic philosopher, 3d cent. B. C.].

chryso-: A combining form from the Gr. χρῶς, *chrysos*, golden: used in Eng. and pronounced kris'o-¹; erys'o-².

chrysoberyl: kris'o-ber'il¹; erys'o-bēr'yl² [A mineral].

chrysocracy: kris-ək'ra-si¹; erys-ōē'ra-çy² [A wealthy class].

chrysollite: kris'o-lait¹; erys'o-lit² [A gem-stone].

chrysoprase: kris'o-prēz¹; erys'o-prās² [Variety of chalcedony].

Chrysostom: kris'as-tam¹; erys'os-tom² [A Greek Christian Father (347?-407)].

chthon-, chthono-: Combining forms from the Gr. χθών, *chthōn*, earth: used in Eng. and pronounced then-¹, then'o-¹; thōn-², thōn'o-².—**chthonian:** then'i-an¹; thōn'i-an² [Pert. to the earth; terrestrial].

Chub: ɛhʊb¹; chüb² [1. Bible. 2. [c-] One of various fishes].

chuck: ɛhʊk¹; chūk² [A mechanical device].

Chudi: ɛhū'di¹; chū'di² [A group of peoples of N. W. Russia].

chum: ɛhʊm¹; chūm² [An intimate or constant companion].

Chun: kun or ɛhʊn¹; ɛhūn or chūn² [Bible].

chunk: ɛhʊŋk¹; chūŋk² [A short thick piece].

Chuquisaca: ɛhū'ki-sā'ka¹; chū'ki-sā'ēā² [Dept. and city of Bolivia].

church: ɛhʊrɛh¹; chūrɛh². See KIRK.

Churchill: ɛhʊrɛh'il¹; chūrɛh'il² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Churrigueresque: ɛhʊ-ri'gər-ɛsk¹; chū-ri'gər-ɛsk² [Pert. to Churriguera or his style of architecture].

Churubusco: ɛhū'ru-būs'ko¹; chū'ru-būs'eo².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʒɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Chusai: chū'sai or kiū'sai¹; chū'sī or kū'sī² [Douai Bible].—**Chusan-**
rasathaim: kiū'san-ras'a-thē'im¹; eū'sān-rās'a-thā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Chushan-**
rishathaim: kiū'shan-rish'a-thē'im¹; eū'shān-rīsh'a-thā'im² [Bible].—**Chusi:** chū'-
sai or kiū'sai¹; chū'sī or eū'sī² [Apocrypha].

chute: shūt¹; chūt² [An inclined trough].

Chuza: chū'zə or kiū'zə¹; chū'za or eū'za² [Bible].

chyle: kail¹; eyl² [A milky fluid].

chyll-, chylo-: Combining forms from the Gr. *χυλός*, *chylos*, chyle: used in Eng. and pronounced kai'li-¹, kai'lo-¹; eyl'li-², eyl'lo-².

chylfactive: kai'li-fak'tiv¹; eil'li-fäe'tiv², *Standard*; C., E., I., & M. kai-li-fak'tiv¹; W. kai'li-fak'tiv¹; Wr. kai-li-fak'tiv¹ [Pert. to chyfication].

chylification: kai'li-fi-kē'shən¹; eyl'li-fi-eā'shon² [The formation of chyle].

chyme: kaim¹; eym² [Liquid, partly digested food].

chymification: kai'mi-fi-kē'shən¹; eyl'mi-fi-eā'shon², *Standard & C.*; E. kaim-if'i-kē'shun¹; I. kaim'i-fi-kē'shen¹; M. kai'mi-fi-kē'shen¹; St. kai-mif'i-kē'shun¹; W. kai'mi-fi-kē'shen¹; Wr. kim-i-fi-kē'shen¹ [The formation of chyme].

chymist: kim'ist¹; eym'ist². See CHEMIST.

Cialdini: chal-dī'nī¹; chāl-dī'nī².

Cibsaīm: sib'si-im¹; çib'sa-īm² [Douai Bible].

cicada: si-kē'da¹; çi-eā'da² [The seventeen-year locust or the harvest-fly].

cicatrice: sik'a-tris¹; çie'a-trīç²; *not* si-kə-trais¹ [A scar]. Plural **cicatrices:** sik'a-trais'siz¹; çie'a-trīç'siz².

cicatricle: sik'a-trik'lī¹; çie'a-trīç'e², *Standard*; C. sik'a-tri-klī¹; E. si-kat'-rik-lī¹; I. sik'a-tri-klī¹; M. si-kat'-ri-k'lī¹; W. sik'a-trik'lī¹; Wr. sik'a-trik-klī¹ [A germinating point in the yolk of an egg or the embryo of a seed].

cicatrix: sik'a-triks¹; çie'a-trīks², *Standard*, E., St., & *Abernethy* (1912); C., I., M., W., & Wr. si-kē'triks¹ [A scar]. Plural **cicatrices:** sik'a-trais'siz¹; çie'a-trīç'siz².

cicely¹: sis'i-lī¹; çie'e-ly², *Standard & Wr.*; C. sis'a-li¹; E. sis-el-i¹; I. sis'ō-lī¹; M. & W. sis'i-lī¹; St. sis'e-lī¹ [A plant of the parsley family].

Cicely²: Erroneous form of CICELY, which see.

Cicero: sis'a-ro¹; çie'e-ro² [Rom. orator (106-43 B. C.)].

cicerone (v.): chi'chē-rōn¹ or (Eng.) sis'i-rōn¹; chi'chē-rōn² or (Eng.) çie'e-rōn², *Standard & W.*; M. chit-shē-rōn¹ or (Eng.) sis-er-ōn¹ [To guide].

cicerone (n.): chi'chē-rō-nē¹ or (Eng.) sis'i-rō-nē¹; chi'chē-rō-nē² or (Eng.) çie'e-rō-nē², *Standard & W.*; C., I., & St. prefer sis-a-rō-nē¹; E. sis-er-ō-nē¹; M. chit-shē-rō-nē¹; Wr. chit-chē-rō-nē¹. Jameson (1827) indicated the chief stress on the first syllable [An It. guide who points out the antiquities of a place to travelers].

Cicily: sis'i-lī¹; çie'e-ly². See CECILIA.

ciclsbeo: chi'chiz-bē'o¹ or (Eng.) si-siz'bī-ō¹; chi'chiz-bē'o² or (Eng.) çie'e-be-o². Of these, C., E., & I. indicate the Anglicized form as their preference, while *Standard*, M., St., W., & Wr. prefer the Italian form, which M. renders as chi'chiz-bē'o¹, *not* chi'chiz-bē'o¹ as indicated by W. ("A Guide to Pronunciation," p. lxiii). The following are the pronunciations indicated by the earlier lexicographers of the

1: ə = final; i = habit; əsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɳ = sing; chin, this.

19th century: Enfield (1807) chai-chiz'bi-ō¹; Knowles (1835) chih-chi-is'bi-ō¹; Smart (1840) chi-chis-bē'ō¹; Craig (1849) chi-chiz'bi-ō¹. C., I., St., & Wr. give the antepenult as chis-1; chis-2; *Standard, M., & W.*, as chiz-1; chig-2. [A dangler after a married woman. See quotation.]

The word was formerly a *Cleisdeo*.

But that is now grown vulgar and indecent. . . .

But "Cavalier Servente" is the phrase.

BYRON *Beppo* xxxvii (1817).

Cid: sid¹; cid² [Sp., a commander or chief; specif., Rodrigo Diaz, *El Campeador*, which see].

cider: sai'dar¹; ci'der² [A beverage made from the juice of apples; formerly, *cidre*, *sider*, *sydur*, etc., a Bible word for strong drink].

ci-devant: si'-dā-vān¹; ci'-de-vān² [Fr., former; foregoing].

Cienfuégos¹: chi'en-fwē'gos¹; thi'en-fwē'gos² [A Sp. poet (1764-1809)].

Cienfuégos²: si'en-fwē'gos¹; ci'en-fwē'gos² [Cuban seaport].

cigar: si-gār¹; gi-gār²; *not* sig-ār¹.

Cignaroli: chi'nyā-rō'li¹; chi'nyā-rō'li² [It. painter of 18th cent.].

cilia: sil'i-ə¹; cil'i-a² [Plural of *CILIUM*].

ciliary: sil'i-ē-rī¹; cil'i-ā-ry² [Pertaining to eyelashes].

[hair].

cilice: sil'is¹; cil'is²; *not* si'lis¹ [A monk's penitential garment of goat's

Cilicia: si-līsh'i-ə¹; ci-līsh'i-a² [Country in Asia Minor].

Cimabue: chi'mā-bū'ē¹; chi'mā-bū'ē² [It. painter (1240-1302)].

Cimah: sai'mā¹; ci'mā² [Bible (margin)].

Cimarosa: chi'mā-rō'zā¹; chi'mā-rō'zā² [It. composer (1749-1801)].

Cimbri: sim'bri¹; cim'bri² [Ancient people of central Europe].

Cimex: sai'meks¹; ci'meks² [A genus of insects; also, an insect of this genus; a bedbug]. *Pl. cimices:* sim'i-siz¹; cim'i-cēs².

Cimmerian: si-mī'ri-ən¹; ci-mē'ri-ən² [A mythical people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness].

Cimon: sai'mən¹; ci'mon² [Gr. statesman (502-449 B. C.)].

cinch: sinch¹; cinch² [A saddle-girth].

cinchona: sin-kō'nā¹; cin-eō'nā²; *not* sin-chō'nā¹ [Peruvian bark].

Cincinnati: sin'si-nā'ti¹; cin'ci-nā'ti² [City in Ohio].

Cincinnati: sin'si-nē'tus¹; cin'ci-nā'tūs² [Rom. patriot (519?-439 B. C.)].

cincture: sin'chur¹ or -tiur¹; cin'e'chur² or -tūr² [A belt or girdle].

cinder: sin'dar¹; cin'der².

Cineans: si-nī'ənz¹; ci-nē'ənz² [Douai Bible].

cinema: sin'ə-mā¹; cin'e-mā² [A building where cinematographs are operated: an Eng. contraction].

cinematograph: sin'i-mat'o-graf¹; cin'e-māt'o-gráf² [A kinetograph].

Cingalese: sin'gu-lis¹; cin'gā-lēs². Same as SINGHALESE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: *ar*stic, *ar*t; *fat*, *fāre*; *fast*; *get*, *prēy*; *hit*, *pol*ice; *obey*, *gō*; *not*, *ōr*; *full*, *rūle*; *but*, *būrn*;

cingular: *sin'giu-lar*¹; *çin'gū-lar*² [Forming a circle]. Compare SINGULAR.

cinnamon: *sin'ə-mən*¹; *çin'a-mon*² [The inner bark of a tree used as a spice].

Cinnereth: *sin'i-refh*¹; *çin'e-rēth*² [Bible].

Cinneroth: *sin'i-refh or -rōfh*¹; *çin'e-rōth or -rōth*² [Bible].

Cinq=Mars (de): *də saŋk"-mürs*¹; *de çāŋk"-mārs*² [Fr. marquis accused of conspiracy and executed (1620-42)].

cinquefoil: *sin'k'foil*¹; *çin'k'fōil*² [Five-leaved or having five parts].

Cinque ports: *sin'k pōrts*¹; *çin'k pōrts*² [A group of Eng. towns, originally five spts.—Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney, and Hythe].

cipher: *sai'fər*¹; *çī'fər*² [The symbol of zero—0]. **cypher**†.

Cirama: *si-rē'mə or sir'ə-mə*¹; *çi-rā'ma or çir'a-ma*² [Apocrypha].

Circassia: *sər-kāsh'i-ə*¹; *çir-eāsh'i-a*² [A former Rus. country].

Circassian: *sər-kāsh'an*¹; *çir-eāsh'an*² [1. A native of Circassia or the language spoken there. 2. A twilled fabric of wool and cotton; also, a light cashmere].

Circe: *sūr'sī*¹; *çir'çē*² [In Gr. myth, an enchantress who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine].

Circean: *sər-sī'an*¹; *çir-çē'an*².

circle: *sūr'kl*¹; *çir'el*².

circuit: *sūr'kit*¹; *çir'eit*²; *not sūr'kwit*¹.

circuitous: *sər-kiū'i-tus*¹; *çir-eū'i-tūs*²; *not sūr'kit-us*¹.

circumstance: *sūr'kum-stans*¹; *çir'eūm-stāŋç*², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*; *M. sūr'kam-stans*¹; *W. sūr'kam-stans*¹.

Cirencester: *sai'ren-ses'tər*¹ or *sis'i-tər*¹; *çī'ren-çēs'ter*² or *çis'e-tər*² [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER.

cirrhosis: *si-rō'sis*¹; *çi-rō'sis*² [An abnormal condition of the liver].

Cis: *sis*¹; *çis*² [Bible].

Cisai: *sai'si-ai*¹; *çī'sa-i*² [Apocrypha].

cisalpine: *sis-al'pin or -pān*¹; *çis-āl'pin or -pīn*² [S. of the Alps].

Cit: *chit*¹; *chīt*² [A Hindu designation for the One Universal Intelligence].

citadel: *sit'ə-del*¹; *çit'a-dēl*².

citation: *sai-tē'shən*¹; *çī-tā'shon*².

cithara: *si'h'ə-rə*¹; *çith'a-ra*² [Gr. lyre].

cithern: *si'h'ərn*¹; *çith'ern*² [A medieval guitar].

Citims: *sit'imz*¹; *çit'imz*² [Apocrypha].

citizen: *sit'i-zn*¹; *çit'i-zn*², *Standard*; *C. sit'i-zn*¹; *E. & M. sit'i-zən*¹; *I., St., & W. sit'i-zen*¹; *W. sit'i-zn*¹.

citoyen [Fr.]: *si'twa'yān*¹; *çī'twā'yān*² [A citizen].

citoyenne [Fr.]: *si'twa'yen*¹; *çī'twā'yēn*² [A woman citizen].

1: a = final; i = hablt; aise; au = out; ell; lu = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

citrate: sit'rēt¹; çit'rāt²; *not* sai'trēt¹ [A salt of citric acid].

Città Vecchia: çhit'ta vek'kī-a¹; çhit'tā vē'e'eī-ā² [Maltese town].

Ciudad Juárez: thi"u-dath' hwā'rēs¹; thi"u-dāth' hwā'rēs² [Mex. city].

Ciudad Rodrigo: ro-dri'go¹; ro-dri'gō² [Sp. city].

civet: siv'et¹; çiv'ēt² [A musk-like perfume obtained from a carnivorous quadruped of the same name].

civil: siv'il¹; çiv'il²; *not* siv'l¹.

civilization: siv'i-l-[or -lai]-zē'shān¹; çiv'i-li-[or -li]-zā'shon².

Civitavecchia: çh'vi-ta-vek'ki-a¹; çh'vī-tā-vē'e'eī-ā² [It. seaport].

claim: klēm¹; elām².

clairaudience: klār-ē'di-ens¹; elār-ā'di-ēnç² [Consciousness of sounds not within the reach of the ear].

Clairaut: klē'rō¹; elā'rō² [Fr. mathematician of 18th cent.].

clairvoyance: klār-voi'ens¹; elār-vōy'anç²; *not* klār'voi-ens¹.

Clairvoyance is the ability to see independently of the physical sense of sight.

ISAAC K. FUNK *The Widow's Mite* pt. III, ch. 1, p. 217 [F. & W. '04].

When used as a Fr. term, this word means keenness of mental perception or intuitive sagacity and is pronounced klār'vwū'yāns¹; elār'vwū'yānç².

clairvoyant: klār-voi'ent¹ or (Fr.) klār'vwū'yān¹; elār-vōy'ant² or (Fr.) elār'vwū'yān² [One gifted with clairvoyance].

clamant: klām'ant¹; elām'ant². In Eng. klēm'ant¹; elām'ant² is pre-ferred.

Clamart: klā'mūr¹; elā'mār²; *not* klē'mart¹ [Fr. city].

[chief dish].

clambake: klām'bēk¹; elām'bāk² [A picnic where roasted clams are the

clamor, clamour: klām'ar¹; elām'or² [Loud and excited outcry].

clan: klan¹; elān² [A tribe or tribal organization under a chief].

clandestine: klan-des'tin¹; elān-dēs'tin².

clang: klanç¹; elānç² [A ringing sound].

At every turn, with dinning clang,

The armourer's anvil clashed and rang.

SCOTT *Marmion* canto 5, st. 6.

clangor, clangour: klanç'gar¹; elānç'ger², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* klanç'ur¹; *I. & St.* klanç'gūr¹; *Wr.* klanç'gar¹. *Standard, C., M., & W.* give as alternative klanç'ar¹; elānç'or², indicated by Perry (1775). Walker (1791) preferred klanç'gar¹.

Clan-na-gael: klan'-nə-gēl¹; elān'-nə-gāl² [Ir. secret society founded in Philadelphia in 1881].

Clanricarde: klan-rik'ard¹; elān-rīe'ard² [British peer].

clapboard: klap'bōrd² or (*Colloq.*) klab'ard¹; elāp'bōrd or (*Colloq.*) elāb'ord². A word that is analogous to *cupboard*, and which, in some regions, is pronounced with the *p* silent. This colloquial pronunciation may, perhaps, be traced to the spelling *clabords*, found in the "Records of Salisbury, Mass." (1641), cited in Joshua Coffin's "History of Newbury . . . from 1635 to 1845." In Pepys's "Correspondence" (1665), the Earl of Sandwich spelled the word *clawboard*, but in the second edition of Bailey's Dictionary (1724) it is printed **clap-board**.

Clapham: klap'am¹; elāp'am²—the *h* is silent [Suburb of London].

2: wōl, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

claque: klak¹ or (Fr.) klāk¹; elāk² or (Fr.) elāk² [Hired applause or applauders].

claqueur: klā"kü¹; elā"kü² [One who applauds for pay].

Clara: klar'ā¹; elār'a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan., D., Pg., & Sp. klā'ra¹; elā'rā²; Fr. **Claire:** klār¹; elār²; Ger. & Sw. **Klara:** klā'ra¹; klā'rā².

Clare: klār¹; elār² [Diminutive of CLARA].

Clarence: klar'ens¹; elār'ēnç² [A masculine personal name].

Clarenceux, Clarenceux: klar'en-siū¹; elār'ēn-çū². Originally spelled *Clarentius* and so recorded by Bullokar (1616). Blount in his "Glossographia" (1656) recorded *Clarentius* and *Clarentiaux*; John Kersey (1707) spelled it *Clarenceux*, Bailey (1724) gave it *Clarenceux*, as did also Johnson (1755), but he added Kersey's *Clarenceux*. An edition of Bailey dated 1732 gave preference to *Clarenceux*, Perry omitted the term, and Walker followed Johnson, recording both forms but giving klar'en-shi¹ as the pronunciation [A king-at-arms].

Claretle: klār'ā-ti¹; elār'e-ti²; not klār'ti¹ [Fr. author & critic (1840-1913)].

Claribel: klar'i-bel¹; elār'i-bēl² [A feminine personal name].

Clarina: klā-rī'nā¹; elā-rī'nā²; not elā-rā'nā¹ [Ir. village in Limerick which gave its name to a baronage conferred on the Massey family for conspicuous services at Culloden].

clarinet: klar'i-net¹ or klar'i-net¹; elār'i-nēt² or elār'i-nēt².

clarion: klar'i-ān¹; elār'i-on². Modern lexicographers agree with Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) on the pronunciation of this word, about which Sheridan and Walker disagreed. Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated klār'yan¹, while Walker (1791) gave klēr'yan¹.

Clarissa: klā-ris'ā¹; elā-ris'ā² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Clarisse:** klā'ris¹; elā'ris²; It. **Clarissa:** klā-ris'sā¹; elā-ris'sā².

Clark: klār'k¹; elār'k² [A family name]. **Clarke**†.

clary: klē'ri¹; elā'ry² [A variety of the sage-plant].

clash: klāsh¹; elāsh².

clasp: klāsp¹; elāsp². See ASK.

class: klas¹; elās². See ASK.—**classic:** klas'ik¹; elās'ie². C. alone indicates klas'ik¹.—**classicist:** klas'i-sist¹; elās'i-çist².—**classicize, classicise:** klas'i-saiz¹; elās'i-çiz².

Clauda: klō'dā¹; elā'dā² [Bible].

Claude¹: klōd¹; elād². See CLAUDIUS.

Claude²: klōd¹; elād². See CLAUDIA.

Claudia: klō'di-ā¹; elā'di-ā². A Bible and feminine personal name]. Dutch, Ger., It., Sp., & Sw. klau'di-ā¹; elou'di-ā²; Fr. **Claudine:** klō'din¹; elō'din².

Claudius: klō'di-ūs¹; elā'di-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, Ger., & Sw., klau'di-ūs¹; elou'di-ūs²; It. & Sp. **Claudio:** klau'di-ō¹; elou'di-ō².

Claudius Lysias: klō'di-ūs lis'i-ās¹; elā'di-ūs lys'i-ās² [Bible].

clause: klōz¹; elāz².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪf = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this

Clausen: klau'zen¹ or klə'sen¹; elou'ʒən² or elə'ʒən² [A family name].

clava: klə'və¹; elā'va² [An enlarged part in anatomy].

clavate: klə'vet¹; elā'vāt² [Club-shaped].

clavecin: klav'i-sin¹; elāv'e-çin² [A harpsichord].

Claverhouse: klav'ər-əs, klav'ərs, or klə'vərs¹; elāv'er-us, elāv'ers, or elā'vers² [Brit. soldier of Scottish birth; John Graham of Claverhouse (1650?-89)].

clavichord: klav'i-kōrd¹; elāv'i-eōrd² [A keyboard musical instrument].

clavier: klə'vi-ər¹; elā'vi-er², *Standard*; C. kla-vīr¹; E. klə-vīr¹; I., St., & W. klə'vi-ūr¹; M. klə-vīr¹; W. klā'vi-ē¹ [A clavichord or harpsichord].

claviger: klav'i-jər¹; elāv'i-ger² [A custodian of keys; also, a club-bearer].

clavis [L.]: klə'vis¹; elā'vis² [A key].

clay: klē¹; elā²; not klōi¹ as sometimes heard in England [A variety of soil].

clean: klīn¹; elēn² [Free from dirt].

cleanly (a.): klen'li¹; elēn'ly²; not klīn'li¹ [Free from dirt].

cleanly (adv.): klīn'li¹; elēn'ly² [In a clean manner].

clear: klīr¹; elēr² [Free from obstruction].

cleave: klīv¹; elēv² [1. To split. 2. To cling].

cleché: kleš'hē¹; elēš'hē², *Standard* & C.; E. klē'shē¹; I. klē-shē¹; M. klech'hē¹; W. klech'hē¹ [Hollowed throughout, as a cross, leaving only the outline].

clef: klef¹; elēf²—now universally so pronounced, and so recorded by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated klif¹. In Fr., klē; elē² [A mark used to indicate the pitch in music].

Clematis: klem'ə-tis¹; elēm'a-tīs²; Smart (1840) and Cull (1864) prefer klə-mē'tis¹ [A plant of the crowfoot family].

Clemenceau: klə-mān'sō¹; ele-mān'çō² [Fr. journalist and statesman].

clemency: klem'en-si¹; elēm'en-çy² [Forbearance; mercy].

Clement: klem'ent¹; elēm'ent² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, and Ger., **Clemens:** klēm'ens¹; elēm'ens²; Fr., **Clément:** klēm'ān¹; elēm'mān²; It. and Sp., **Clemente:** klēm'en'tē¹; elēm'mēn'tē²; Lat. **Clemens:** klēm'onzi¹; elēm'eng².

Clementine: klem'en-tin¹ or (Eng.) klem'en-tain¹; elēm'en-tin² or (Eng.) elēm'en-tin². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) also indicated -tain¹; -tin², for the ultima, which was preferred by Worcester (1860) and is the only pronunciation noted by Murray (1893) [Pert. to Clement].

clench: klēnch¹; elēnch². Distinguish from CLINCH.

Cleombrotus: klē-əm'bro-tus¹; ele-əm'bro-tūs² [Spartan king (-371)].

Cleomedes: klē'o-mī'dīz¹; elē'o-mē'dēs² [Gr. astronomer of the 1st cent.].

Cleomenes: klē-əm'i-nīz¹; elē-əm'e-nēs² [Spartan king].

Cleon: klē'on¹; elē'ōn² [Athenian of the 5th cent. B. C.].

Cleopas: klē'o-pas¹; elē'o-pās² [Bible].

2: wɒl dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; thin, this.

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;*

Cleopatra: klī'o-pē'trā¹; elē'o-pā'trā²; but klī'o-pā'trā¹ is more frequently heard [Egypt. queen (69-39 B. C.)].

Cleophas: klī'o-fas¹; elē'o-fās² [Bible].

clepsydra: klep'si-drā¹; elēp'sy-drā²—now universally so pronounced, but Crabb (1823), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Brande (1842) indicated -sai¹; -sŷ², for the penult [A water-clock].

clergy: klūr'jī¹; elēr'gy².

Clergy as the pronunciation of *clergy* has scarcely been heard since the seventeenth century. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 97 [H. '04].

clerical: kler'ī-kāl¹; elēr'ī-eal²; *not* klūr'ī-kāl¹. In this word we have the true sound of *e*. See CLERK.

clerk: klürk¹ or (*Eng.*) klārk¹; elēr² or (*Eng.*) elār². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *E., I., M., & St.* prefer the second. John Cowell, in "The Interpreter or Booke Containing the Signification of Words" (London, 1607), explains that "*Clerk*, hath two significations: one, as it is the title of him, that belongeth to the holy ministry of the Church . . . The other signification . . . noteth those, that by their functions, or course of life, practise their pen in any court, or otherwise."

The name *clerk* (spelled by Cowell *Clerk*, *Clearke*, and *Clerke* in the entry cited in part above) came to connote "scholar," and was applied specifically to accountants, notaries, recorders, and secretaries as well as to penmen. The first instance of a spelling containing the letter *a* noted by Sir James Murray is cited from Tyndale's Bible (*Acts* xix, 35) dated 1526: "When the tounne *clarcke* had ceased the people"—*ceased* meaning "appeased." The pronunciation klārk¹; elār² has been traced to the south of England and the 15th century in New Eng. Dict. (s. v.). Perry (1775) notes only this pronunciation and his example was followed by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and other lexicographers till Webster's time, when klerk¹; elēr² was indicated. Murray states (New Eng. Dict., 1893) that this latter pronunciation "has become somewhat frequent in London and its neighborhood." See BEAUCLERK.

Clerke: klārk¹; elār² [Eng. family name].

Clery: klir'ī; elēr'y² [Ir. family name].

Cleveland: kliv'lənd¹; elēv'land² [Am. family and geographic name].

clew: klū¹; elū² [A guide through a maze or to the solution of a mystery].

cliché [Fr.]: klī'shē¹; elī'ghe² [An electrotype or stereotype plate].

Clichy: klī'shī¹; elī'ghy² [A suburb of Paris].

client: klai'ent¹; elī'ent² [One who consults a lawyer].

clientele: klai'en-tīl¹; elī'ēn-tēl², *Standard; C. & Wr.* klai'en-tīl¹; *E. & M.* klai'en-tīl¹; *I. & St.* klai'en-tīl¹; *W.* klai'en-tīl¹.

Clientele . . . a multitude of *Clients*: also safe-guard or protection.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. (1656).

clientèle [Fr.]: klī'ān'tel¹; elī'ān'tēl² [Same as CLIENTELE].

climacteric: klai-mak'ter-ik¹; elī-mā'e'ter-īe², *Standard & W.; C. & M.* klai-mak'ter-ik¹; *B.* klai-mak'tūr-ik¹; *I.* klai-mak-tūr-ik¹; *St.* klaim'ak-tūr-ik¹; *Wr.* klim-ak'ter-ik¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Dyche (1752), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barlow (1772), Kenrick (1773), Maunders (1830), indicated the stress on the antepenult, giving the *i* of the first syllable as in "pin"—klī-mak'ter-ik¹; Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835) placed the stress on the penult, but gave the *i* as in "pine"—klai-mak-tūr-ik¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802),

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ɔɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) stressed the penult and gave the ɪ short and open as in "pin"—*klɪm-ək-tūr'ɪk* [Relating to a climax or to a critical period in human life].

climatal: *klɔi'mə-təl*¹; *elɪ'ma-təl*²; *not* *klɔi'mɪt*¹.

climate: *klɔi'mət*¹; *elɪ'māt*², *Standard* (1893); *not* *klɔi'mɪt*¹, *Standard* (1915).

climb: *klaim*¹; *elɪm*²—here the *b* is silent and also in the words *comb*, *crumb*, *dumb*, *lamb*, *limb*, *numb*, and *thumb* [To ascend].

clinch: *klinch*¹; *elɪnch*² [To secure firmly].

cling: *kliŋ*¹; *elɪŋ*² [To hold on to]. See Introductory, pp. xix, xx.

clink: *kliŋk*¹; *elɪŋk*² [To make a ringing sound as with coin against coin or glass against glass].

Clio: *klɔi'o*¹; *elɪ'o*² [In classic myth, the muse of epic poetry and history].

clique: *klik*¹; *elik*²; frequently but erroneously, *klik*¹ [An exclusive set or party].

clitoris: *klɪt'o-ris*¹; *elɪt'o-rɪs*²—the pronunciation of the medical profession as reflected by the dictionaries of Gould (1907) and Stedman (1912). In the sixth edition of Bailey's "Universal Etymological Dictionary," compiled in 1732, the word is accented on the penult—*klɪ-tō-ris*¹.

Modern lexicographers, following the sound of the original Greek, *κλειτορίς*, *kleitōris*, indicate the first syllable as long and stress the antepenult—*klɔi'to-ris*¹; *elɪ'to-ris*², *Standard*, *C. & W.*; *E. klɔi'tūr-is*¹; *I. klɔi'tō-ris*¹; *M. klɔi'tor-is* [An organ of most female vertebrates].

Clive: *klɔiv*¹; *elɪv*² [Eng. general and statesman (1725-74)]. [charge].

cloaca [L.]: *klo-ē'kæ*¹; *elo-ā'ea*² [A sewer or cavity for fecal and other dis-

cloak: *klōk*¹; *elōk*²—the *a* is silent [A loose outer garment].

Cloe: *klō*¹; *elō'e*² [Bible].

Clogher: *klōr*¹; *elōr*²; *not* *klɔn'ar*¹ [Ir. cathedral town].

cloisonné [Fr.]: *klwā'zo-nē*¹; *elwā'ʒo-nē*²; *not* *klɔi'so-nē*¹ [A method of producing enameled designs].

Cloncurry: *klun-kur*¹; *elōn-čūr'y*² [Ir. village in Kildare, which gave its name to a baronage of the United Kingdom].

Cloutz: *klōts*¹; *elōts*² [A Prussian who became a Fr. revolutionary (1755-94)].

Clopas: *klō'pas*¹; *elō'pas*² [Bible].

cloth: *klēf*¹ or *klēf*¹; *elōth*² or *elōth*². The pronunciation of this word varies with the locality where it is spoken. Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *M.* indicate *klēth*¹; *elōth*², and *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *W.*, *klēth*¹; *elōth*², which was the preference indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The supporters of *klēth*¹ were Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835). To say, as do some phoneticists, that the sound given to the *o* of this word is a medial sound is absurd; the sound is either that of *e* in "not," or that of *ō* in "nor," according to the usage of the locality where the word is spoken. See *ASK*.

clothes: *klōthz*¹; *elōthz*². Modern dictionaries are in unanimous agreement on the pronunciation of this word, of which there is a colloquial utterance, now widespread, that ignores the *th*—*klōz*¹; *elōz*², a pronunciation preferred by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807). In support of the usage

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; ɪll, ɪle, ɔɪre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

noted by the dictionaries of the day may be cited Perry (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Altho Walker indicated klōz¹, he added a note in protest.

clothier: klōth'yər¹; elōth'yer² [One who makes or sells garments].

Clotho: klō'tho¹; elō'tho² [In classic myth, the youngest of the three Fates; the spinner of the thread of life].

cloths: klōths¹, klēths¹, or klōths¹, klēths¹; elōths¹, elōths², or elōths², elōths² [Pl. of CLOTH, which see].

cloture [Fr.]: klō'tūr¹; elō'tūr², *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* klō'tūr¹; *M.* klō-tūr¹ [The action of closing; also, the steps taken to close: applied espec. to a parliamentary debate].

clough: kluf¹; elūf². Formerly also spelled *cleuch* in Scotland, and *cleugh*, *cloof*, and *clufe* in England from Staffordshire to the Tweed, this word was pronounced klau¹; clou², as indicated by *E.*, an alternative still allowed by *Standard, C., M., & W.*

A *clough* or *clough*, is a kinde of breach or valley downe a slope from the side of a hill.

RICHARD VERSTEGAN *A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* ix, 285 [1605].

Clough²: kluf¹; elūf²; *not* klōf¹, *nor* klau¹ [Eng. poet. (1819-61)].

Clowes: klauz¹; elowz² [Eng. family name]. The pronunciation indicated here is that common to southern Eng.; in Cheshire, and northern Eng., usually klūz¹; elūz².

clue: klū¹; elū²; *not* klū¹ as *I.* indicates. See BLUE; CLEW.

Clusium: klū'si-um¹; elū'si-ūm² [A city of Etruria].

clyster: kliš'tər¹; elīs'ter²: Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated this, and the word may be traced to Blount's "Glossographia" (1656) in this form for the noun, and *clysterise* (-aiz¹; -iz²) for the verb. Kersey (1708) noted *clyster* (n.), but not *clysterise*; Bailey (1724) indicated both noun and verb, spelling the latter *clysterize*. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles pronounced the noun glis'ter¹; glis'ter² [An injection].

Cnidian: nai'di-ən¹; nī'di-an²; *not* nid'i-ən¹. Note that in this, and certain other proper names of Gr. origin, the initial letter is silent. See CNIDUS, PSYCHE, PROLEMY [Pertaining to CNIDUS].

The *Cnidian* Aphrodite of Praxiteles . . . expressed the ideal only of sensual charms.

SMITH *Dict. of Gr. & Rom. Biography and Mythology* vol. III, p. 519.

Cnidus: nai'dus¹; nī'dūs² [City in Asia Minor]. See the preceding word.

Cnossus: nes'us¹; nōs'ūs² [Traditional capital of Crete; in myth, the birthplace of Zeus].

coacervate: kō'a-sūr'vet¹ or ko-as'ar-vēt¹; eō'a-čēr'vāt² or eō-āč'er-vāt². Entick (1764) first indicated the stress on the penult [To pile up in a heap].

coach: kōčh¹; eōčh².

coadjutant: ko-aj'u-ment¹; eo-āj'u-ment². While Perry (1775) and Knowles (1835) stressed the penult, which they indicated as long, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed the antepenult and gave the penult as short [Mutual aid].

coadjutant: ko-aj'u-tant¹; eo-āj'u-tant², *Standard & W.*; *C.* ko-aj'ū-tant¹; *E.* ko-a-jū'tant¹; *I.* kō'ad-jū'tant¹; *M.* kō'ad-jiu'tant¹; *Wr.* kō-ad'ja-tant¹ [A co-worker].

2: ărt, ăpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, ice: I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

coadjutor: kōʹa-jūʹtor or -ter¹; eoʹā-juʹtor². Dyche (1752), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Salmon (1811) put the stress on the antepenult, but the other lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Smart (1840), indicated it on the penult.

coadjuvancy: ko-ajʹu-vən-sɪ¹; eo-ājʹu-van-çy² [Cooperation].

coadjutant: ko-ajʹu-vant¹; eo-ājʹu-vant² [Auxiliary].

coadunate: ko-adʹyu-nēt¹; eo-ādʹyu-nāt² [Joined closely].

coagulate: ko-agʹyu-lēt¹; eo-āgʹyu-lāt² [To thicken; clot, as blood].

coagulen: ko-agʹyu-len¹; eo-āgʹyu-lēn² [A powerful styptic].

Coahuila: kōʹa-wiʹla¹; eōʹā-wiʹlā² [Mex. state].

coarse: kōrs¹ or kērs¹; eōrs² or eōrs²—the latter is the more frequently heard but the former is indicated as polite usage by the dictionaries [Raw; unpolished; rough]. Compare COERCE.

coast: kōst¹; eōst² [The shore next to the sea].

coat: kōt¹; eōt² [An outer covering, as a garment, or anything put to the same use; as, a coat of paint or metal].

coati: kō-āʹti¹; eo-āʹti², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & I.* kōʹa-ti¹; *E.* kōʹā-ti¹. Ash (1775) indicated the stress on the penult [A racoon-like carnivorous mammal].

coax: kōks¹; eōks² [Wheedle].

cobalt: kōʹbēlt¹; eōʹbēlt², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.; E. & M.* kōʹbēlt¹. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Cull (1864) stressed the first syllable on the o, indicating it as long, and the a as in "all"; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) placed the stress after the b and indicated the o as short, and the a as in "final": kēbʹēlt¹ [A metallic element resembling nickel]. [W. ko-bēlʹtus¹.]

cobaltous: kō-bēlʹtus¹; eo-bēlʹtūs², *C., E., & M.; Standard* kōʹbēltʹus¹;

Coblenz: kōʹblentz¹; eōʹblēntz²; not kōʹblents¹ nor ko-blēnts¹ [Prus. city].

cobra: kōʹbræ¹; eōʹbra², *Standard, C., E., M., St., W., & Wr.; I.* kōʹbræ¹. Also, frequently, in colloquial speech, kēbʹra¹. [W. kōʹburg¹ [A worsted fabric].]

coburg: kōʹbūrg¹; eōʹbūrg², *Standard; C. & I.* kōʹbūrg¹; *E. & M.* kōʹbūrg¹;

Coburg: kōʹburn¹; eōʹburn² [Ger. duchy and its capital].

cocain, cocaine: kōʹka-in¹, -in¹ or -in¹, or (*Collog.*) kō-kēn¹; eōʹea-in², -in² or -in², or (*Collog.*) eo-cān². Sir James Murray indicates kōʹka-in¹ as his preference and adds "vulgarly ko-kēn¹." [a tail].

coccygeal: kēk-sijʹi-əl¹; eōe-çyʹgʹe-əl²; not kok-sijʹi-əl¹ [Of the nature of

Coccyges: kēk-saiʹjiz¹; eōe-çyʹgēs² [An order or group of birds that includes the cuckoos].

coccyx: kēkʹsiks¹; eōeʹçyks² [The end of spine].

Cochin-China: kōʹchin-çhaiʹnə¹; eōʹchin-çhiʹnə²; not kēʹchin-çhaiʹnə¹ [State in Fr. Indo-China].

cochineal: kēchʹi-nīl¹; eōchʹi-nēl²—a pronunciation now in universal use. Formerly kuchʹi-nīl¹ was in vogue, and indicated by leading lexicographers. Blount (1656) gave the spelling *cuchanel* as alternative; Edward Phillips (1706) and Kersey (1708) recorded *cochenal* and *cutcheneal*; Bailey (1724) noted only the first of these. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield

2: wɒlɪ, dʒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

(1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) spelled the word *cochineal*, indicating *kek'h-nil*¹ as the pronunciation. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863) preferred *kuch'r-nil*¹ [A scarlet dyestuff obtained from the dried bodies of a certain insect].

Cochise¹: ko-čhí'zē; eo-čhí'gē² [A chief of the Apache Indians (d. 1874)].

Cochise²: ko-čhíz'¹; eo-čhíz'² [A county of Arizona].

cochlea: kek'h-a; ēē'le-a² [A passage of the internal ear].

Cochrane: kek'rən; ēē'ran² [Brit. admiral (1758-1832)].

cockade: kek-ēd'¹; ēēk-ād'² [A rosette worn on a hat or cap].

Cockaigne: kek-ēn'¹; ēēk-ān'² [An imaginary region of luxury and ease].

cockatrice: kek'a-tris; ēēk'a-trīc². Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated this pronunciation, which is also supported by *M., W., & Wr.* The alternative, *kek'a-tris*¹, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1837), and Craig (1849), and is approved by *Standard, C., E., I., & St.*, the last two of which are of Scottish editorship [A fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg. "Nelson's Perpetual Encyclopedia," edited by Dr. John H. Finley in 1910, states (vol. ii, p. 214) that "a Basel cock in 1474 was sentenced to death for laying such an egg."]

[CHAMP.]

Cockburn: kō'barn; ēē'burn² [An English family name]. See BEAU-

cockney: kek'm; ēēk'ny²; *not* kek'nā¹ [City-bred: a term now used chiefly to designate Londoner, especially one born and bred within the sound of the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow Church, in Cheapside].

Cocles (Horatius): kō'kliz; ēē'elēs² [Rom. hero of the 6th century B. C.].

coco, cocoa¹: kō'ko; ēē'eo² [The palm-tree]. Phillips (1706) indicated *coco* as the correct spelling. See *coccol*.

Amid those orchards of the sun,
Give me to drain the *cocoa's* milky bowl.

THOMSON cited by Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his *English Dictionary* (1755).

cocoa²: kō'ko; ēē'eo² [The dried seeds of the cacao or chocolate-tree].

Originally a word of three syllables, *ca-cu-o* or *co-co'a*, this has been confused with *coco* that Johnson (1755) defined under the spelling *cocoa*, quoting lines from James Thomson in support of this spelling. Kersey (1708) and Bailey (1724) spelled the word *cacao* and *cacao*; Ash (1775) gave *coco* for the *cacao* or *cocoa*-tree, and *coccol* for the palm-tree; Perry (1775) defined *coccol* as "a kind of nut; properly *Cacao*," and described *cacao* as "the chocolate tree." Walker (1791) defined only the palm-tree under the spelling *coccol*, and omitted *CACAO* altogether.

cocoon: ko-kūn'¹; eo-eōn'² [The spun envelop of certain larval insects].

Cocytus: ko-sai'tus; eo-çy'tūs² [In classic myth, one of the five rivers of Hades].

codeln, codeine: ko-dī'm or kō'di-in; eo-dē'in or ēē'de-in², *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr.; E. ke-dain; M. kō'di-ain; St. kō-dī'in; not* kō-din'¹ [An alkaloid derived from morphin].

codger: koj'ar; ēēg'er² [An eccentric old man; also, a fellow].

codices: ked'i-siz; ēēd'i-çēs², *Standard & Wr.; C. & M. kō'di-siz; W. ked'i-siz*¹ [A manuscript in book form (plural of *codex*)].

codicil: ked'i-sil; ēēd'i-çil² [A supplement to a will].

2: ärt; äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; n = sing; thin, this.

codification: kōd'f-i-kē'shən¹; eōd'f-i-eā'shon². *Standard*, C., & W.; E. kōd-i-fi-kē'shun¹; I. kōd'f-i-fi-kē'shən¹; M. & W. kō'di-fi-kē'shən¹; St. kōd'f-i-fi-kē'shun¹ [The act or process of codifying]. See CODIFY.

codify: kōd'f-i-fai¹; eōd'f-i-fy². *Standard*, C., I., St., & W.; E. kōd'f-i-fai¹; M. & W. kō'di-fai¹ [To reduce to a system, as laws].

Codrus: kōd'rūs¹; eōd'rūs² [The last king of Athens (-1070? B. C.)].

Coelebs: sī'lebz¹; qē'lēbz² [The hero of Hannah More's story "Coelebs in Search of a Wife"].

Coele-syria: sī'l-sir'ī-a¹; qē'le-sy'r'ī-a² [A valley in Syria].

Coele-syria: sī'lo=or sel'o=sir'ī-a¹; qē'lo=or qē'l'o=sy'r'ī-a² [Apocrypha. Same as COELE-SYRIA].

Cœlus: sī'lūs¹; qē'lūs² [In Rom. myth, a god, the son of Æther and Dies].

Coenties: kō-en'tiz¹ or kwen'tiz¹; eo-ēn'tis² or ewēn'tēs² [A slip between docks in New York].

coerce: kō-ūrs¹; eo-ērg² [To govern by force]. Compare COARSE.

cœur [F.]: kūr¹; eūr².

Cœur d'Alene: kūr də-lēn¹; eūr da-lēn² [A lake, river, mountain range, or city in Idaho]. [to Richard I. of Eng.].

Cœur de Lion: kūr də li'ōn¹; eūr de li'ōn² [Fr., lion-heart; name given

Cœus: sī'us¹; qē'ūs² [In Gr. myth, one of the Titans].

Coeyman: kwī'mən¹; ewē'man² [A village in New York State].

coffee: kōf'f¹; eōf'e²; not kōf'f¹. Walker indicated kōf'f¹; C. notes kōf'f¹, and E., kōf'f¹ as alternative; E., I., & St. indicate kōf'f¹.

coffer: kōf'ar¹; eōf'er². Excluding Sheridan (1780), who indicated kōf'ar¹, the various lexicographers from Johnson (1755) to the present time have been unanimous in indicating the pronunciation noted above.

coffin: kōf'in¹; eōf'in²; not kōf'in¹.

cog: kōg¹; eōg² [A device used in machinery]. Compare DOG.

Cognehoe: kuk'no¹; euk'no² [Eng. village]. See ALCESTER; BELVOIR.

cognac: kō'nyak¹; eō'n'yāe². *Standard* & C.; E. & St. kōn'yak¹; I. kō-nyak¹; M. & W. kōn'yak¹; W. kōn-yāk¹ [French brandy].

Cognac: kō'nyūk¹; eō'nyāe² [Fr. city].

cognizable, cognisable: kōg'ni-zā-bl¹ or ken'ī-zā-bl¹; eōg'ni-zā-bl² or eōn'ī-zā-bl². The first is indicated as in general use by all modern lexicons; the second is more frequently heard in law. This applies also to all related terms, yet Professor Lounsbury ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 178) thought that "lawyers are pretty generally giving up *cognizance* for *cognizance*" [That may be known; also, capable of being tried at law, as any one for committing an offense].

cognizance, cognisance: kōg'ni-zāns¹ or ken'ī-zāns¹; eōg'ni-zāns² or eōn'ī-zāns². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) all indicated the first, Walker urging "that it is highly incumbent on the gentlemen of the law" to renounce the second and to "reinststate the excluded *p* in its undoubted rights." Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) recorded the second. See remarks under COGNIZABLE.

2: wolt, dig; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præ; hit, police; obey, gö; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

cognomen: ·kæg-nō'men¹; eöğ-nō'mēn² [An added name; also, a surname].

cohere: ko-hīr¹; eo-hēr² [To stick together].—**coherent:** ko-hīr'ent¹; eo-hēr'ent².

cohesion: ko-hī'zan¹; eo-hē'zhon² [The condition of sticking together].

cohesive: ko-hī'siv¹; eo-hē'siv² [Having ability to cohere].

Cohoes: ko-hōz¹; eo-hōz² [City in N. Y.].

coif: keif¹; eöif² [A close-fitting cap].

coiffeur [Fr.]: kwa'fūr¹; ewä'fūr² [A hair-dresser].

coiffure [Fr.]: keif'yur¹ or (Fr.) kwä'fūr¹; eöif'yur² or (Fr.) ewä'fūr². In Eng. the Fr. pronunciation has wider vogue, and is that indicated by Sir James Murray, and found also in W. (1909); but the pronunciation heard in America, and noted by *Standard*, C., & W., was the only one noted by W. (1890) [An arrangement or dressing of the hair].

coign: kein¹; eöin² [A wedge or corner].

coil: keil¹; eöil²; not kail¹. See No. 8 on page xx. [A ring or rings formed by winding; as, a coil of rope]. Compare coin.

coin: kein¹; eöin²; not kain¹ as formerly, nor kūr¹. See No. 8, page xx.

Know then thy patrons arts to save his coin
Leaving the Muses' and Apollo's shrine.

HOLYDAY *trans. of Juvenal* st. 7 (posthumous ed. 1673).

The banished diphthong (oi) seems at length to be upon its return: for there are many who are now hardy enough to pronounce "boil" exactly as they do "toil," and "join" like "coin."

ROBERT NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 74 (1784).

coir: keir¹; eöir², *Standard*, E., I., St., W., & W.; C. kair¹; M. köiar¹ [The fiber of the coconut-husk].

Coke: kōk or kuk¹; eök or eok² [Eng. family name].

Cola: kō'lā¹; eö'lā² [Apocrypha].

[utensil].

colander: kul'an-dar¹; eöl'an-der²; not kel'an-dar¹ [A perforated kitchen-

Colbert: kōl'bār¹; eöl'bār² [Fr. financier (1619-83)].

Colborne: kōl'barn¹; eöl'barn² [Eng. family name].

[name].

Colchester: kōl'ches-tar¹; eöl'ches-ter²; not kel'ches-tar¹ [A geographical

colchicum: kel'ki-[or -chi]-kum¹; eöl'ei-[or -chi]-eüm². C., E., & I. indicate kel'chi-kum¹, which M. characterizes as vulgar [Meadow-saffron].

Colchis: kel'kis¹; eöl'eis² [An ancient country in Transcaucasia—"the land of the Golden Fleece"].

Colclough: kōk'h¹; eöe'ly² [British proper name]. See ALCESTER.

Colfax: kōl'faks¹; eöl'faks²; not kel'faks¹ [Am. statesman (1823-85)].

Colhozeh: kel'hō'ze¹; eöl'hō'ze² [Bible].

Collas: ko-lai'as¹; eo-li'as² [Douai Bible].

colic: kel'ik¹; eöl'ie² [Stomach-ache].

Colligny (de): də kō'hī'nyī¹; de eöl'hī'nyī² [Fr. soldier (1517-72)].

Collima: ko-li'mā¹; eo-li'mā² [Mex. volcano].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wät, all; mē, gēt, præ, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

colin: kəl'ɪn¹; ɛɔl'ɪn² [A masculine personal name]. [Swiss].

Colin Tampon: kɔ'l'lan' tən'pən¹; ɛɔ'l'lan' tən'pən² [The nickname for a]

Coliseum: kəl'i-si'um¹; ɛɔl'i-si'um². Same as COLOSSEUM.

Collus: kɔ'l'i-us¹; ɛɔ'l'i-üs² [Apocrypha].

collaborateur [Fr.]: kəl'lā'bɔ'rā'tūr¹; ɛɔl'lā'bɔ'rā'tūr² [An associate in literary or scientific work]. [together].

collapse: kəl-laps¹; ɛɔl-lāps²; not kə-laps¹ as commonly heard [To fall]

collate: kə-lēt¹; ɛɔ-lāt² [To compare critically].

collateral: kə-lat'ar-əl¹; ɛɔ-lāt'er-al² [Incidental: used also of securities].

Collatinus: kəl'ə-ti'nus¹; ɛɔl'a-ti'nūs² [Rom. consul (about 509 B. C.)].

collation: kəl-lē'shan¹; ɛɔl-lā'shon²; not kə-lē'shan¹.

collect (v.): kəl-lekt¹; ɛɔl-lēt². Frequently, but erroneously, kə-lekt¹.

collect (n.): kəl'ekt¹; ɛɔl'et² [A short prayer].

colleen: kəl'ɪn¹; ɛɔl'ēn², *Standard, C., & E.; M. & W.* kə-lin¹ [Ir., a girl].

Colles: kəl'is¹; ɛɔl'es² [Eng. family name].

collimator: kəl'i-mē'tar or -ter¹; ɛɔl'i-mā'tor² [Telescope].

collision: kəl-liz'ən¹; ɛɔl-liz'h'on² [Violent contact]. [words in a sentence].

collocation: kəl'o-kē'shan¹; ɛɔl'o-eā'shon² [A setting together, as of]

colloid: kəl'oid¹; ɛɔl'oid² [Resembling jelly].

colloquial: kəl-lɔ'kwɪ-əl¹; ɛɔl-lɔ'kwɪ-al² [Pert. to common speech as distinguished from formal utterance]. [tion].

collusion: kəl-liū'zan¹; ɛɔl-lū'zhon²; not kə-lū'zan¹ [Fraudulent coopera-]

Colman: kɔl'mən¹; ɛɔl'man²; not kəl'mən¹ [Two Eng. dramatists (1733-94; 1762-1836)]. [1833]. See ALCESTER.

Colnaghi: kəl-nā'gɪ¹; ɛɔl-nā'gɪ² [Eng. print dealer of It. origin 1751-]

Colne: kɔln¹; ɛɔln²; not kəln [Eng. city and river].

Cologne: kɔ-lɔn¹; ɛɔ-lɔn² [Prus. town]. Ger. **Köln:** kūln¹; kūln².

Colombo: kɔ-ləm'bo¹; ɛɔ-lɔm'bo² [1. It. masculine personal name. 2. It. anatomist (1544-76)].

colon: kɔ'lən¹; ɛɔ'lɔn² [1. A punctuation-mark (:). 2. The large intestine]. [Zone (Panama Canal)].

Colon: kɔ-lɔn¹; ɛɔ-lɔn², but commonly heard kɔ'lən¹ [Spt. in the Canal]

colonel: kūr'nel¹; ɛɔr'nēl². Derived from It. *colonello*, through the Fr. *colonel*, this word originally was pronounced in three syllables, *col-o-nel*¹; but while Dyche (1710) indicated kūr'o-nel¹, Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) sanctioned *col'nel*; Buchanan (1766), kēr'nill¹; Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), kūr'nel¹.

In 17th c. *colonell* was trisyllabic, and was often accented (in verse) on the last syllable. But by 1669 it began to be reduced in pronunciation to two syllables, *col'nel*.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. II, p. 633 [1893].

Colonna: kɔ-lɔn'na¹; ɛɔ-lɔn'nā² [Name of famous It. family of the 15th and 16th cents.].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; fʊl, rʊl, ɛʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

1: **artistic**, **ārt**; **fat**, **fāre**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **polīce**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būrn**;

colophon: **kəl'o-fən**¹; **ədl'o-fən**²; **not** **kəl-ə-fən**¹ [A printer's imprint or sign].

colophony: **kəl'o-fō-ni**¹; **ədl'o-fō-ny**², *Standard & M.*; *C.* **kəl'o-fo-ni**¹; *E.* **kul-o'f-un-i**¹; *I. & St.* **kəl'ə-fen-i**¹; *W.* **kəl'o-fō-ni**¹. Ash (1775) indicated **kəl'o-fō-ni**¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827), **kə-lef'ə-ni**¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), **kəl'o-fen-i**¹ [Rosin].

color: **kul'ər**¹; **əol'or**² [A paint, pigment, or hue]. [United States].

Colorado: **kəl'o-rā'do**¹; **ədl'o-rā'do**²; **not** **kəl'o-rē'do**¹ [A State of the

coloration: **kul'ər-ē'shan**¹; **əol'or-ā'shon**², *Standard*; *C.* **kul-ə-rē'shan**¹; *E.* **kul-ūr-ē'shun**¹; *I.* **kul-ūr-ē'shen**¹; *M.* **kul-o-rē'shen**¹; *W.* **kul'ūr-ē'shen**¹; *Wr.* **kul-ər-ē'shen**¹ [The act of coloring].

coloratura: **kəl'ər-ā-tū'ra**¹; **ədl'or-ū-tū'rā**² [Florid decorations, as runs or trills, in singing]. [leading].

colorature: **kul'ər-ā-tiūr**¹ or **-ēhur**¹; **əol'or-ā-tūr**² or **-chūr**² [Same as pre-

colorific: **kul'ər-if'ik**¹; **əol'or-īf'ie**², *Standard*; *C.* **kul-ə-rif'ik**¹; *E. & I.* **kul-ūr-if'ik**¹; *M.* **kul'o-rif'ik**¹; *W.* **kul'ur-if'ik**¹; *Wr.* **kul-er-if'ik**¹. Johnson (1755), Bailey (21st ed., 1775) and Ash (1775) indicated the stress before the *f*—*co-lo-rif'ic*; Perry (1777), *ko-lo-rif'ik*; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), **kul-lo-rif'ik**¹; Perry (1805), **kul-o-rif'ik**¹, and Walker (1806) **kul-or-if'ik**¹. Cooley (1863) **kul-ur-if'ik**¹; Cull (1864) **kul-er-if'ik**¹ [Imparting color].

Colossæ: **ko-lēs**¹; **eo-lōs**² [Ancient Phrygian city]. Spelled also **Colosse**, but pronounced as above.

[amphitheater in Rome].

Colosseum: **kəl'o-si'um**¹; **ədl'o-sē'um**²; **not** **kəl'os-i'um**¹ [The Flavian

Colossians: **ko-lēs'shanz**¹; **eo-lōs'shanz**² [The natives of Colossæ].

colportage: **kəl'pōr-tij**¹; **ədl'pōr-tag**², *Standard*, *C. & W.*; *E.*, **kəl'pōrt-ij**¹; *I.* **kəl'pōr-tēj**¹; *M.* **kol-por-tag**¹; *St.* **kəl'pōr-tēj**¹; *W.* **kəl'pōrt'ij**¹ [The work of a colporteur].

colporter: **kəl'pōr-tar**¹; **ədl'pōr-ter**². See next entry.

colporteur [Fr.]: **kəl'pōr-tar**¹; **ədl'pōr-ter**², *Standard*; *C. & E.*, **kəl'pōr-tūr**¹; *I.* **kəl'pōr-tūri**; *M.* **kol-por-tūr**¹; *St.* **kəl'pōr-tūr**¹; *W.* **kəl'pōr'tūri**; *Wr.* **kol'pār-tūr**¹. The *Standard* alone pronounces the word as Anglicized, but its use in English dates only from about 1790 [One who distributes Bibles and other religious reading].

Colquhoun: **ko-hūn**¹; **eo-hūn**² [A Scottish family name].

Columbine¹: **kəl'um-bain**¹; **ədl'um-bīn**² [1. In pantomimes, sweetheart of Harlequin. 2. [c-] A flowering plant].

columbine²: **kəl'um-bīn**¹ or **bīn**¹; **ədl'um-bīn**² or **bīn**² [I. *a.* Pert. to or like a dove. II. *n.* A pigeon or dove].

column: **kəl'um**¹; **ədl'um**²; **not** **kəl'yūm**¹, **nor** **kəl'yum**¹.

coma: **kō'ma**¹; **ēō'ma**² [Stupor].

Comanche: **ko-man'chi**¹; **eo-mān'che**² [Amerind tribe].

comate (*n.*): **kō'mēt**¹; **ēō'māt**². Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) all indicated the stress on the ultima—**kō-mēt**¹ [A companion].

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **fāre**, **fāst**, **whät**, **āl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **grēy**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **Ice**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɔɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

comatose: kō'ma-tōs¹; eō'ma-tōs², *Standard, C., & E.; I.* kō'ma-tōs¹; *M.* kō'ma-tōs¹; *St.* kēm'a-tōs¹; *W.* kēm'a-tōs¹; *Johnson* (1755), *Ash* (1775), and *Perry* (1805) indicated the stress on the antepenult, as indicated here, and were followed by *Smart* (1857) and *Cull* (1864); but *Walker* (1806), *Knowles* (1835), and *Cooley* (1863) stressed the ultima as done by *M., St., & W.* *Walker* indicated kēm-a-tōs¹ [Affected with coma].

comb: kōm¹; eōm²—b, when following *m* in the same syllable, is usually silent.

combat: kēm'bat¹; eōm'bāt², *Standard, C., I., M., & W.; E. & St.* kum'bat¹; *W.* kum'bat¹; *Ash* (1775), *Perry* (1777), *Enfield* (1807), *Jameson* (1827) and *Knowles* (1835) indicated the first pronunciation given above; *Sheridan* (1780), *Nares* (1784), *Walker* (1798), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Smart* (1840), and *Craig* (1849) noted kum'bat¹ [To fight or battle with].

combatale: kēm-bat'a-bl¹; eōm-bāt'a-bl², *Standard, C., & I.; E., M., & W.* kēm'bat'a-bl¹; *W.* kum'ba-ta-bl¹.—**combatant:** kēm'bat-ant¹; eōm'bat-ant².—**combative:** kēm'be-tiv¹; eōm'ba-tiv²; *not* kum-bat'iv¹.

Combe: kūm¹; eōm² [Eng. family name].

combinant: kēm-bai'nant¹; eōm-bi'nant², *Standard & C.; E.* kum-bai'nant¹; *M. & W.* kēm'bi-nant¹ [A term in mathematics].

combinaive: kēm-bai'na-tiv¹; eōm-bi'na-tiv², *Standard, C., & W.; E.* kēm'bin-ē-tiv¹; *I.* kēm-bai'nē-tiv¹; *M.* kēm'bi-nē-tiv¹; *W.* kēm'bi-ni-tiv¹ [Tending to combine].

combine (v.): kēm-bain¹; eōm-bīn² [To unite; blend].

combine (n.): kēm'bain¹; eōm'bīn². *M. & W.* fail to note the distinction made in the United States between the verb and noun [A combination].

combustion: kēm-bus'chan¹; eōm-būs'chon² [The action of burning].

come: kum¹; eōm²; *not* kūm¹ as in northern and middle Eng. This remark applies also to its derivatives **comeliness**, **comely**.

Comédie Française [Fr.]: kō'mē'dī' frān'sēz¹; eō'mē'dē' frān'çās²; *not* kōm'ē-dī¹ [Literally, French comedy; specifically, the official name of the Théâtre Français founded in Paris in 1680].

comedy: kēm'ī-dī¹; eōm'e-dy² [A branch of the drama].

comet: kēm'et¹; eōm'ēt². *Johnson* (1755) and *Ash* (1775) indicated kum'et¹; *Perry* (1777), *kēm'et¹*; *Walker* (1791), *kēm'it¹*. The last is also indicated by *M. & W.*, all other lexicons noting kēm'et¹ [A heavenly body].

Comines: kō'mīn¹; eō'mīn² [Fr. historian (1455-1509)]. [assembly].

comitia: kō-mīsh'ī-a¹; eō-mīsh'ī-a² [A Roman electoral or legislative

comma: kēm'ə¹; eōm'a² [A punctuation-mark (,) used to indicate the slightest separation of ideas in a sentence].

command: kē-mānd¹; eō-mānd²; *not* kēm-and¹. The derivatives **commander**, **commanding**, **commandment**, etc., should be pronounced in the same way. *Kenrick* (1773), *Perry* (1777), *Walker* (1791) indicated a short o, as in "not," and a broad a, as in "art." *Sheridan* (1780) and *Scott* (1797) gave the o the sound of u in "but."

commandant: kēm'an-dant¹; eōm'an-dānt² [An officer in command; also, a leader of a command]. First introduced through the Fr., the word was used in Eng. during the 17th and 18th centuries, to describe Sp. or Pg. commanding officers.

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

In the 19th century it was reintroduced from the Dutch *kommandant* and widely used in South-African warfare.

This word [*commandant*] has been somewhat unnecessarily introduced from the French, and is usually accented on the last syllable. It is supposed that by so doing a French air is given to it, which is a great mistake indeed, as the French themselves never dream of accent when pronouncing the final syllable. I have placed the accent on the second, as in the verb, *command*; for the terminations *ant*, *ent*, *ency*, *er*, *ble*, *ing*, &c., do not alter the place of the accent. TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [JAMES DUFFY, Dublin, 1859].

commando: *ke-man'do¹; eō-mān'do²; not kem'an-do¹* [A military force of burghers in South Africa].

commendable: *ke-mend'a-bl¹; eō-mēnd'a-bl²*. If Shakespeare's lines, quoted below, may be taken as a guide to the pronunciation of his day the accent was then put on the first syllable.

"Tis sweet and commendable in your nature, Hamlet,
To give these mourning duties to your father. *Hamlet* act 1, sc. 2, l. 87.

But from Bailey (after 1728) to Craig (1849) all the lexicographers except Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) indicated it on the second. Walker's reason for accenting the first syllable is given below.

This word, like *Acceptable*, has, since Johnson wrote his Dictionary, shifted its accent from the second to the first syllable. The sound of the language certainly suffers by these translations of accent. However when custom has once decided, we may complain, but must still acquiesce. The accent on the second syllable of this word is grown vulgar, and there needs no other reason for banishing it from polite pronunciation.

A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary s. v. (1791).

That the placing of the stress upon the second syllable should have "grown vulgar" is to be regretted in the light of present polite usage, which admits of no other accentuation. The "vulgarity" probably originated among those persons who are quick to accept as correct the whims of the fashionable world, which is, in large measure, responsible for absurdities of speech adopted by such as crave for novelty. The usage of the fashionable world is authority only until some better standard is found. (See *Introductory*, pp. vii, ix-xii.) [Praiseworthy.]

commensurable: *ke-men'shu-rā-bl¹ or ke-men'su-rā-bl¹; eō-mēn'shu-rā-bl² or eō-mēn'su-rā-bl²*. The first was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); the second by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1837) [Measurable].

commensurate: *ke-men'shu-rēt¹ or ke-men'su-rēt¹; eō-mēn'shu-rāt² or eō-mēn'su-rāt²*. Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated the first; Perry (1775) and Sheridan (1780) noted the second [Measuring by comparison].

comment (*v. & n.*): *kem'ent¹; eōm'ēt², Standard, M., & W.; C. ka-ment¹; E. kem'ment¹; I. & St. kem'ment¹; Wr. kem'ment¹*. Perry (1777) indicated *kom'ment¹* for the noun and *kem'ment¹* for the verb, as did also Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863); Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) made no distinction between noun and verb, placing the accent on the first syllable, as did also Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Cull (1864).

commenter: *kem'en-tēr¹; eōm'en-ter²; Standard, kem'ent-ār¹; C. kem'en-tūr¹; E. kem'ment-ūr¹; I. & St. kem'ment-ūr¹; M. kem'an-ter¹; W. kem'en-tūr¹; Wr. kem'ment-ār¹*. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the last syllable, Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844) on the first, the position approved to-day.

commerce (*v.*): *ke-mürs¹; eō-mērc²* [To associate with].

And, proudly scornning Time's control,
Commerces with an unborn age.

SPRAGUE *Art* st. 4.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=c; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

commerce (n.): kəm'ərs¹; ɛəm'erq² [Extended trade].

commercial: ke-mūr'shəl¹; ɛə-mēr'shəl².

Commerce: ko"mār'si¹; eo"mēr"çy¹ [Fr. town].

commination: kəm"i-nē'shən¹; ɛəm"i-nā'shon² [A threatening].

commisnatory: ke-min'a-to-ri¹; ɛə-mīn'a-to-ry², *Standard*; C. & W. ke-min'a-to-ri¹; E. kem-min'a-tūr-i¹; I. kem-min'a-ter-i¹; M. kem'in-a-ta-ri¹; St. kem-min'a-tūr-i¹; Wr. kem-min'a-ta-ri¹. Murray alone indicates the stress on the first syllable. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), put it on the i—com-mi'na-to-ry. Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) stressed the word after the n as above [Threatening vengeance].

commiserate: ke-miz'ər-ēt¹; ɛə-mīs'er-āt², *Standard*, E., I., W., Wr., and Walker (1791); not kem-mis'er-ēt as Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Perry (1775), and Phye (Feel compassion or pity for).

commissariat: kəm"i-sē'ri-at¹; ɛəm"i-sā'ri-āt², *Standard*, C., & W.; E. kem-mis-sār'i-at¹; I. & St. kem-mis-sē'ri-at¹; M. kem-i-sā'ri-at¹; Wr. kem-is-sar'i-a¹ [The department of an army concerned with the food-supply].

commissary: kəm'1-sē-ri¹; ɛəm'1-sā-ry² [A commissioner].

commission: ke-mish'an¹; ɛə-mish'on² [A document conferring rank or power on the person named therein]. The stem of the related words **commissional**, **commissioner**, **commissioner**, is pronounced in the same way.

commissonnaire: ke-mish'an-ār¹ or (Fr.) kēm"mis'yun'ār¹; ɛə-mish'-on-ār² or (Fr.) ɛəm"mis'yon'ār² [A messenger; also, a factor or commission merchant].

commissural: ke-mish'yu-rəl¹; ɛə-mish'yu-rəl², *Standard* & W.; C. ke-mish'yu-rəl¹; E. kum-mis'siu-rəl¹; I. kem-mis-siūr'al¹; M. kem-i-siūr'al¹; St. kem-mish'u-rəl¹; Wr. kem-mish'yə-rəl¹. The distinction made in the pronunciation of the second and third syllables may be described as a national characteristic. (See Introductory, pp. xiv, xv.) [Pertaining to a commissure.]

commissure: kəm'1-shūr¹ or kem'1-siūr¹; ɛəm'1-shur² or ɛəm'1-sūr². Sheridan (1780) indicated the stress on the first syllable; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) all placed it on the penult—kəm-mish'yur¹ [A joint, junction, seam, or closure].

committee: ke-mit'1; ɛə-mīt'e². The stressing of this word on the first or on the last syllable was stigmatized as improper by Walker, and classified as vulgar by Savage ("Vulgarisms and Improperities," p. 41, 1831). It was Milford's view ("Principles of Harmony in Language," 1774) that while the English accented the second syllable, the Scots accented the first—"com'mit-tee," he said, "is the Scottish manner." But Sir James Murray, himself a Scotsman (Milford was a Londoner by birth), states that the pronunciation was originally ke-mi-tī¹, which is still retained when applied to an individual, and in Scotland when applied to a body ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. 2, p. 684, 1893).

commode [Fr.]: ke-mōd'1; ɛə-mōd'2; not kem'əd¹ as Smart [An article of furniture, as a chiffonier].

commodious: ke-mō'di-us¹; ɛə-mō'di-ūs². While Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844), indicated the word as one of four syllables, Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) gave it only three—kəm-mō'dyus¹, which is not sanctioned by the best usage of to-day.

commodore: kem'o-dōr¹; ɛəm'o-dōr². Notwithstanding that some of the lexicographers indicate the ultima as having the sound of o as in "go," it is far

2: wɒlf, dɔː, bōk, bōt, fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔɪl, bōy, ɡo, ɡem, ɪnk, θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

more frequently heard as *o* in "or," as represented by Sir James Murray. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) placed the stress on the final syllable, but Smart (1837), Brande (1842), and Reid (1844), as well as all modern lexicographers, put it on the first.

Commodus: kēm'ō-dus¹; eōm'ō-dūs²; *not* kēm-mō'dus¹ [Rom. emperor (161-192)].

common: kēm'an¹; eōm'on².

[MONALTY].

commonality: kēm'an-al'i-ti¹; eōm'on-āl'i-ty² [Obsolete form of COM-

commonality: kēm'an-al-ti¹; eōm'on-al-ty² [The people as distinguished from the aristocracy].

commonweal: kēm'an-wīl¹; eōm'on-wēl². *Wr.* indicated the stress on the final syllable. See COMMONWEALTH [General welfare].

commonwealth: kēm'an-wēlth¹; eōm'on-wēlth² [The people organized as a state]. Walker, following a caprice of fashion, stressed *commonweal* on the last syllable, but *commonwealth* on the first, an absurd contradiction that did not prevail, notwithstanding that Worcester did the same thing half a century later. Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the last syllable of both words, while Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) put it on the first.

communal: kēm'yu-nal or kēm-miū'nal¹; eōm'yū-nal or eōm-mū'nal². While Am. usage favors the first, British usage employs the second [Pert. to a commune or community].

commune (v.): kē-miūn¹; eō-mūn². So indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849), and so used by Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, and other poets; but Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) put the stress on the first syllable, as did also Pope, Cowper, Wordsworth, and Scott.

I would commune with you of such things
That want no ears but yours.

SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act iv, sc. 3.

commune (n.): kēm'yūn¹; eōm'yūn² [A Fr. political division].

communiqué [Fr.]: kē'mū'nī'kē¹; eō'mū'nī'ke² [Literally, that has been communicated: a participial form used as a substantive originally Feb. 17, 1852, by the government of the Second Empire, and designating an official decree directing the newspaper press to print accompanying government reports. Hence, any official announcement].

communism: kēm'yu-nizm¹; eōm'yū-nīsm² [A system of social life in which there is community of goods].

communist: kēm'yu-nist¹; eōm'yū-nīst² [1. One who practises communism. 2. [C-] A supporter of the revolutionary party who controlled Paris, Fr., in 1871].

community: kēm-miū'ni-ti¹; eōm-mū'ni-ty², *Standard* (1893).

communize: kēm'yu-noiz¹; eōm'yū-niz² [To make common or public property].

commutation: kēm'yu-tē'shən¹; eōm'yū-tā'shon² [The changing of one thing for another; also, the making of a single payment to secure a special rate of railroad transportation].—**commutative:** kēm-miū'tē-tiv¹; eōm-mū'tā-tiv² [Pert. to commutation].

commute: kēm-miūt¹; eōm-mūt² [To effect commutation].

Como: kō'mo¹; eō'mo² [It. prov., city, and lake].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Comorin: kəm'ō-rin¹; ɔm'ō-rin² [A cape, the southern extremity of British India].

compact: kəm-pakt¹; ɔm-päet² [I. a. Pressed or packed together. II. v. To press or pack together].

compact (n.): kəm-pakt¹; ɔm-päet² [An agreement or contract].

companion: kəm-pan'yän¹; ɔm-pän'yon² [A comrade or associate].

company: kum'pə-ni¹; ɔm'pa-ny² [An assemblage of persons].

comparable: kəm'pə-rə-bl¹; ɔm'pa-ra-bl². Of all lexicographers Ash (1775) alone indicated the stress on the antepenult—kəm-pär'a-bl¹.

comparative: kəm-par'ə-tiv¹; ɔm-pär'a-tiv².

compare: kəm-pär¹; ɔm-pär².

comparison: kəm-par'i-sən¹; ɔm-pär'i-son²; *not* kəm-par'i-zen¹.

compass: kum'pas¹; ɔm'pas² [An instrument for determining direction].

compassion: kəm-pash'an¹; ɔm-pash'on² [Pity; sympathy].

compatriot: kəm-pē'tri-at¹ *or* kəm-pat'ri-at¹; ɔm-pä'tri-ot² *or* ɔm-pät'-ri-ot² [A fellow-countryman]. Both pronunciations of this word are heard, but the former the more frequently. The latter was indicated by Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835).

compeer: kəm-pir¹; ɔm-pēr² [An equal in rank].

compelled: kəm-peld¹; ɔm-pēld². See BEQUEATHED.

compendious: kəm-pen'di-us¹; ɔm-pēn'di-üs². Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated four syllables as above; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) noted but three—kəm-pen'dyas¹; Walker (1791) kəm-pen'ji-es¹ [Compact; direct].

compensate: kəm-pen-sēt *or* kəm-pen'sēt¹; ɔm'pēn-sāt *or* ɔm-pēn'sāt². *Standard, E., M., & W.* indicate the stress on the first syllable; *C., I., St., & Wr.* place it on the second. Murray gives the penult as obscure, kəm'pan-sēt¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Goodrich (Webster, 1847), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) stressed the second syllable, and only Knowles (1835) indicated it on the first.

compensative: kəm-pen'sə-tiv¹; ɔm-pēn'sa-tiv².

Complègne: kōn'pi'e'nyə¹; ɔn'pi'e'nye². [Fr. town, where Joan of Arc was captured, May 25, 1430].

complaisance: kəm'plē-zans¹; ɔm'plā-sānç². *M. & W.; Standard, kem'-plē-zans¹; C. kem'pli-zans¹; E. kum-plē'zans¹; I. kem'plē-zans¹; St. kem'plē-zans¹.* The word dates from 1651 and may be found in Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), who defined it as "Fellowship in joy." Johnson (1755), Bailey (1775), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) indicated the stress on the last syllable; to-day it is correctly placed on the first [Desire to please].

complaisant: kəm'plē-zant¹; ɔm'plā-sānt².

complanate: kəm'plā-nēt¹; ɔm'pla-nāt². *Standard, M., & W.; C. kem'-pli-nēt¹; E. kem'plēn-et¹; I. kem'plē-nēt; Wr. kem'plē-nēt¹* [Leveled].

complement: kəm'pli-ment¹; ɔm'ple-mēnt²; *not* kəm'pli-ment¹ as noted by Phye [Full number].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rɪle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

complete: kem-plīt¹; eöm-plēt² [Entire].

complex: kem'pleks¹; eöm'plēks² [Involved].

complexion: kem-plek'shən¹; eöm-plēk'shon² [The color or appearance of the skin, especially that of the face].

complicacy: kem'pli-kə-si¹; eöm'pli-ea-çy², *Standard* (1893), *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *C.* kem'pli-ki-si¹; *St.* kem'pli-ka-si¹; *Standard* (1915), kem'pli-kē-si¹ [The state or quality of being complex].

complicate: kem'ph-kēt¹; eöm'pli-eāt² [Involve].

[being involved].

complication: kem'ph-kē'shən¹; eöm'pli-eā'shon² [The condition of

complicative: kem'ph-kə-tiv¹; eöm'pli-ea-tiv², *Standard* (1893); *Standard* (1915) kem'pli-kē-tiv¹; *C.* kem'ph-ki-tiv¹; *E.* kem'plik-ē-tiv¹; *I. & St.* kem'pli-kē-tiv¹; *M. & W.* kem'pli-kē-tiv¹; *Wr.* kem'pli-kē-tiv¹ [Producing complication].

compliment: kem'ph-ment or -mēt¹; eöm'pli-ment². *C. & M.* alone gave the final syllable as obscure [Praise with delicacy].

complin, compline: kem'phn¹; eöm'plin²; *not* kem'plain¹ [The last service of common prayer for a day].

Complutensian: kem'plu-ten'si-an¹; eöm'plu-tēn'si-an², *Standard* (1893), *E., M., St.*; *Standard* (1915), kem'plu-ten'shən¹; *C.* kem'plu-ten'shi-an¹; *I.* kem'plu-ten'si-an¹; *W.* kem'plū-ten'shən¹; *Wr.* kem'pla-ten'shən¹ [Pert. to Complutum in Spain].

Complutum: kem-plū'tum¹; eöm-plū'tūm² [An ancient Roman town in Spain where the first complete polyglot Bible was issued].

component: kem-pō'nent¹; eöm-pō'nēt²; *not* kem'pə-nent¹ [A part].

comport: kem-pōrt¹; eöm-pōrt², rather than kem-pōrt¹, a book pronunciation now seldom heard, but indicated by the dictionaries except Murray's New Eng. Dict., which gives the ultima the sound of o in "boar," "bore," not that of o in "go."

composite: kem-pež'it or kem'po-zit¹; eöm-pōž'it or eöm'po-šit². Among the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837) stressed the second syllable, a practise which all the modern American dictionaries still continue. Brande (1842) indicated the stress on the first syllable, as do all the modern British dictionaries. This distinction of accentuation has become a national characteristic [Made up of parts; as, the composite order of columns in architecture].

compost: kem'pōst¹; eöm'pōst², *Standard*, *C., E., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* kem'pest¹; *M.* kem'pest¹ [A mixture used as manure to enrich the soil].

compound (v.): kem'paund¹; eöm'pound² [1. To make up as of different ingredients. 2. To come to an agreement for the settlement of].

compound: kem'paund¹; eöm'pound² [I. a. Consisting of many ingredients or parts. II. n. Something made up of many ingredients or parts].

comprador: kem'prā-dōr¹; eöm'prā-dōr², *Standard*; *C.* kem'prā-dōr¹; *E.* kem'pra-dōr¹; *I.* kem'pra-dōr¹; *M.* kem'pra-dōr¹; *St.* kem'pra-dōr¹; *W.* kem'prā-dōr¹ [A commission-merchant; also, a purchaser, customer]. *compradore*].

compress (v.): kem-pres¹; eöm-prēs² [To press together].

Note the position of the accent on the following word.

compress (n.): kem'pres¹; eöm'prēs² [Something pressed together].

2: ärt, äpe, füt, färe, fäst, whæt, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɛll; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

compromise: kəm'pro-maiz¹; ɛəm'pro-miʒ² [An adjustment by mutual concessions].

Compton: kump'tən¹; ɛəmp'ton²; not kemp'tən¹ [Eng. actor (1805-77)].

comptroller: ken-trōl'ər¹; ɛən-trōl'er² [An official accountant].

computable: kem-piū'ta-bl¹; ɛəm-pū'ta-bl². Murray indicates kem'piū-ta-bl¹ as alternative, but from Johnson (1755) to Standard (1915) the stress is noted on the antepenult [Capable of being calculated].

computist: kem-piū'tist¹; ɛəm-pū'tist². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) placed the accent on the first syllable, but Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) on the second as here [One skilled in calculation].

comrade: kem'rad¹; ɛəm'rād². *Standard, C., & W.; E. kum'rad¹; I., St., & W. kem'rad¹*, also indicated by Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1837-57), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864); *M., kem'rad¹*. Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted kum'rād¹ [A companion].

Comte: kōnt¹; ɛōnt² [Fr. philosopher (1798-1857)]. But in its Anglicized relatives, **Comtian**, **Comtism**, and **Comtist**, the *m* in the first syllable is given its normal value.

con amore [It.]: kōn a-mō'rē¹; ɛōn ä-mō're². The first element of this phrase is frequently rendered erroneously ken¹, as if Anglicized [With love]. [(R. V.)].

Conanlah: ken'a-nai'ā or kō'nā-nai'ā¹; ɛōn'a-ni'ā or ɛō'nā-ni'ā² [Bible]

conative: kō'nā-tiv¹; ɛō'nā-tiv², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., & W. ken'a-tiv¹; W. ka-nē'tiv¹* [Acting; as, conative powers].

concave: ken'kēv¹; ɛōn'ēāv². Walker (1791) & W. (1859) ken'kēv¹ [Hollow and rounded].

conceal: ken-sīl¹; ɛōn-çēl² [To hide].

concede: ken-sid¹; ɛōn-çēd² [To allow, as a right].

conceit: ken-sīt¹; ɛōn-çēt² [Vanity].

conceive: ken-siv¹; ɛōn-çēv² [To form an idea of].

concentrate: kon'sen-trēt or ken-sen'trēt¹; ɛōn'çen-trāt or ɛōn-çen'trāt². *Standard, E., M., & W. place the accent on the first syllable; C., I., St., & W. on the second, as did also Perry (1775) and Walker (1791). M. & W. give the e in the second syllable as obscure.*

Concepcion: ken-sep-syōn¹; ɛōn-çep-çyōn² [Province and city in Chile].

conception: kon-sep'shən¹; ɛōn-çep'shon² [The act of conceiving. See CONCEIVE].

concert (v.): ken-sūrt¹; ɛōn-çērt² [To arrange in agreement]. [formance].

concert (n.): ken'sərt¹; ɛōn'çert² [A vocal or instrumental musical per-

concerto [It.]: ken-cher'to¹; ɛōn-çēr'to², *Standard & M.; C. ken-chār'to¹; E. kun-sūr'tō¹; I. ken-cher'tō¹; W. kōn-cher'tō¹; W. ken-sūr'tō¹; Perry (1775) ken-sūr'tō¹* [A musical composition].

conpetto [It.]: ken-çet'to¹; ɛōn-çēt'to², *Standard, C., & M.; E. kun-çet'tō¹; I. ken-çet'tō¹; W. kōn-çet'tō¹; W. ken-set'tō¹* [Affected wit; conceit].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʌll, rʌle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

conch: kən'k¹; eōnē²; *not* kənč¹, *nor* kənš¹, but *M.* gives latter as in use in Eng. [A marine shell].

concha [L.]: kən'kæ¹; eōn'ea² [The large cavity of the external ear].

conchology: kən-kel'o-ji¹; eōn-eōl'o-gy²; *not* kən-kel'o-ji¹, *nor* kənč-el'-o-ji¹ [The science of the shells of mollusks].

conclerge [Fr.]: kən'syār³/¹; eōn'cyērzh² [The doorkeeper or janitor of an apartment house or private hotel].

Conclergerie [Fr.]: kən'syār'zə-rī¹; eōn'cyēr'zhe-rē² [A historic prison in Paris].

conciliate: kən-sil'i-ēt¹; eōn-čl'i-āt². Pronounced as three syllables, kən-sil'yēt¹, by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), but as first indicated here by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To secure the friendship of].

conciliatory: kən-sil'i-a-to-rī¹; eōn-čl'i-a-to-ry². Sheridan (1780), kən-sil'yē'ter-i; Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1840), kən-sil'i-a-tar-i. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) placed the accent on the i in the second syllable [Tending to conciliate].

concise: kən-sois¹; eōn-čis² [Brief; short].

conclamant: kən'kle-mənt¹; eōn'ela-mant², *Standard*; *M.* kən-klam'ənt¹; *W.* kən-klē'mənt¹ [Calling out together].

conclave: kən'klēv¹; eōn'elāv². *Walker & Wr.* kən'klēv¹ [A secret council].

conclude: kən-klūd¹; eōn-elud², *Standard & St.*; *C.* kən-klūd¹; *E.* kun-klūd¹; *I.* kən-klūd¹; *M. & W.* (1909) kən-klūd¹; *W.* (1890) kən-klūd¹; *Wr.* kən-klūd¹ [To settle finally; also, arrive at a decision].—**conclusive:** kən-klū'siv¹; eōn-ely'siv².

concord: kən'kōrd¹; eōn'eōrd² [Agreement; harmony].

Concord: kən'kōrd¹; eōn'eōrd². Locally kən'kərd¹ [1. A historic village in Mass. 2. The capital of New Hampshire].

concordance: kən-kōr'dəns¹; eōn-eōr'dənc². Walker noted that some persons, when speaking of a concordance to the Bible, placed the accent on the first syllable, but orthoepists and lexicographers from Bailey's time have all indicated it on the second [A list of words used in a book together with references to the places where they are used].

concordat: kən-kōr'dat¹; eōn-eōr'dāt² [Papal treaty].

concourse: kən'kōrs¹; eōn'eōrs² [An assembly, as of people; also, a place where people assemble].

concrete (*v.*): kən-krit¹; eōn'erēt² [To unite in one mass].

concrete (*a. & n.*): kən'krit¹; eōn'erēt². *M.* kən-krit¹, which is indicated as alternative for the adjective by *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, but was preferred by Asn (1775), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) stressed the first syllable of the adjective (a practise still in use in England), and Perry alone the last of the noun [I. *a.* Joined together in one mass. II. *n.* A composition of stone, gravel, etc., united with cement].

concubinage: kən-kiū'bi-nij¹; eōn-eū'bi-nag². See CONCUBINE.

concubine: kən'kiu-bain¹; eōn'eū-bīn² [A quasi-wife or a substitute for a barren wife].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlɪ = out; ɔɪ; ɪə = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

concupiscence: kən-kiü'pɪ-sens¹; ɛɔn-eü'pɪ-sɛŋç² [Lust].

concur: kən-kür¹; ɛɔn-eür² [To agree with].

concussion: kən-kush'an¹; ɛɔn-eüş'on² [A violent shock].

Condé (de): də kɔn'dɛ¹; de ɛɔn'dɛ² [Fr. soldier (1621-1686)].

condemn: kən-dem¹; ɛɔn-dɛm², *Standard, St., & I.*—the *n* is silent. See *N. C., M., W., & W. r.* kən-dem¹; *E.* kən-dem¹ [To censure].

It is no unusual thing to hear persons painfully striving to pronounce the final *n* of *condemn*, . . . making themselves very miserable when they fail and others very miserable when they succeed.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 5, p. 264. [H. '09.]

condemner: kən-dem'ər¹; ɛɔn-dɛm'er².—**condemning** (*n.*): kən-dem'-
ɪŋ¹; ɛɔn-dɛm'ɪŋç².—**condemning** (*ppr.*): kən-dem'nɪŋ¹; ɛɔn-dɛm'nɪŋç².

condescend: kən'di-sɛnd¹; ɛɔn'de-sɛnd² [To be kind and affable to].

condign: kən-dain¹; ɛɔn-dɪn². Formerly, kən'dain¹ [Deserved]. [80].

Condillac (de): də kɔn'di'yūk¹; de ɛɔn'di'yäe² [Fr. philosopher (1715-
condition: kən-dish'an¹; ɛɔn-dish'on² [The state or position of a person
or thing].

condole: kən-döl¹; ɛɔn-döl² [Grieve; sympathize].

condolence: kən-döl'ens¹; ɛɔn-döl'ɛŋç². An accentuation, kən'do-lens¹,
based on Latin analogy, is sometimes heard, as in *confidence*, *confinence*, *in'dolence*,
in'nocence, *in'solence*, etc. [Expression of sympathy in grief].

condone: kən-dön¹; ɛɔn-dön² [Forgive]. [(1743-94)].

Condorcet (de): də kɔn'dɛr'sɛ¹; de ɛɔn'dör'çɛ² [Fr. mathematician

condottiere [It.]: kən'dɔt-tyɛ'rɛ¹; ɛɔn'dɔt-tyɛ'rɛ² [A military leader of
the 14th and 15th centuries, who sold his services and those of his men].

conduce: kən-diūs¹; ɛɔn-düç² [To contribute].

conduct (*v.*): kən-dukt¹; ɛɔn-düet² [To lead; guide; escort].

conduct (*n.*): kən'dukt¹; ɛɔn'düet² [Behavior].

conduit: kən'dit¹; ɛɔn'dit². Ash (1775), Perry (1775), and Enfield (1807)
indicated this; but Walker (1791) said "*Conduit* is pronounced *cundit*," and was sup-
ported by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840).
Sheridan (1780) and Craig (1849) gave kən'dwit¹, the latter remarking that kən'dit¹
was vulgar, but to-day this last pronunciation is indicated by *E., M., St., & W.*, while
kən'dit¹ is recorded by *Standard, C., I., & W.* Thus, the difference now practically
amounts to a national characteristic, the British preferring kən'dit¹, the Americans
kən'dit¹ [A tube, pipe, or passageway to serve as a conductor]. [a bone].

condyle: kən'dil¹; ɛɔn'dyl²; *not* kən'dail¹ [An enlarged, prominent end of

cone: kɔn¹; ɛɔn² [A solid figure that tapers from a circular base to a point].

Compare GONE; NONE.

confer: kən-für¹; ɛɔn-fēr² [1. To hold a conference. 2. To bestow].

conference: kən'fər-ens¹; ɛɔn'fər-ɛŋç² [An official consultation].

confess: kən-fes¹; ɛɔn-fɛs² [To avow; acknowledge].—**confessed:** kən-
fɛst¹; ɛɔn-fɛst².—**confessedly:** kən-fɛs'ɛd-lɪ¹; ɛɔn-fɛs'ɛd-ly²—four syllables, *not* as
the preceding word.

1: artistic, ǽrt; fat, fǽre; fast; get, pr̥ey; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bǝrn;

confessor: kən-fes'ar¹; eön-fēs'er², *Standard*; C. & M. kən-fes'ar¹; E. kün-fes'sür¹; I. kən-fes'ür¹; St. kən-fes'ser¹; W. kən-fes'ür¹; Wr. kən-fes'er¹. This word has been accented, at different times, on the first, on the second, and on the third syllable. The historic pronunciation is *kon-fes-sor*, found in all the poets, but by such of the earlier lexicographers as Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) the accent was indicated on the second syllable, a practise which prevails to-day.

By Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Smart (1837), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863), the accent was placed on the first syllable. Scott (1797) put it upon the first and second syllables, and John Kersey, in his edition of Edward Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706), placed it on the last. Walker (1791) remarked that the impropriety of accenting the first syllable "is become so universal, that not one who has the least pretension to politeness dares to pronounce it otherwise," yet every modern lexicographer corrects it by accenting the second syllable [1. One who confesses. 2. In the Roman Catholic Church, a priest empowered to administer the sacrament of penance].

confetti [It.]: kən-fet'ti¹; eön-fët'ti²; *not* as commonly heard kən-fet'i¹ [Bonbons or plaster imitations used as carnival missiles; also, pieces of brightly colored paper used by revelers for pelting].

confidant: kən'fi-dant¹; eön'fi-dänt², *Standard* (1893), M., St., & W.; C. kən-fi-dant¹; E. kən'fi-dänt¹; I. kən'fi-dant¹; Wr. kən-fi-dant¹. *Standard* (1913) gives the *i* as weak, a notation also indicated by Wr. Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Cull (1864) accented only the first syllable. Walker (1791) remarked that "some affected speakers on the stage pronounce the first syllable like *come*, as it is marked in the first edition of Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary" (1780). He and Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) indicated the stress on the last syllable [A person taken into the confidence of another].

confidante [Fr.]: kən'fi-dant' or kən'fi-dant¹; eön'fi-dänt' or eön'fi-dänt² [A woman in whom one confides]. [contour of an object].

configuration: kən-fig'yur-ə'shən¹; eön-fīg'yur-ä'shon² [The outline or

confine (v.): kən-fain¹; eön-fīn². All the modern dictionaries agree that the position of the stress is on the last syllable. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) indicated it in the same place, but Bailey (1732), Jameson (1827), and Cooley (1863) placed it on the first syllable [To restrict within limits or boundaries].

confine (n.): kən'fain¹; eön'fīn². Of all the lexicographers Bailey alone indicated the accent in this word on the final syllable [A boundary or limit; as, the *confines* of the British empire].

confiner: kən-fai'nər¹; eön-fi'ner², *Standard* (1893), C., E., M., & St., Ash & Walker; *Standard* (1913), W., & Wr. kən-fain'er¹, also indicated by Johnson (1755), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835).

confiscate (v.): kən'fis-kēt¹; eön'fis-cāt², *Standard* (1893), E., M., & W.; C. & Wr. kən-fis-kēt¹; I. & St. kən-fis-kēt¹. Kenrick (1773) indicated kən-fis-kēt¹, but Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Perry, Sheridan, Walker, and Jones accented the second syllable, a practise followed also by Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To appropriate private property in penalty for offense].

In the Elizabethan period Shakespeare said, indifferently, *confiscate* or *confiscate*.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. 2, p. 128. [n. '04.]

confiscate (a.): kən'fis-kēt¹; eön'fis-cāt². So indicated also by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), but Johnson (1755), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) put the accent on the penult.

2: ǽrt, ǽpe, fǽt, fǽre, fǽst, whæt, ǽll; mē, gēt, pr̥ey, fērn; hit, Ice; f=ē; f=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɒ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

confiscator: kən'fɪs-kə'tər¹; ɔn'fɪs-ɛə'tor². The accentuation of this word may be summarized as follows: Smart accented the *con* in 1837; Knowles accented the *fis* in 1835, and Jameson the *ca* in 1827. To-day the chief stress is placed on the first syllable. A secondary stress is indicated on the third by *Standard*, *W.*, & *St.*, but omitted by *E.*, *I.*, *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*

confiserie: kɔn'fɪ'zə-rɪ¹; ɔn'fɪ'ʒe-rɛ²; not three syllables, as *Phyfe*, kɔn'-fɪz'rɪ¹ [A confectionery].

conflict (v.): kən-flɪkt¹; ɔn-flɪet² [To come into collision].

conflict (n.): kən'fɪkt¹; ɔn'fɪet² [A contest of opposing forces].

confluence: kən'flu-ens¹; ɔn'flu-ɛnç². In England the *u* is pronounced as *u* in "rule."

confraternity: kən'fra-tʊr'm-tɪ¹; ɔn'fra-tēr'ni-ty²; *Standard*—*Murray* indicates the same pronunciation, but puts the same stress on the first as on the third syllable; *C.* kən'fra-tʊr'ni-tɪ¹; *E.* kən'fra-tʊr'ni-tɪ¹; *I.* kən'fra-tʊr'ni-tɪ¹; *St.* kən'fra-tʊr'ni-tɪ¹; *W.* kən'fra-tʊr'ni-tɪ¹; *Wr.* kən'fra-tʊr'ni-tɪ¹ [A brotherhood].

confrère [Fr.]: kɔn'frā'rɪ¹; ɔn'frēr² [An associate or fellow member].

confront: kən-frunt¹; ɔn-front² [To stand face to face with]. Of the earlier lexicographers Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) kən'frent¹—a pronunciation not now accepted.

Confucius: kən-fiū'shʊs¹; ɔn-fū'shʊs² [Chin. sage (551-478 B. C.)].

confusion: kən-fiū'ʒən¹; ɔn-fū'zhon².

confutant: kən-fiū'tənt¹; ɔn-fū'tant²; Todd (1818) indicated the stress on the first syllable: kən'fə-tənt¹ [One who proves another wrong].

confute: kən-fiūt¹; ɔn-fūt²; not kən-fūt¹ [To prove to be wrong].

conge [Fr.]: kɔn'ʒɛ¹; ɔn'zhe²; *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* kɔn'ʒɛ¹; *E.* kən-jɛ¹; *I.* kən'jɪ¹; *M.* kən'ʒɛ¹; *St.* kən'ʒɛ¹; *Wr.* kən'jɪ¹. This word, altho completely naturalized in Eng. from the 15th to the 17th centuries, does not seem to have fared much better among the earlier lexicographers. Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1837) indicated kən'jɪ¹; Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802), kɔn'jɪ¹; Walker (1791), kən-jɪ¹; Jones (1798), kɔn-jɪ¹; Jameson (1827), kən'jɪ¹; Knowles (1835), kən'ʒɛ¹; Worcester (1859), kən'jɪ¹; Webster (1864), kən'jɪ¹. The modern tendency is to treat the word as an alien word opposed to Anglicization.

congeal: kən-jil¹; ɔn-gəl²; not kən-jil¹ [To harden by cooling; freeze].

congener: kən'jɪ-nər¹; ɔn'ʒe-ner²; *Standard*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* & *W.* kən'jɪ-nūr¹; *E.* kən'jɪ-nūr¹; *I.* & *St.* kən-jɪ'nūr¹. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Smart (1837), Reid (1844), Clarke (1855), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) all indicated the stress on the first syllable; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805—the word is not in the 1775 edition), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second syllable and gave the *e* the sound it has in "me"—a pronunciation preferred by Scottish lexicographers.

congenial: kən-jɪn'yal¹; ɔn-gɛn'yal²; *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* kən-jɪ-ni-əl¹; *E.* kən-jɪ-ni-əl¹; *I.* & *St.* kən-jɪ-ni-əl¹; *Wr.* kən-jɪ-ni-əl¹. Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775) indicated the stress after the *n*. Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted kən-jɪ-ni-əl¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837) recorded kən-jɪ-ni-əl¹ [Having kindred character or tastes].—**congeniality:** kən-jɪ'nɪ-əl¹-tɪ¹; ɔn-gɛ'nɪ-əl¹-tɪ².

conger: kən'gər¹; ɔn'gər² [A marine eel].

congeries: kən-jɪ'rɪ-ɪz¹; ɔn-gɛ'rɪ-ɛz² [A collection or heap of things].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

congest: *ken-jest'*¹; *eön-göst'*² [1. To collect or crowd together. 2. To overcharge, as an organ with blood].—**congestion**: *ken-jes'chen'*¹; *eön-gös'chon'*² [An abnormal accumulation].

conglobate: *ken'glo-bët'*¹; *eön'glo-bät'*², *Standard & M.; C., W., & Wr.* *ken-glö'bët'*¹; *E., I., & St. ken'glo-bët'*¹. Bailey (1775), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Cooley (1863) indicated *ken-glö'bët'*¹; Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), *ken'glo-bët'*¹; Smart (1837), *ken'glo-bët'*¹; Cull (1864), *ken-glöb'ët'* [To form into a globular mass].

conglomerate: *ken-glöm'er-it'*¹; *eön-glöm'er-at'*² [A mass of heterogeneous matter].

Congo: *ken'go'*¹; *eön'go'*² [Region and river of Africa].

congratulate: *ken-grat'yu-lët'*¹; *eön-grät'yu-lät'*², *Standard* (1893). This is the pronunciation noted by all lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Webster's New International (1909), hence *ken-grach'u-lët'*¹ (*Standard*, 1913) is probably an editorial idiosyncrasy.

congregate: *ken'gri-gët'*¹; *eön'gre-gät'*² [To gather together].

Congresbury: *küms'brü'*¹; *eöms'bry'*² [Eng. village in Somerset]. Compare ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

congress: *ken'gres'*¹; *eön'grës'*²; *not* *ken'gres'*¹, as too frequently heard. See Introductory, p. xix-xx [An assembly; specif. [C-] the national legislative assembly of the United States of America].

congressional: *ken-gresh'an-al'*¹; *eön-grësh'on-al'*² [Pert. to congress].

Congreve: *ken'griv'*¹; *eön'gräv'*² [Eng. dramatist of the Restoration (1670-1729)].

congruence: *ken'gru-ens'*¹; *eön'gru-ënc'*² [Appropriateness].—**congruent**: *ken'gru-ent'*¹; *eön'gru-ënt'*².—**congruity**: *ken-grü'tü'*¹; *eön'grü'itü'*².

Conlah: *ko-nai'a'*¹; *eo-ni'a'*² [Bible].

conic: *ken'ik'*¹; *eön'ie'*²; *not* *kō'nik'*¹ [Shaped like a cone].

conifer: *ken'fär'*¹; *eön'i-fer'*² [A plant bearing cones].—**coniferous**: *ko-nif'er-us'*¹; *eo-nif'er-üs'*². [name].

Coningsby: *ken'ingz-bi'*¹; *eön'ingz-by'*² [Hero of Disraeli's novel of the same

Conisborough: *kuns'bro'*¹; *eöns'bro'*² [Eng. village]. Compare ALCESTER; ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

conium: *ko-nai'um'*¹; *eo-ni'üm'*² [Poisonous parsley].

conjecture: *ken-jek'tiur'*¹; *eön-jëc'tür'*². The weight of usage, as traced from Johnson (1755) to the present day, is in favor of the pronunciation indicated here, but *Walker & Standard* indicate *ken-jek'chur'*.

conjunctiva: *ken'jungk-tai'və'*¹; *eön'jünc-ti'va'*² [Membrane of eyelid].

conjure¹: *ken-jür'*¹; *eön-jür'*² [To implore].

conjure²: *kun'jər'*¹; *eön'jur'*² [To enchant].

conjurer¹: *ken-jür'ər'*¹; *eön-jür'er'*² [One who implores].

conjurer²: *kun'jər-ər'*¹; *eön'jur'er'*² [One who enchants; a magician].

connate: *ken-nët'*¹; *eön-nät'*², *Standard* (1893), *I. & St.; C., M., & W.* (1909) *ken'ët'*¹; *E. ken'nët'*¹; *Wr. ken-nët'*¹; *Standard* (1913) *ke-nët'*¹; *W.* (1890) *ken'*

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *më*, *gët*, *prgy*, *fërn*; *hlt*, *Ice*; *I=ë*; *I=ë*; *gö*, *nöt*, *ör*, *wön*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = final; ɔ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhɪn, this.

nit¹. The majority of the earlier lexicographers from Johnson (1755) to March (1893) indicated the stress on the ultima; Goodrich (1847) and Craig (1849) alone put it on the penult [Born with one].

Connaught: kən'et¹; eɔn'et²; not kən'et¹ [Ir. province].

connellite: kən'nel-ait¹; eɔn'nɛl-ɪt¹, *Standard* (1893); *C.* kə-nel'ait¹; *E.* kən'nel-lait¹; *I.* & *Standard* (1913), kən'el-ait¹; *M.* kən'el-ait¹ [A mineral].

conner¹: kən'ar¹; eɔn'er², *Standard*, *C.*, & *I.*; *M.* & *W.* kən'ar¹ [One who examines closely].

conner²: kən'ar¹ or kən'ar¹; eɔn'er² or eɔn'er² [One who directs the steer-

conner³: kən'ar¹; eɔn'er², *Standard* & *C.*; *M.* kən'ar¹ [A fish]. See CUNNER.

connive: kən-naiv¹; eɔn-niv², *Standard* (1893) & *Wr.*; *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* (1909), kə-naiv¹; *E.* kən-niv¹; *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* (1890), kən-naiv¹; *Standard* (1913), kə-naiv¹. Perry (1775) indicated kən-naiv¹; Walker (1791) kən-naiv¹ [To permit by pretending not to see].

connolisseur: kən'ɪ-sūr¹; eɔn'ɪ-sūr², *Standard*; *C.* kən-i-sūr¹; *E.* kən-nus-sūr¹; *I.* kən'is-sūr¹; *M.* kə-nē-sūr¹; *St.* kən'nis-sūr¹; *W.* kən'ɪ-sūr¹; *Wr.* kən-nis-sūr¹; *Cooley* (1863) kən-nis-sēr¹; *Cull* (1864) kən'nē-sūr¹; *Abernethy* (1912), kən-nis-sūr¹; *Phyfe* (1914) kən-is-ūr¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) agreed on kən-nis-sūr¹; Sheridan (1780) noted kō-nis-sūr¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) indicated kō-nis-sēr¹; Enfield (1807), kən'is-sūr¹; Knowles (1835), kən-nis-sēr¹; Smart (1837), kən-nēs-sūr¹. The word is found in Bernard De Mandeville's "Fable of the Bees," published 1723, but issued originally as "The Gambling Hive; or Knaves Turned Honest" in 1714. Dr. Johnson noted it in his Dictionary (1755), where to indicate its pronunciation he cited the lines following from Swift:

Your lesson learnt, you'll be secure
To get the name of connolisseur. *Poetry*.

[A critical judge, as of art].

connotate: kən'o-tēt¹; eɔn'o-tāt² [To mention by implication].

connotative: kə-nō'ta-tiv¹; eɔ-nō'ta-tiv², *Standard* & *C.*; *E.* & *I.* kən-nō'ta-tiv¹; *M.* & *W.* kə-nō'ta-tiv¹; *St.* kən-nō'ta-tiv¹; *H'r.* kən'nā-tō-tiv¹ [That connotates].

Cononiah: kən'o-[or kō'no]-nai'ə¹; eɔn'o-[or eɔ'no]-ni'a² [Bible].

conquer: kən'kər¹; eɔn'ker²; not kən'kər¹ [To overcome by force].

conquest: kən'kwɛst¹; eɔn'kwɛst².

Conrad: kən'rad¹; eɔn'rād² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., kōn'-rath¹; eɔn'rāth²; Ger., kōn'rat¹; eɔn'rāt²; Dutch, **Koenraad:** kōn'rat¹; kōn'rāt²; Fr., **Conrade:** kōn'rād¹; eɔn'rād²; It. & Sp., **Conrado:** kōn-ra'do¹; eɔn-rā'do²; Sw., **Conrad:** kən'rad¹; eɔn'rād².

conscience: kən'shens¹; eɔn'shɛnɔ²; not kən'si-ens¹ [Conformity to one's views of right and wrong].

conscientious: kən'shi-en'shus¹; eɔn'shɪ-ɛn'shūs², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, *Wr.*, & *Walker* (1791); *Standard* (1913) and Perry (1775), kən'si-en'shus¹.

From an ignorance of the principles of pronunciation, we not unfrequently hear the second syllable of this word sounded *se*, without the aspiration; but this is the same incorrectness we sometimes hear in the word *Pronunciation*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* (1806).

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɒl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rŭle; bŭt, bŭrn;

conscious: ken'shus¹; eön'shüs² [Mentally alert].

consequence: ken'si-kwens¹; eön'se-kwēŋc² [The effect of a cause].

conservancy: ken-sŭr-van-si¹; eön-sēr'van-gy² [The act of protecting from loss, as by waste].

conservation: ken'sar-vē'shən¹; eön'ser-vā'shon² [Preservation, especially of natural resources].

conservative: ken-sŭr'va-tiv¹; eön-sēr'va-tiv² [Opposed to change; not [extreme].

conservatoire: ken-sŭr'va-twār¹ or (Fr.) kēn'sār'vā'twār¹; eön-sēr'va-twār² or (Fr.) eön'sār'vā'twār². C. ken-ser-va-twor¹; I. ken-sēr'va-twōr¹; M. kōn-sār-va-twār¹; St. ken-sŭr'va-twār¹; W. kēn'ser'va'twār¹; Wr. ken-sŭrv'a-twār¹ [An institution for instruction in music].

conservator: ken'sar-vē'tar¹ or -ter¹; eön'ser-vā'tor². Johnson (1755), Ash, Bailey, and Perry (1775), and Smart (1849) indicated the chief stress on the penult; E. placed it on the antepenult—kun-sur'va-tūr¹ [One who protects or preserves].

conserve (v.): ken-sŭrv¹; eön-sērv², *Standard*; C., I., & St. ken'sŭrv¹; E. kun-sŭrv¹; M., W., & Wr. ken-sŭrv¹. [To keep from decay or injury: preserve].

conserve (n.): ken'sŭrv¹ or (Eng.) ken-sŭrv¹; eön'sērv² or (Eng.) eön-sērv² [A sweetmeat in which fruit is preserved with sugar].

considerable: ken-sid'er-a-bl¹; eön-sīd'er-a-bl². Frequently mispronounced as four syllables—ken-sīd'rā-bl¹.

consign: ken-sain¹; eön-sin² [To entrust to the care of]. [quarters].

consigné [Fr.]: kēn'si'nyē¹; eön'si'nyē² [A military officer ordered to his

consignee: ken'sain-i¹; eön'sin-ē², *Standard*; C., E., & I. ken-sai-ni¹; M. & W. (1909), ken-sai-ni¹; St. & W. (1890) ken'si-ni¹; Wr. kon-si-ni¹ [One to whom goods are entrusted].

consignor: ken-sai'nēr¹; eön-si'nōr²; C. ken-sai'nēr¹; E. kun-sain-ēr¹; I. ken-sain'ūr¹; M. ken-sai-nēr¹; St. ken-sai'nūr¹; W. ken-sain'ūr¹; Wr. ken-sain'ēr¹ [One who makes a consignment].

consistory: ken-sis'to-rī¹; eön-sīs'to-ry², *Standard*; C. & W. ken-sis'to-ri¹; E. ken-sis-tūr-i¹; I. kon-sis'ter-i¹; M. ken-sis'ter-i¹; St. ken-sis'tūr-i¹; Wr. kon-sis'te-rī¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the second syllable; Bailey (1728) put it on the third syllable, and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), on the first syllable [A council of dignitaries, as of the church].

consolation: ken'so-lē'shən¹; eön'so-lā'shon² [The act of consoling]. Compare CONSOLATORY.

consolatory: ken-sel'a-to-rī¹; eön-söl'a-to-ry². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849) all placed the stress on the second syllable; Ash (1775) put it on the first, and Bailey (1742) and Johnson (1755) indicated *con-sol'a-to-ry*.

console (v.): ken-söl¹; eön-söl² [To comfort in distress]. See the following [word.

console (n.): ken'söl¹; eön'söl² [A bracket].

consols: ken-selz¹; eön-sölz², *Standard*, E., & Wr.; C., I., St., W. (1890), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), ken'solz¹; M. & W.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; ɪhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɪhɪn, this.

(1909), *kən-selz*¹. Smart (1837), who indicated *kən-selz*¹, remarked that "the uninitiated talk of selling *con'sols*, till they learn on the stock exchange that the technical pronunciation is *consols*." [Contraction of *Consolidated Annuities*, the official name of the securities of the British Government constituted by Act 25, of George II., passed in 1751].

consommé: *kən'so-mē*¹ or (*Fr.*) *kən'so-mē*¹; *ɔn'so-mē*² or (*Fr.*) *ɔn'so-mē*² [*Fr.*, a clear concentrated soup].

consort (v.): *kən'sɜrt*¹; *ɔn'sɜrt*² [To associate with].

consort (n.): *kən'sɜrt*¹; *ɔn'sɜrt*². Bailey (1732) indicated a stress on the last syllable and Johnson (1755) remarked, "It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but it has it now on the former." [A companion, especially a husband or wife].

conspiracy: *kən-spɪr'ə-sɪ*¹; *ɔn-spɪr'a-ɪ*²; *not kən'spɪ-rə-sɪ*¹, *nor kən-spɪr'ə-sɪ*¹ [A plot by several persons to commit crime].

conspire: *kən-spɪr*¹; *ɔn-spɪr*² [To plot in conspiracy].

[peace].

constable: *kən'stə-bl*¹; *ɔn'stə-bl*² [An officer empowered to maintain

Constance: *kən'stəns*¹; *ɔn'stəns*² [A feminine personal and a geographic name]. *Fr.*, *kən'stāns*¹; *ɔn'stāns*²; *Dutch*, *Constantia*: *kən'stān'tsɪ-a*¹; *ɔn'stān'tsɪ-a*²; *Ger.*, *Constanza*: *kən'stān'tsɪ-a*¹; *ɔn'stān'tsɪ-a*²; *It.*, *Costanza*: *ko'stān-tsa*¹; *eo'stān-tsa*²; *Pg.*, *Constancia*: *kən'stān'tsɪ-a*¹; *con'stān'tsɪ-a*²; *Sp.*, *Constanza*: *kən'stān'tsa*¹; *con'stān'tsa*².

Constant: *kən'stənt*¹; *ɔn'stənt*² [A masculine personal name]. *Ger.*

Constantz: *kən'stānts*¹; *ɔn'stānts*²; *It.*, **Costante:** *kō'stān'tē*¹; *eo'stān'tē*²; *L.*

Constans: *kən'stənz*¹; *ɔn'stənz*²; *Pg.*, **Constancio:** *kō'stān'tsɪ-ō*¹; *ɔn'stān'tsɪ-ō*²;

Sp., **Constancio:** *kō'stān'tsɪ-ō*¹; *ɔn'stān'tsɪ-ō*².

Constantine: *kən'stən-tɪn*¹; *ɔn'stən-tɪn*² [A masculine personal name].

Dan. *Ger.* **Constantin:** *kō'stān-tɪn*¹; *ɔn'stān-tɪn*²; *Dutch*, **Constantijn:**

*kō'stān-taj-n*¹; *ɔn'stān-taj-n*²; *Fr.* **Constantin:** *kō'stān'tān*¹; *ɔn'stān'tān*²; *It.*

Costantino: *kō'stān-ti-no*¹; *eo'stān-ti-no*²; *L.* **Constantinus:** *kō'stān-tai-nus*¹;

*ɔn'stān-ti-nus*²; *Pg.* & *Sp.* **Constantino:** *kō'stān-ti-no*¹; *ɔn'stān-ti-no*².

constellate: *kən'stē-lēt*¹; *ɔn'stē-lēt*². *Standard*; *C.* *kən'stēl'ēt*¹; *E.* *kən'stēl'ēt*¹; *I.* *kən'stēl'ēt*¹; *M.* *kən'stēl'ēt*¹; *W.* *kən'stēl'ēt*¹; *Wr.* *kən'stēl'ēt*¹. While Ash (1775) and Smart (1840) stressed the first syllable, Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805)—the word is not in the edition of 1775, Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second syllable [To group into constellations].

construe: *kən'strū*¹; *ɔn'strū*². This pronunciation is indicated by all lexicographers but Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), who indicated *kən'stri*¹, of which Walker remarked, "It is a scandal to seminaries of learning that the latter pronunciation of this word should prevail there." Of the modern dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* note *kən'strū*¹ as alternative.

Consuelo: *kən'sū-ī'lo* or (*Fr.*) *kən'sū'ē'lō*¹; *ɔn'sū-ē'lo* or (*Fr.*) *ɔn'sū'ē'*² [The heroine of a story of the same name by George Sand].

consular: *kən'si-u-lər*¹; *ɔn'si-u-lər*². Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated *kən'se-lər*¹, while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) recorded *kən'she-lər*¹ [Pertaining to a consul].

consult (v.): *kən-sult*¹; *ɔn-sult*² [To ask the advice of].

consult (n.): *kən-sult*¹; *ɔn-sult*² [A council or consultation]. This word, now almost obsolete, was used by Bacon, Dryden, Milton, Pope, and Swift, and, as Ash (1775) remarked, it was "frequently accented by the poets on the last syllable."

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʌl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɪhɪn, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

Sheridan (1780), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847) so indicated it. Scott uses the word in Chapter 23 of his "Peveril of the Peak" (1823), and also John Austin, in Volume II, Chapter 28 of his work on the "Province of Jurisprudence" (1832).

consultation: ken'sul-tē'shan¹; eön'sül-tā'shon² [A meeting to secure advice and compare views].

consultative: ken-sult'a-tiv¹; eön-sült'a-tiv²; *not* ken'sal-tē'tiv¹.[°] [xx, note 9.]

consume: ken-siūm¹; eön-sūm²; *not* ken-sūm¹. See Introductory, page

consummate (v.): ken'su-mēt or ken-sum'ēt¹; eön'sū-māt or eön-sūm'āt².

Of the earlier lexicographers (1732-1850) eleven stressed the penult, and but two the antepenult. Those who stressed the penult were Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fennings (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Green (1844), Craig (1849). Those who stressed the antepenult were Knowles (1835), Walker (1847). In 1864 Cull did the same. Among the modern dictionaries *Standard, I., M., & W.* stress the antepenult and *C., E., St., & Wr.* the penult [To bring to completion].

consummate (a.): ken-sum'it or ken'su-mit¹; eön-sūm'at or eön'sū-mat². In best usage the accentuation of the adjective is the reverse of the verb. See above [Of the highest degree; complete, perfect].

consummative: ken-sum'a-tiv¹; eön-sūm'a-tiv²; *Standard, C. & Wr.* ken-sum'a-tiv¹; *I.* ken-sum'ēt-iv¹; *M. & W.* ken'se-mē-tiv¹.

consummator: ken'su-mē'tar or -ter¹; eön'sū-mā'tor².

contemn: ken-tem'¹; eön-tēm'²—the *n* is silent. See CONDEMN [To treat with neglect; despise].

Public speakers are occasionally heard who strive painfully to pronounce the *n* of . . . *contemn*. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 185. [H. '04.]

contemner: ken-tem'nar¹ or ken-tem'ar¹; eön-tēm'ner² or eön-tēm'er².

contemning: ken-tem'ing¹; eön-tēm'ing².

contemplate: ken'tem-plēt¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* ken-tem'plēt¹, *C., E., St., & Wr.*; eön'tēm-plāt or eön-tēm'plāt². Notwithstanding Walker's view, that the "very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, a propensity which ought to be checked," and the fact that twelve out of fourteen of the earlier lexicographers—from Johnson (1755) to Worcester (1859)—indicated the stress on the second syllable, modern usage supports the first accentuation indicated here. Kenrick (1773) and Webster (1828) stressed it *con'template*. Byron, Shelley, and Tennyson used both *con'template* and *contem'plate*, but the latter form was preferred by orthoepists to the third quarter of the 19th cent. Subsequently the former prevailed and is accepted as best usage to-day. [To consider thoughtfully].

contemplative: ken-tem'plā-tiv¹; eön-tēm'plā-tiv²; *not* plē-tiv¹.

contemplator: ken'tem-plē'tar or -ter¹; eön'tēm-plā'tor². In the accentuation of this word Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) indicated the chief stress on the penult; Bailey (1742), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) placed it on the antepenult; Enfield (1764), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (1847) put it on the first syllable, as do also *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*, but *E. & Wr.* prefer it on the antepenult. [at the same time].

contemporaneous: ken-tem'po-rē-ni-us¹; eön-tēm'po-rā-ne-ūs² [Living]

contemporaneity: ken-tem'po-ra-nī'i-ti¹; eön-tēm'po-ra-nē'i-ty².

content (a. & v.): ken-tent'¹; eön-tēnt'², *Standard, I., & St.; C., M., & Wr.* ken-tent'¹; *E. & W.* ken'tent'¹ [I. a. Satisfied. II. v. To please; delight].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlse; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; Chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

contents: kən'tents or kən-tents¹; ɛdn'tents or ɛdn-tents². Modern authorities are equally divided as to the position of the stress in this word—*Standard, C., E., & W.* indicate the accent on the first syllable; *I., M., St., & Wr.* put it on the last, as did also Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). See quotation.

The stress *content'* is historical, and still common among the educated, but *con'tent* is now used by many. . . . Printers often use *con'tents* technically, while saying *contents'* generally.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dict.* vol. II, p. 397. [Oxford, 1893.]

contest (v.): kən-test¹; ɛdn-tést² [To oppose with force].

contest (n.): kən'test¹; ɛdn'tést² [A struggle for supremacy].

contiguity: kən'ti-giū'i-ti¹; ɛdn'ti-gū'i-ty² [Nearness]. See the next word.

contiguous: kən-tig'yū-us¹; ɛdn-tīg'yū-ūs². Compare CONTIGUITY.

continue: kən-tin'yū-ēt¹; ɛdn-tīn'yū-āt². *Standard & St.; C., kən-tin'-yū-ēt¹; E. kən-tin'yū-ēt¹; I. kən-tin'yū-ēt¹; W. & Wr. kən-tin'yū-ūt¹.* Murray merely indicates the stress.

contour: kən-tūr¹; ɛdn-tūr². *Standard, C., E., I., S., & Wr.; M. & W. kən'tūr¹.* The best American usage prefers the stress on the final syllable, which is its original position as indicated by Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and others. The word is found unstressed in Phillips (1706) and Kersey (1706), but not in Blount (1656) [The line bounding a figure or body].

contract (v.): kən-trakt¹; ɛdn-trækt². In words of two syllables the position of the accent varies. Nouns are generally accented on the first syllable, verbs on the last. This has been attributed to the fact that the pronouncing of the participles of verbs, and of derivatives formed therefrom, would be rendered more difficult if the stress were retained on the first syllable in verbs as it is commonly in nouns. But see ABSENT; ACCOST; CEMENT; COMBAT; COMMENT; CONTROL [1. To draw together. 2. To undertake to do or to make something].

contract (n.): kən'trakt¹; ɛdn'trækt². Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the last syllable and noted that the word was "anciently accented on the first." This led Nares (1784) to remark ("English Orthoepy," p. 338): "The word should stand with the accent on the first syllable," a view shared by Walker (1791). Dr. Murray says tersely: "Formerly *contract¹*" [A written agreement].

contractile: kən-trak'til¹; ɛdn-træ'e'til²; *not* -tail¹ [Producing contraction].

contractor: kən-trak'tər¹; ɛdn-trae'tör²; *not* kən-trak'tər¹.

contralto: kən-tral'to¹; ɛdn-träl'to² [A woman singer of the deepest tones that can be sung by the female voice.]

contrariety: kən'tra-ri'i-ti¹; ɛdn'tra-ri'e-ty²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "cel" [The state of being contrary].

contrarily: kən'tra-ri-i¹; ɛdn'træ-ri-ly². Johnson (1755) and Perry (1777) indicated the accent on the second syllable; Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and the modern dictionaries put it on the first. See CONTRARY.

contrary: kən'tra-ri¹; ɛdn'tra-ry². *Standard* (1893)—the accent on the first syllable and the *a* of the penult obscure. Bailey (1742) recognized only *con-tra'ry*—the *a* as in "fare," a pronunciation made familiar by the nursery rhyme:

Mary, Mary,
Quite *contra'ry*,
How does your garden grow?

1: artistic, ărt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭr; n;

From Chaucer's time the word has been accented on the first as well as on the second syllable. The latter method was more frequently used by the poets, especially Spenser. Shakespeare and Milton used both:

Standing on slippers . . . thrust upon *contra'ry* feet.

King John, act iv, sc. 2.

Themselves banding in *contra'ry* parts.

I Henry VI, act iii, sc. 1.

And my trust . . . did beget of him

A falsehood, in its *contra'ry* as great

As my trust was.

The Tempest, act 1, sc. 2.

Milton accented the second syllable in his lines:

Fame if not double-faced is double-mouth'd.

And with *contra'ry* blasts proclaims most deeds

Samson Agonistes l. 971

Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) accented the first syllable.

The accent is invariably placed on the first syllable of this word by all correct speakers, and as constantly removed to the second by the illiterate and vulgar.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1828).

contrast (*v.*): kən-trast¹; ɛn-trast². See ABSENT; CONTRACT [To show side by side so as to present points of difference]. [in contrast]

contrast (*n.*): kən'trast¹; ɛn'trast² [Opposition between things placed

contravene: kən'tra-vîn¹; ɛn'tra-vên² [To oppose in principle].

contretemps [Fr.]: kən'tra-tân¹; ɛn'tre-tân² [An awkward situation or embarrassing occurrence].

contribute: kən-trib'yūt¹; ɛn-trib'yut². Dialectally, kən'tri-biūt¹.

contribute: kən'trait¹; ɛn'trit². Among eighteen of the earlier lexicographers who indicated the stress on the first syllable were Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), the last of whom said, however, that "this word ought to have the accent on the last syllable"—Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Scott (1797), and Smart (1840) so indicated it, but modern lexicographers give *con'tribe*, which may be found in Langland's "Vision of Piers Ploughman" (B. xiv, 89: 1377). Blount in his "Glossographia" (1656) defines the term: "*Con'trite*, worn or bruised; but is most commonly used for penitent or sorrowful for misdeeds; remorseful."

contrition: kən-trish'an¹; ɛn-trish'on².

control (*v.*): kən-trōl¹; ɛn-trōl² [To restrain; regulate].

control (*n.*): kən-trōl¹; ɛn-trōl² [Guidance; regulating power].

controversial: kən'tro-vūr'shal¹; ɛn'tro-vēr'shal² [Pert. to controversy].

controversy: kən'tro-vūr'si¹; ɛn'tro-vēr'sy² [A dispute].

controvert: kən'tro-vart¹; ɛn'tro-vert². *C.* indicates kən'tro-vūrt¹, which *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.* note as alternative.

Contucci: kən-tut'chi¹; ɛn-tut'chī² [It. sculptor (1460-1529)].

contumacy: kən'tiu-mā-si¹; ɛn'tū-mā-cy², *Standard* (1893), *E.*, *M.*, *W.* (1913), *Wr.*, & *Perry*; *not* kən'tiu-mēs-si¹; *C.* kən'tiu-mi-si¹; *I.*, *St.*, & *Walker*, kən'tiu-mā-si¹; *W.* (1890), kən'tiu-mā-si¹; *Standard* (1913), kən'tiu-mēs-si¹ [Wilful or persistent contempt of court].

contumellous: kən'tiu-mī'l-ūs¹; ɛn'tū-mē'li-ūs² [Rude; insolent].

contumely: kən'tiu-mi-lī¹; ɛn'tū-me-ly² [Insulting speech or conduct].

convene: kən-vîn¹; ɛn-vên²; *not* kən'vîn¹ [To bring together].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, fäst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪt = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

convenience: kən-vi'nyens¹; ɛɔn-vē'nyēnç² [The quality of being convenient].

convenient: kən-vi'nyent¹; ɛɔn-vē'nyēnt², *Standard* (1893), also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); *C. & M.* kən-vi-niant¹; *E.* kun-vi'ni-ent¹; *I. & St.* kən-vi'ni-ent¹, also indicated by Perry (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1821), and Craig (1849); *W.* kən-vi'n'yent¹; *Wr.* kən-vi'nyent²; *Standard* (1915), kən-vi'n'yent¹ [Easily used].

conventicle: kən-ven'ti-kl¹; ɛɔn-vēn'ti-el². The stress in this word was indicated on the first syllable by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), but on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1795), and Scott (1797), and it is so indicated to-day [A meeting for religious worship].

conversant: kən-ver-sant¹; ɛɔn-ver-sant². Among the earlier lexicographers Bailey, Buchanan, Johnson, Kenrick, Perry, and Ash indicated the stress on the second syllable, but Entick, Johnston, Sheridan, Nares, Walker, Enfield, Jameson, Smart, Reid, and Craig placed it on the first and there it still remains [Well informed].

conversazione [It.]: kōn'ver-sā'tsi-ō-nē¹; ɛɔn'vēr-sā'tsi-ō-ne². More frequently heard with the *a* pronounced as in "at," in an effort to Anglicize the word.

converse (v.): kən-vūrs¹; ɛɔn-vērs² [To talk together]. See the noun.

If we may not then be said to be able to converse before we are able to talk . . . so we may be said not to be able to "talk" before we are able to speak.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 9. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

converse (n.): kən'vars¹; ɛɔn'vers² [Familiar talk].

There studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.

THOMSON *The Seasons, Winter* l. 431.

conversely: kən'vars-h¹; ɛɔn'vers-ly². Formerly the stress was indicated on the second syllable; at least, this position was noted by Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Knowles, and Smart. It was put on the first syllable by Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and Webster (1864). Of the modern dictionaries Stormonth's alone stresses the penult [In such a manner that two parts are interchanged].

convert (v.): kən-vūrt¹; ɛɔn-vērt² [To adapt to a different purpose].

convert (n.): kən'vart¹; ɛɔn'vert² [A person of one faith or belief who has adopted another].

convex (a. & n.): kən'veks¹; ɛɔn'veks². Stressed also on the ultima by Milton, Prior, Pope, Goldsmith, and other poets.

Through the large *Convex* of the Azure Sky. PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 514.

Ten zones of brass its ample brim surround:

And twice ten bosses the bright *convex* crown'd.

POPE *Homer's Iliad* bk. xi, l. 45.

convict (v.): kən-vikt¹; ɛɔn-viet² [To find guilty of an offense]. See
ABSENT; CONTRACT.

convict (n.): kən-vikt¹; ɛɔn-viet² [One who has been adjudged guilty of
[crime].

convivial: kən-viv'i-əl¹; ɛɔn-viv'i-əl², *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* kən-viv'i-əl¹; *E.* kun-viv'i-əl¹; *I.* kən-vi'vi-əl¹; *St.* kən-viv'i-əl¹; *Wr.* kən-viv'i-əl¹. Formerly pronounced as three syllables—kən-viv'yel¹ by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but as here first indicated by Perry, Smart, and Craig [Social; festive].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præ; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

convoke: kən-vōk¹; eðn-vōk²; *not* kən'vōk¹ [To summon to meet].

convolvulin: kən-vel'viu-lin¹; eðn-vōl'vū-lin² [A purgative chemical compound].

convoy (v.): kən-vei¹; eðn-vōy². See ABSENT; CONTRACT [To accompany [for protection].

convoy (n.): kən'vei¹; eðn'vōy² [A protecting force].

cony: kō'n¹; eð'ny². The obsolescence of this word is responsible for its variant forms of spelling, as *couny* (1591), *cunney* (1625), *cunnie* (1655), *coney* (1669), etc., and for its pronunciation, which, from the 16th to the 18th centuries, rimed with *honey*, *money*, as indicated by its spelling *coney*. *Wr.* indicates kun¹, which was noted by Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but which is no longer heard. Bailey, Johnson, and Ash indicated cō'ny [A rabbit].

Conyngham: kun'ɪŋ-ham¹; eðn'ɪŋg-hām²—note that the *h* is pronounced [Eng. personal name]. See BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

cook: kuk¹; eðōk². So indicated by modern dictionaries, and also by Sheridan, Walker, Enfield, Jameson, and Knowles, but by Perry, Nares, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Smart—kūk¹.

cool: kül¹; eðōl².—**coon:** kūn¹; eðōn².—**coop:** kūp¹; eðōp².

cooper: kū'par¹; eðō'per². Smart (1840) noted that in his time this word and its derivatives were of doubtful sound except in the common speech in London, in which the *oo* was shortened to *u* as in "full."

cooperate: ko-ep'ar-ēt¹; eo-ōp'er-āt²; *never* kūp'ar-et¹ [To act together]. The derivatives of this word, **cooperation**, **cooperative**, **cooperator**, etc., follow the same rule.

Coos¹: kō'es¹; eð'ōs² [Bible].

Coos²: kō'es¹; eð'ōs² [A county in New Hampshire].

Coos³: kūs¹; eðōs² [A county in Oregon].

coot: kūt¹; eðōt² [An aquatic bird].

Coote: kūt¹; eðōt² [Ir. family name].

copaiba: ko-pē'bā or -pai'bā¹; eo-pā'ba or -pī'ba². The difference here noted is one of national characteristic, the first being used in the United States, the second in Great Britain. Worcester, however, indicates a third—ka-pī'ba¹ [A South Am. balsam used in medicine].

copaiva: ko-pē'vā or -pai'vā¹; eo-pā'va or -pī'va² [A genus of trees that [produce copaiba].

copal: kō'pal¹; eð'pal². *E.* & *I.* put the stress on the final syllable and Perry (1775) indicated kop'al¹ [A resin].

Copernicus: ko-pūr'ni-kus¹; eo-pēr'ni-eūs² [Pol. astronomer (1473–1543)].

Cophetua: ko-fet'yu-a¹; eo-fēt'yu-a² [In Percy's *Reliques*, an African king who marries a beggar maid]. See Tennyson's "Beggair Maid."

Copleston: kop'al-stən¹; eðp'el-ston² [Eng. family name].

coppeice: kop'is¹; eðp'is² [A wood of small trees].

copse: kops¹; eðps² [A coppice].

copula: kop'yu-lā¹; eðp'yu-lā² [A term that forms union: used in grammar].

Coquellin: kōk'lan¹; eðk'lan² [Fr. actor (1841–1909)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præ, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪt = feud; ɕhɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

coquet (v. & n.): ko-ket¹; eō-kēt². In the feminine spelled **coquette**, but pronounced the same way. See ABSENT; CONTROL [A flirt].

coquetry: ko'ket-rɪ¹; eō'kēt-ry² [Trifling in love]. [part].

coquille [Fr.]: ko-kɪ'yə¹; eō-kɪ'ye²; not ko-kil¹ [A marine shell or shell-like

coquina: ko-kɪ'nə¹; eō-kɪ'na² [Sp. soft rock composed of fragments of

coral: ker'əl¹; eōr'al²; not kēr'al¹. [marine shells].

coralline: ker'ə-lɪn¹; eōr'a-lɪn²; not kēr'al-lain¹.

Corashan: kōr'ə-əsh'an¹; eōr'ə-əsh'an² [Bible (R. V.)].

Corbe: kōr'bɪ¹; eōr'be² [Apocrypha]. [Am. family name].

Corcoran: kōrk'rən¹ or ker'ko-ran¹; eōre'ran² or eōr'eo-rān² [An Ir. and

Coreyra: ker-sai'ra¹; eōr-çy'ra² [Ionian island].

cordial: kōr'di-əl¹; eōr'di-əl², *E. & M.*; *Standard, C., & W.* kōr'jəl¹; *St. ker'di-əl¹; Wr. kōr'dy-əl¹. Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) indicated the first pronunciation noted here, which is used by careful speakers; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) gave kōr'dy-əl¹; Walker (1791), kōr'ji-əl¹ [I. a. Hearty; affectionate. II. n. A sweet aromatic liquor that invigorates].*

cordiality: kōr'di-əl'i-tɪ¹ or kōr-jal'i-tɪ¹; eōr'di-əl'i-ty² or eōr-jāl'i-ty².

cordillera [Sp.]: kōr'dil-yē-rə¹; eōr'dil-yē-rə², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. kōr-dil-lā-rə¹; I. ker-dil-lī-rə¹; M. ker-dil-yē-rə¹; Wr. kōr-dil-lē-rə¹ [A system of mountain ranges].*

Córdoba: kōr'do-va¹; eōr'do-vā². In Sp. b, when occurring between vowels, becomes a bilabial v [Sp. province and its capital].

cordón: kōr'dən¹ or (Fr.) kōr'dōn¹; eōr'don² or (Fr.) eōr'dōn².

Córdova: kōr'do-va¹; eōr'do-vā². Same as CORDOBA.

corduroy: kōr'du-rei¹; eōr'du-roy², *Standard, C. kōr'diu-rei¹; E. kōr-dū-rei¹; I. ker-diū-rei¹; M. kōr-də-rei¹; St. ker'du-rei¹; W. kōr-də-rei¹; Wr. kōr-də-rei¹. In the stressing, Am. lexicographers indicate the chief stress on the first syllable, but Eng. lexicographers put it on the last [A thick, corded or ribbed cotton goods: the word is of Eng. coinage].*

core: kōr¹; eōr²; not kōr—the o as in "for," not as in "go."

Core: kōr¹; eōr² [Bible].

Corea: ko-rɪ'ə¹; eō-rē'a². Same as KOREA.

Corinth: ker'ɪnth¹; eōr'ɪnth² [Gr. city].

Corinthian: ko-rɪn'thi-ən¹; eō-rɪn'thi-ən², *Standard & M.*; *C. & W. ko-rɪn'thi-ən¹; E. ke-rɪn'thi-ən¹; I. & St. ke-rɪn'thi-ən¹; Wr. ke-rɪn'thi-ən¹ [Pert. to Corinth or its inhabitants].*

Corinthus: ko-rɪn'thus¹; eō-rɪn'thus² [Bible]. [spears's "Coriolanus"].

Coriolanus: kō'rɪ-o-lē'nus¹; eō'rɪ-o-lā'nus² [Rom. hero, subject of Shake-

Corkran: kōrk'rən¹; eōrk'ran² [Ir. family name].

cornea: kōr'ni-ə¹; eōr'ne-a² [Part of eyeball].

Cornelle: kōr'nē'yə¹; eōr'ng'ye² [Fr. dramatist (1606-84)].

Cornelia: ker-nɪ'l'h-a¹ or -nɪl'yə¹; eōr-nē'li-a² or -nē'l'yə² [A feminine per-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; ɪʊl, ɪʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɕhɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

sonal name]. F. **Cornélie**: kōr'nē'li'; eör'ne'le'; Ger. & It. **Cornelia**: kōr-nē'li-a'; eör-ne'li-äz.

Cornelius: kōr-ni'li-us or -ni'l'yus'; eör-nē'li-üs or -nē'l'yūs² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Cornelius**: kōr-nē'li-us'; eör-ne'li-üs²; D. **Kornells**: kōr-nē'li-s; eör-ne'li-s²; F. **Cornelle**: kōr'nē'ya'; eör'ne'ye²; **Cornelius**: kōr'nē'li-üs'; eör'ne'li-üs²; Ger. **Cornelius**: kōr-nē'li-üs'; eör-ne'li-üs²; It., Pg. & Sp. **Cornelio**: kōr-nē'li-ō'; eör-ne'li-ō².

cornet: kōr'net¹; eör'nēt² [1. A musical instrument. 2. A former cavalry officer in the English army]. In pronouncing this word some persons, when referring to the military officer, put the accent on the final syllable. This practise is noted only in *Standard* (1893 & 1915).

cornice: kōr'nis¹; eör'niç² [An ornamental molding].

cornu [L.]: kōr'niu¹; eör'nü², *Standard*, C., & M.; E., I., & W., kōr'niü; Wr. kōr'nu¹ [A horn or horn-like part].

cornucopia: kōr'niu-kō'pi-a¹; eör'nü-eō'pi-a² [The horn of plenty].

Cornustibit: kōr'niu-stib'i-oi¹; eör'nü-stib'i-i² [Douai Bible].

corolla: kō-rel'a¹; eo-röl'a² [Petal].

corollary: kōr'ä-li-ri¹; eör'o-la-ry², *Standard* (1893), C., & W. (1909); E. kōr'el-lä-ri¹; I. kōr'el-la-ri¹; M. kō-rel'a-ri¹; St. kōr'el-lä-ri¹; W. (1890) kōr'el-li-ri¹. *Standard* (1913) kōr'ä-lä-ri¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) indicated the stress on the second syllable, as does Dr. Murray, but Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Reid (1844) put it upon the first as indicated above.

Corollary, is a useful Consequence drawn from something that has been already advanced, or demonstrated. — EDWARD PHILLIPS *The New World of Words* s. v. (London, 1706).

coronal: kōr'o-näl¹ or kō-rō-näl¹; eör'o-näl² or eo-rō-näl². Lexicographical works appear to have been almost evenly divided on the position of the stress in this word. Eleven—Johnson, Ash, Perry, Knowles, Smart, Craig, *Standard*, C., I., St., & W.—indicate it on the first syllable; ten—Bailey, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, Cull, E., M., & W.—put it on the second [A crown; garland].

Coronel: kō'ro-nel¹; eör'ro-nēl¹² [Chilean seaport].

coronet: kōr'o-net¹; eör'o-nēt²; not kōr-o-net¹ [A crown of inferior degree].

Corot: kō'rō¹; eo'rō¹² [Fr. painter (1796-1875)].

Corozain: kō-rō-zēn¹; eo-rō-zān² [Douai Bible].

corpal: kōr'po-räl¹; eör'po-räl²; not kerp'räl¹.

corporate: kōr'po-rit¹; eör'po-rat², *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E. kōr'pur-ēt; I. kōr'pe-rit¹; St. kōr'pō-rēt¹; Wr. kōr'pe-rit¹ [Combined as a whole; incorporated].

corporeal: kōr-pō'ri-al¹; eör-pō're-al²; not kerp-pēr'i-al¹ [Pert. to the body].

corps: kōr¹; eör²; not kōr¹—the o as in "nor," not as in "note." The plural, altho spelled the same way, is pronounced kōrz¹; eörz² [A division of an army]. Nothing can be more frightful to an elegant ear, than the sound it [corps] has from the mouth of those who are wholly unacquainted with its fashionable and military usage.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791).

Corps Législatif [Fr.]: kōr lē'zīs'lā'tif¹; eör lē'zhīs'lā'tif² [The House of Representatives in the Assembly of the First Consulate and the First and Second Empires].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

corpse: kɛrps¹; ɛɔrps². In Eng. the *p* was originally silent, but at the close of the 15th cent. some speakers began to pronounce it, and this became the custom [A dead body].

corpulence: kɛr'piu-lens¹; ɛɔr'pū-lɛŋɔ² [An excess of fat in the body].

corpusele: kɛr'pus-l¹; ɛɔr'pūs-l² [A minute body; atom].

corral: kɛ-ral¹ or (Sp.) kɔ-rāl¹; ɛɔ-rāl² or (Sp.) ɛɔ-rāl² [A pen for live ^[stock]].

Correggio: kɛr-rej¹; ɛɔr-rɛg²; not kɛr-ej³. In It. *g* and *gg* before *e* and *i* has the sound of *j* [It. painter (1494-1534)].

corridor: kɛr'i-dɔr¹; ɛɔr'i-dɔr², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., M., & W.*; *Standard* (1913) kɛr'i-dɛr¹; *I.* kɛr'i-dɔr¹; *St.* kɛr'i-dɔr¹; *Wr.* kɛr'i-dɔr¹. Webster (1828) indicated kɛr'i-dɔr¹, Smart (1836-49) kɛr'i-dɛr¹ [A passage in a building].

corrosive: kɛ-rɔ'siv¹; ɛɔ-rɔ'siv². Originally this word was stressed on the last syllable and later on the first, then the second syllable became obscure and the word was spelled *corresif* (1386), *corrasive* (1560), and *corrizive* (1581), but since the 17th cent. *corrosive* has prevailed [An agent that eats away gradually, as an acid that wears metal away].

corsage: kɛr'sij¹ or (Fr.) kɛr'sɔg¹; ɛɔr'sag² or (Fr.) ɛɔr'səzh². *Standard*, *E., M., & W.* indicate the first; *C. & W.* give the second [The bodice of a woman's dress].

corsair: kɛr'sār¹; ɛɔr'sār² [A pirate].

corse: kɛrs¹; ɛɔrs²; not kɔrs¹ as formerly indicated by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Worcester. Perry, Knowles, Smart, Webster, and the modern dictionaries indicate the pronunciation given here.

cortège [Fr.]: kɛr'tɛg¹; ɛɔr'tɛzh² [A train of attendants].

Cortelyou: kɛr'tel-yū¹; ɛɔr'tel-yū² [Am. family name].

Cortes: kɛr'tes¹; ɛɔr'tɛs², *Standard*, *C., & W.*; *E.* kɛr'tez; *I. & St.* kɛr'tiz¹; *M.* kɛr'tɛs¹; *Wr.* kɛr'tiz¹ [Sp. or Pg. legislative assembly or parliament].

Cortez: kɛr'tez or (Sp.) kɛr'tɛs¹, ɛɔr'tɛz or (Sp.) ɛɔr-tɛs² [Sp. conqueror (1485-1547)]. *Cortes*.

cortile [It.]: kɛr-tɪ'lɛ¹; ɛɔr-tɪ'lɛ², *Standard*; *C.* kɛr-tɪ'lɛ¹; *E.* kɛr-tɪ'lɛ¹; *I.* kɛr-tɪ'lɛ¹; *M.* kɛr-tɪ'lɛ¹; *W.* kɛr-tɪ'lɛ¹; *Wr.* kɛr-tɪ'l¹ [A courtyard]. ^{[in 1809].}

Coruña: kɛ-rū'nyā¹; ɛɔ-rū'nyā² [Sp. town where British defeated French].

Corunna: kɛ-run'na¹; ɛɔ-rūn'na² [Eng. pronunciation of the preceding].

coruscate: kɛr'us-kɛt¹, *Standard & E., or* kɛ-rus'kɛt¹, *C., I., & St.*; ɛɔr'us-kɛt² or ɛɔ-rus'kɛt²; *M. & W.* kɛr'us-kɛt¹; *Wr.* kɛ-rus'kɛt¹ [To sparkle; glitter]. Webster and Clarke stressed the first syllable, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Reid the second.

corvette: kɛr-vet¹; ɛɔr-vɛt² [A sloop of war].

corybant: kɛr'i-bant¹; ɛɔr'i-bānt². Pl. **corybantes:** kɛr'i-ban'tiz¹; ɛɔr'y-bān'tɛg² [A fanatic reveler]. ^{[shepherd].}

Corydon: kɛr'i-den¹; ɛɔr'y-dōn² [In pastoral poetry a common name for a

corymb: kɛr'imb¹; ɛɔr'ymb² [A flower-cluster].

coryphée [Fr.]: kɔ'rɪ-fɛ¹; ɛɔ'ry-fɛ² [A ballet-dancer].

corypheus: kɛr'i-fɪ'us¹; ɛɔr'y-fɛ'us² [A chorus-leader].

2: wɒlf, dɔ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fast*; get, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Cos: *kes*¹; *eös*² [Apocrypha].

Cosam: *kö'sam*¹; *eö'säm*² [Bible].

coscinomancy: *kes'i-no-man'si*¹; *eös'i-no-män'cy*², *Standard & M.*; *C.* *kes'i-no-man-si*¹; *E. kes-sin-u-man'si*¹; *I. kes'sin-ö-man-si*¹; *W. kes'i-no-man'si*¹; *Wr. kes-sin'a-man-si*¹ [Divination by sieve and shears still practised in Guinea].

cosine: *kö'suin*¹; *eö'sin*² [A function in trigonometry].

cosmetic: *kez-met'ik*¹; *eös-mët'ie*² [A compound applied to the skin].

cosmic: *kez'mik*¹; *eös'mie*²—pronounce the s as z [Pert. to the cosmos or universe]. All related words follow the same rule.

cosmogony: *kez-mög'o-ni*¹; *eös-mög'o-ny*² [An account of the origin of the world].

cosmography: *kez-mög'ra-fi*¹; *eös-mög'ra-fy*² [The science that describes the universe].

cosmopolitan: *kez'mo-pel'i-tan*¹; *eös'mo-pöl'i-tan*² [A citizen of the world].

cosmopolite: *kez-möp'o-lait*¹; *eös-möp'o-lit*² [A person who is at home everywhere].

cosmorama: *kez'mo-rä'mä*¹; *eös'mo-rä'mä*². Formerly, Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), *kez-mo-rä'mä*¹ [An exhibit of views of different countries reflected by mirrors and seen through a lens: first set up in Paris by Abbé Gazzera in 1811].

cost: *kest*¹; *eöst*², *Standard, I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *C. & E.*, *köst*¹. Perry, Sheridan, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Smart, *kest*¹; Nares, Jones, Knowles, and Webster, *köst*¹—a pronunciation frequently heard in rural districts of southern England. Dryden, as quoted by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary, rimed the word with "most—" He whose tale is best, and pleases *cost*, Should win his supper at our common *cost*.

Costa Rica: *kes'ta ri'kä*¹; *eös'ta ri'ea*² [Country in Cent. Am.].

costean: *kes'tin*¹; *eös'ten*², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E. kes'ti-on*¹; *I. kes'ti-an*¹ [To try to find a lode by digging pits: a Cornish mining term].

costly: *kest'li*¹; *eöst'ly*². See *cost*.

costume: *kes'tiüm*¹; *eös'tüm*². *Standard, E., I., & W.* indicate the stress on the first syllable; *C., M., St., & Wr.* put it on the last.

costumer: *kes-tiüm'är*¹; *eös-tüm'er*² [One who makes costumes].

costumier [Fr.]: *kös'tü'myē*¹; *eös'tü'myē*² [A costumer].

cot: *ket*¹; *eöt*² [1. A hut. 2. A light bedstead].

cote: *köt*¹; *eöt*²; sometimes, but incorrectly, *ket*¹ [A little house or shelter].

coterie: *kö'tä-ri*¹; *eö'te-rē*², *Standard*; *C. kö'tä-ri*¹; *E. kö'tür-i*¹; *I. kö'te-ri*¹; *M. kö'tä-ri*¹; *St. kö'tür-i*¹; *W. kö'tä-ri*¹; *Wr. kö'tä-ri*¹. Walker, Jones, and Jameson indicated the chief stress on the last syllable; Knowles put it on the first, and Smart noted *ket-ä-n*². Byron wrote: —Fame is but a *lottery* Drawn by the blue-coat misses of a *coterie*. Don Juan iv. cix.

cotillion: *ko-til'yan*¹; *eo-til'yon*² [In the United States, a generic name for quadrilles; in England used to designate several dances]. See *COTILLON*.

cotillon [Fr.]: *kö'ti'yön*¹; *eö'ti'yön*². Same as *COTILLION*.

Cotopaxi: *kö'to-paks'i*¹; *eö'to-päks'i*²; *not-paks'oi*¹ [A volcano in Ecuador].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; ɪd = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Cottenham: ket'en-əm¹; ɛd't'en-əm²—the *h* is silent [An Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR.

Cottesloe: ket'slo¹; ɛd't'slo² [Baronage of Great Britain].

cotyle: ket'i-lī¹; ɛd't'y-lē²; not ko-tai'h¹ [An ancient Gr. drinking-cup].

cotyledon: ket'i-lī'dən¹; ɛd't'y-lē'don² [A seed-leaf].

cotyledonal: ket'i-led'o-nəl¹; ɛd't'y-lēd'o-nəl², *Standard*; *C.* ket-i-lī'dən-əl¹; *E.* ket-il'i'dun-əl¹; *I.* ket'il-i'den-əl¹; *M.* ket-i-līd'ə-nəl¹; *St.* ket'i-lī'den-əl¹; *W.* ket'i-lī'den-əl¹; *Wr.* ket-i-led'ə-nəl¹ [Pert. to cotyledons].

cotyledonous: ket'i-led'ə-nus¹; ɛd't'y-lēd'o-nūs², *Standard*; *C.* ket-i-lī'den-us¹; *E.* ket-il'i'den-us¹; *M.* ket-i-līd'ə-nus¹; *St.* ket'i-lī'de-nus¹; *W.* ket'i-lī'den-us¹; *Wr.* ket-i-led'ə-nus¹ [Having cotyledons].

couch¹: kauch¹; eouch² [A bed² or lounge-like structure].

Couch²: kūch¹ or kauch¹; eūch² or eouch² [Eng. family name].

couchant: kauch'ənt¹; eouch'ant² [Lying down; crouching].

couché [Fr.]: kū'shē¹; eū'chē² [**I.** *a.* Recumbent. **II.** *n.* An evening reception: distinguish from LEVEE]. [kū'dī¹ [A measure of length].

coudée [Fr.]: kū'dē¹; eū'dē², *Standard* & *W.*; *C.* kū-dē¹; *E.* kū-dā¹; *Wr.*

cough: kef¹ or kēf¹; ɛd't or ɛd². Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicate the first; Nares (1784) and Jones (1798), the second. Of the modern dictionaries *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.* (1909), and *Wr.* give the first pronunciation, but *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, and *W.* (1890) prefer the second.

could: kud¹; eud²—the *l* is silent.

[Zone, 1914-18].

Coulommiers: kū'lōm'myē¹; eū'lōm'myē² [Fr. town in European War

council: kaun'sil¹; eoun'çil² [A body of men]. Compare COUNSEL. Pronounce the final syllable of the derivative **councillor** -ər¹; -er²; not -ēr¹.

counsel: kaun'sel¹; eoun'sēl² [**I.** *a.* Advice. **II.** *n.* A trained legal adviser]. Pronounce the final syllable of the derivative **counselor** -ər¹; -er²; not -ēr¹.

count (*v.* & *n.*): kaunt¹; eount².—**counterfeit:** kaun'tər-fit¹; eoun'tər-fit². *M.* notes kaun'tər-fit¹ as alternative [Imitation with intent to defraud].

countermand: kaun'tər-mānd¹; eoun'tər-mānd², *Standard* (1893), *C.*, & *W.*, *M.* & *Wr.* kaun-tər-mānd¹. See ASK. *Standard* (1913), *E.*, *I.*, and *St.* give *a* as in "at" as the sound of *a* in the last syllable, and *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, and *W.* indicate *er* as in "fern" as the sound of *er* in the penult [To recall or revoke as an order].

counterpoise: kaun'tər-peiz¹; eoun'tər-pōis², *Standard*; *C.* kaun-tūr-peiz¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* kaun'tūr-peiz¹; *M.* & *Wr.* kaun-tər-peiz¹; *W.* kaun'tūr-peiz¹ [To equalize].

countersign (*v.* & *n.*): kaun'tər-sain¹; eoun'tər-sin², *Standard*; *C.* & *E.* kaun-tūr-sain¹; *I.* & *St.* kaun'tūr-sain¹; *M.* kaun'tər-sain¹; *W.* kaun'tūr-sain¹; *Wr.* kaun-tər-sain¹ [**I.** *v.* To authenticate by additional signature. **II.** *n.* A watchword].

countersink (*v.*): kaun'tər-sink¹; eoun'tər-sink². *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* give the *er* of the penult the sound of *er* in "fern" [To sink by drilling]. In the noun the chief stress is put on the first syllable and the secondary stress on the last.

country: kun'tri¹; eūn'try²; not kaun'tri¹ as said by foreigners [A nation].

county: kaun'ti¹; eoun'ty² [A civil division as of a state or country].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būr; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

coup [Fr.]: kûl¹; eü² [A master-stroke].—**coup de grâce** [Fr.]: kû dâ grâs¹; eü dâ grâc² [Literally, a stroke of mercy; a mortal stroke].—**coup d'état** [Fr.]: kû dâ tã¹¹; eü dâ tã²² [A brilliant political stroke or "stroke of state"].—**coupé** [Fr.]: kû pã¹¹; eü pã²² [A four-wheeled closed carriage].

couple: kup¹¹; eü¹¹² [Two things of a kind].

couplet: kup¹¹; eü¹¹² [Two like things considered together].

coupon: kû pën¹; eü pön²; not kiü pën¹ [A dated certificate attached, as to a bond].

courage: kur¹¹; eür¹¹² [Bravery].

courant (a.): kû rânt¹¹ or kû rânt¹; eü rânt² or eü rant²; C. alone indicates the stress on the first syllable [Fr., running, as a dog or stag, in heraldry].

courant (n.): kû rant¹¹; eü rant²² [Fr., a newspaper]. In England, the *a* is usually pronounced as in "arm" and in the United States as in "at."

courier: kû ri-ar¹; eü ri-er², *Standard*; C., I., St., & W. kû ri-ür¹; E. kur-i-ür¹; M. kur-i-ar¹; Wr. kû ri¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732) indicated *couri'er*; Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775), *couri'er*; Perry (1777), kur-i-ür¹; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), kû ryar¹; Walker (1797), kû ri¹; Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827), kû ri¹; Knowles (1835), kû ryar¹; Smart (1840), kur-i-ar¹. The practise of pronouncing the word to rhyme with *currier* led Walker to say that "this word is perfectly French, and often makes a plain Englishman the object of laughter to the polite world by pronouncing it like *Currier*," but the word had been in the language four hundred years (since 1382) at the time [A messenger]. **Courrier**†.

Courtenay: kôrt¹¹; eört¹¹² [An Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

courteous: kûr¹¹; eür¹¹²; *Standard*, C., & Wr.; E. kôrt¹¹; I. kôrt¹¹; M. kôrt¹¹; St. kûrt¹¹; W. kûrt¹¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775) indicated kûrt¹¹; Sheridan (1780), kûr¹¹; Walker (1797), kûr¹¹; Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), kûrt¹¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), kûrt¹¹; Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1837), kôrt¹¹; Jameson (1827), kôrt¹¹ [Polite; well-bred].

courtesy¹: kûrt¹¹; eür¹¹²; *Standard* & Wr.; C. & W. kûrt¹¹; E. & I. kôrt¹¹; M. kôrt¹¹; St. kûrt¹¹ [Politeness].

courtesy²: kûrt¹¹; eürt¹¹² [A gesture of civility in salutation].

The syncope in this case [*courtesy*], and in some others, as *medicine*, *venison*, &c., may be fairly attributed to an affectation of pert brevity often enough to be met with. It is obvious that the word under consideration should be pronounced exactly as the preceding, in three syllables; and as to *medicine* and *venison*, they have almost thoroughly asserted their rights.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

courtezan: kûrt¹¹; eür¹¹²; *Standard* & C.; E. kôrt¹¹; I. kôrt¹¹; M. kôrt¹¹; St. kûrt¹¹; W. kôrt¹¹; W. kôrt¹¹; Z. kûrt¹¹. Perry (1775) indicated kûrt¹¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), noted kûrt¹¹; Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827), kôrt¹¹; Reid (1844) kûrt¹¹. Sir James Murray notes that in Great Britain the word was formerly always pronounced kûrt¹¹, which is still said by many, though kôrt¹¹ is the growing usage [A woman of easy virtue]. **courtesan**†.

Courthope: kôrt¹¹; eört¹¹² [Eng. family name].

courtier: kôrt¹¹; eört¹¹² [A member of the court of a sovereign].

Coutrai: kûrt¹¹; eürt¹¹² [Belg. town].

Cousens: kuz¹¹; eüs¹¹². See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. family name].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; ell; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

cousin¹: kuz'n¹; eŭs'n² [A child of a brother or sister].

Cousin²: kŭ'zæn¹; eŭ'shæn² [Fr. painter (1500?-89)].

coussinet: kŭs'i-net¹ or (Fr.) kŭs'i'nē¹; eŭs'i-nēt² or (Fr.) eŭs'i'nē², *Standard*; C. kŭ-si-nē¹; E. & I. kŭs'i-net¹; I. & M. kŭs'i-net¹; Wr. kŭs'n-net¹ [Fr., in architecture, a stone that supports the first stone of an arch].

Coutha: kŭ'fha¹; eŭ'tha² [Apocrypha].

Couthon: kŭ'tōn¹; eŭ'tōn² [Fr. revolutionist (1756-94)].

cove: kōv¹; eōv² [A small bay].

covenant: kuv'i-nant¹; eōv'e-nant² [An agreement; a compact].

Covent: kev'ent or kuv'ent¹; eōv'ent or eōv'ent² [An early spelling of *convent* which survives in proper names as in *Covent Garden*, a market square in London].

In O.F. usually spelt *convent*, but already in 16th c. pronounced *covenant*, to which the spelling was conformed in the Academy's Dict. after the first ed. In England on the contrary the latinized spelling *convent* was introduced c. 1550, and by c. 1650 superseded the M.E. form; the latter remains in *Covent Garden*.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. ii, p. 935 [Oxford, 1893].

Coventry: kev'en-tri¹; eōv'en-try². The pronunciation kuv'en-tri¹ is an affection still heard in some parts of Eng. [Eng. city which derives its name from three tall convent spires around which it was built]. [anything].

cove: kuv'ar¹; eōv'er² [That which is spread or fitted over, or encloses

covetous: kuv'et-us¹; eōv'ēt-ŭs². Walker (1791) states that Sheridan (1780) indicated *cov'e-chus* for this word and its related terms—"a vulgarism of which one could scarcely have suspected him" [Eager to obtain; inordinately desirous of acquiring, as wealth].

covey: kuv'v¹; eōv'y²; *not* kō'v¹ [A brood or flock of birds].

cow: kau¹; eow²; *not* kō¹, as sometimes spoken by foreigners [The female of domestic cattle].

coward: kau'ard¹; eow'ard² [One who lacks courage].

cowardice: kau'ard-is¹; eow'ard-ŭc² [Lack of courage].

Cowell: kau'el¹ or kō'el¹; eow'el² or eō'el² [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-CHAMP. [BEAUCHAMP.]

Cowen: kō'en¹ or kau'en¹; eō'en² or eow'en² [Eng. family name]. See

cowhage: kau'ij¹; eow'ag²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries except I., which gives kau'ej¹. Note that the *h* is silent [A tropical plant or its stinging hairs]. **cowage**†.

cowherd: kau'hŭrd¹; eow'hŭrd² [One who tends cows].

cowl: kaul¹; eowl² [A monk's hood; also, a hood-shaped top for a chimney].

Cowles: kōlz¹; eōls² [Eng. family name].

Cowper: kau'par or kŭ'par¹; eow'per or eŭ'per² [Eng. family name; specif., an Eng. poet (1731-1800)]. See COOPER.

coxcomb: kēks'kōm¹; eōks'eōm²—the *b* is silent in this word and its relatives [A pretentious, conceited person]. See COMB.—**coxcombical**: kēks-kōm'i-kal¹; eōks-eōm'i-eal², *Standard* & M.; C., St., & W. kēks-kem'i-kal¹; E. & I. kēks-kem'ik-el¹; Wr. kēks-kem'i-kal¹ [Foppish; conceited]. [boat].

coxswain: kēk'swēn¹ or kēk'sn¹; eōk'swān² or eōk'sn² [The helmsman of a

2: wōlf, dŏ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ŕo, ŕem; inŕ; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn.

coyote: ko-yō'ti¹, kai'ōt¹, or (*Sp.*) ko-yō'tā¹; eo-yō'te², k'yō't², or (*Sp.*) eo-yō'te²; *I.* kai'ōt¹; *M.* ko-yō'tē¹; *W.* kai'ō'ti¹ [A burrowing dog-like mammal: the prairie-wolf]. [*ai'ba¹; eo-zē'ba²* [Bible (R. V.)].

Coz: kez¹; eöz² [Bible].—**Cozbi:** kez'bai¹; eöz'bi² [Bible].—**Cozeba:** ko-Cozens-Hardy: kuv'ens-hür'di¹; eöz'ens-här'dy² [Eng. family name].

crabbed: krab'ed¹; eräb'ed²; not krabd¹ [Sour-tempered].

Cracow: krä'kō¹; erä'eō² [Pol. city]. See KRAKAU.

crape: krēp¹; erāp² [A gauze-like woven material].

crass: kras¹; eräs². See ASK [Dense; stupid].

crate: krēt¹; erät² [A protective framework].

Crates: krē'tiz¹; erätēs² [Apocrypha].

Cratinus: krä-tai'nus¹; era-ti'nüs² [Athenian dramatist (520-423 B. C.)].

Cratylus: krat'i-lus¹; erät'y-lüs² [Gr. philosopher; teacher of Plato (5th century B. C.)]. [crunching noise]. See CRUNCH.

craunch: kränch¹ or krēnch¹; eränch² or erönch² [To chew or bite with a cravat: krä-vat¹; era-vät¹—uniformly stressed on the last syllable by all lexicographers from Bailey (1742) to Funk (1913) but Buchanan (1757) and Ash (1775), who accented the first [A scarf for men's or women's wear].

Creagh: krē¹ or krēn¹; erä² or erän² [Ir. family name].

cream: krīm¹; erēm² [The yellowish, oily substance that floats on the surface of milk when cooled and undisturbed].

crease: kräs¹; erēs² [A fold or wrinkle].

create: kri-ēt¹; erē-ät² [To cause to come into existence].

creator: kri-ē'ter¹; erē-ä'tör².

creature: kri'chur or -tiur¹; erē'chur or -tür². Perry (1775), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798), kri'chiur¹; Sheridan (1780), kri'cher¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), kri'tiur¹; Knowles (1835), krē'tyer¹. In the 17th cent. the ending -ture was generally pronounced -ter [A human being or a domestic animal].

Crébillon: krē'bi'yōn¹; erē'bi'yōn² [Fr. dramatist (1674-1762)].

crèche [Fr.]: krāsh¹; erēch² [A public nursery for the care of children].

Crécy: krē'si¹; erē'çy² [Fr. town; battle, 1346].

credence: kri'dens¹; erē'deng² [Belief].

credo [L.]: kri'do¹; erē'do² [A creed].

credulous: kred'yul-us¹; erē'dyul-s² [Believing incredible things].

creek: krik¹; erēk². Frequently heard krik¹; erik², in various parts of the United States [An inlet or tidal or valley stream].

Creighton: krē'tan or krai'tan¹; erē'ton or erī'ton² [Eng. family name].

cremate: kri-mēt¹; erē-mät², *Standard, I., & St.; C.* kri'mēt¹; *E.* kre-mēt¹; *M. & W.* (1909) kri-mēt¹; *W.* (1890) kri'mēt¹ [To reduce to ashes by heat].

crematory: kri'ma-to-ri¹; erē'ma-to-ry², *Standard; C.* kri'mi-to-ri¹; *E.* kri'ma-tör-i¹; *I.* krē'ma-tō-ri¹; *M.* krem'a-ta-ri¹; *St.* krem'a-to-ri¹; *W.* krem'a-to-ri¹ [A place where bodies are cremated].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsə; au = out; ɛll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

crème de menthe [Fr.]: krām də mǎnt¹; erēm de mǎnt²; *not* krēm [Essence of mint; a liqueur].

crenulate: kren'ɪ-lēt¹; erēn'e-lāt². Formerly, in Eng., krī'nel-lēt¹ (*E. & I.*) [To fortify with battlements].

creole: krī'ol¹; erē'ol²; *not* krē'ol¹ unless Fr. and spelt **créole** [A native of Fr. or Sp. America of European parentage].

creosote: krī'o-sōt¹; erē'o-sōt² [An oily antiseptic liquid].

crêpe: krāp¹; erēp² [Same as **CRAPE**].—**crêpe de chine** [Fr.]: krāp də shīn¹; erēp də chin² [A soft, gauzy woven material].

crepon: krep'an¹; erēp'on², *Standard*; C. krep'en¹; E. krep'ən¹; I. kre'-pen¹; M. krē'pon¹; W. krē'pen¹; Wr. krē'pan¹ [A woven fabric of silk and wool].

crescendo [It.]: kre-shen'do or kre-sen'do¹; erē-shēn'do or erē-sēn'do²; *St. & Wr.* only indicate the latter [With increasing loudness].

Crescens: kres'enz¹; erēs'ēns² [Bible].

Crescimbeni: krē'shīm-bēnī¹; erē'ghīm-bēnī² [It. poet and historian (1663-1728)]. [Cressida¹].

Cressida: kres'ɪ-də¹; erēs'ɪ-də² [The heroine of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida"].

cretaceous: kri-tē'shūs¹; ere-tā'shūs² [Chalky].

Crete: krit¹; erēt² [An island in the Mediterranean sea].

Creüsa: kri-ū'sə¹; ere-ū'sə² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Priam and the [wife of Æneas].

crevasse: kri-vas¹; ere-vās² [A deep crack in the ice of a glacier].

crevice: krev'is¹; erēv'iq² [A small crack or cleft, as in a rock].

crew: krū¹; erū²; *not* kriū¹ [A ship's company].

cribbage: krib'ij¹; erib'ag² [A game of cards].

cribriform: krib'ri-fōrm¹; erīb'ri-fōrm², *Standard & Wr.*; C., E., St., & W. krib'ri-fōrm¹; I. kri'bri-fōrm¹; M. kraib'ri-fōrm¹ [Sieve-like].

Crichton: krai'tən¹ or (*Scot.*) krii'tən¹; erī'ton² or (*Scot.*) erīi'ton² [Scot. scholar and soldier (1560-82)].

crick: krik¹; erik² [A muscular affection producing stiffness].

cricket: krik'et¹; erik'ēt² [1. A chirping insect. 2. An outdoor game].

crier: krai'ər¹; erī'er² [One who publicly announces the orders of a court].

Crimea: kri-mī'ə¹; erī-mē'a². In Eng., commonly krai'mī-ə¹ [A region of S. Russia].

cringe: krinj¹; erīng² [To bow in servility to].

crinoid: krai'noid or krin'oid¹; erī'noid or erīn'oid² [An echinoderm].

crinoline: krin'o-lin¹; erīn'o-lin², *Standard*, C., & W.; E. krin'v-lin¹; I. & St. krin'v-lin¹; M. krin'o-lin¹; Wr. krin'e-lin¹ [1. A fabric for stiffening dress-goods. 2. A hoop-skirt].

Crispin: kris'pin¹; erīs'pīn² [A masculine personal name]. Dutch, **Kris'-pijn**: kris'pān¹; erīs'pān²; Fr. **Crépin**: krē'pān¹; erē'pān²; Ger. **Crispus**: kris'pūs¹; erīs'pūs²; It. **Crispino**: kris-pī'no¹; erīs-pī'no²; Sp. **Crispo**: kris'po¹; erīs'po²; Sw. **Crispin**: kris-pin¹; erīs-pin²; L. **Crispinus**: kris-pai'nus¹; erīs-pī'nus².

2: wɒf, dɜː, bōck, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hit*; police, *obey*, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Crispus: kris'pus¹; eris'pūs² [Bible]. [century B. C.].

Critias: kriśh'i-as¹; erīsh'i-as² [Gr. poet, one of the thirty tyrants (5th

critique [Fr.]: kri-tik'¹; eri-tik'² [A critical review].

Criton: krai'tən¹; eri'ton² [Gr. philosopher, disciple of Socrates]. **Cri'to**.

croak: krōk¹; erōk² [To make a harsh guttural sound like a frog].

Croat: krō'at¹; erō'āt² [A native of Croatia].

Croatia: kro-ē'shi-ā¹; ero-ā'shi-ā² [A region of southern Austria].

crochet (*v.*): kro-shē'¹; ero-ghē'² [To knit, with silk or thread, into a fabric with a single-hooked needle].

crochet (*n.*): kro-shē'¹ or krō'shē¹; ero-ghē'² or erō'ghē². Am. lexicographers indicate the first, Eng. lexicographers note the second [Fancy-work produced by crocheting]. See the verb.

crocodile: krēk'o-dil¹; erō'e'o-dil². Modern dictionaries agree on the stressing and pronouncing of this word. All indicate the diphthongal sound of *i* in the last syllable, but by the early lexicographers the syllable was rendered differently. Buchanan (1757), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1837), and Craig (1849) indicated krēk'o-dail¹, but Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield noted krēk'o-dil¹ [A large amphibious lizard-like reptile].

Crombie: krum'bi¹; erōm'bi² [Scot. surname and geographical name].

cromlech: krēm'lek¹; erōm'lēc² [A stone structure of prehistoric age].

Cromwell: krem'wel or krum'wel¹; erōm'wel or erōm'wel² [Lord Protector of Eng. (1599-1658)].

Cronje: kren'yū¹; eren'ye²—the *e* as *e* in "valley"; not as in "moment" [Boer general (1835-1911)]. [Rus. seaport].

Cronstadt: krōn'stat¹; erōn'stāt², but more frequently heard kren'stat¹

crook: kruk¹; erōōk². This pronunciation is indicated by modern dictionaries; formerly, lexicographers were of divided opinion on usage. Perry (1775), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated kruk¹; but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) noted krūk¹ [Something bent or curved; as, a shepherd's crook].

crooked (*a.*): kruk'ed¹; erōōk'ēd²; not krukt¹ [Not straight]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

croquet: kro-kē'¹; ero-kē'². In Eng., formerly, the stress was put on the first syllable, and it is so noted by *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* [A lawn-game played with wooden balls and mallets and wire hoops].

croquette [Fr.]: kro-ket'¹; ero-kēt'² [A cake of fried minced food].

Croquis¹ (Alfred): krō'kwis¹; erō'kwis² [Pen name of Daniel Maclise].

croquis² [Fr.]: krō'ki'¹; erō'ki'² [A rapid drawing in outline giving the general effect of a composition].

cross: krōs¹ or kres¹; erōs² or erōs². Of the Am. dictionaries *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* indicate the first; *W.* notes the second. Of the British works, *E.* indicates the first, which was noted also by Nares (1784) and by Jones (1798); but *I.*, *M.*, & *St.* note the second, which is also recorded by Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; ɕhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

(1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). The first is heard still in the south of Eng., the second is common in the north and northwest [The emblem of Christianity].

crossed: krɒst¹; ɛrɒst²; *not* krɒs'ed¹ [Placed at right angles over another: said of two bodies, timbers, etc.]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

crotchet: krɒtʃ'et¹; ɛrɒtʃ'et² [1. A whim. 2. In music, a quarter note. 3. A small hook]. Compare CROCHET.

crouch: krautʃ¹; ɛrouʃ² [To stoop low, as an animal about to spring].

croup: krūp¹; ɛrʊp²—*not* krup¹ [A disease of the throat].

creupier [Fr.]: krū'pyē¹; ɛrʊ'pyē²—not three syllables as frequently noted, for the word dates only from the gaming days of the 18th cent. (1731) and has not been in wide usage since 1850. Altho it is not completely Anglicized, some modern dictionaries pronounce it as an Eng. word, krū'pi-ər¹ (*Standard, C., I., M., W., & Wr.*); others (*Knobles, B., & St.*) note it as a foreign word, indicating the first pronunciation given above [The cashier at a gambling-table].

crow: krō¹; ɛrō² [A bird].

crowd: kraud¹; ɛrowd² [A number of persons together].

crown: kraun¹; ɛrown² [An ornamental circlet worn on the head as a sign of kingly power].

crozier: krō'ziər¹; ɛrō'zhier²; *not* krō'zər¹—the tendency to disregard the *i* is pernicious; it should be given the sound it has in "rabbit" [A cross or crook borne by a bishop or archbishop].

crucial: krū'shəl¹; ɛrʊ'shal²; *not* krū'si-əl².

crucifix: krū'si-fiks¹; ɛrʊ'çi-fiks² [A cross bearing a representation of Christ].

crude: krūd¹; ɛrʊd² [Not mature; not refined].

cruel: krū'el¹; ɛrʊ'əl² [Disposed to cause or inflict suffering].

Cruikshank: kruk'shank¹; ɛrʊk'shānk² [Eng. artist and caricaturist (1792-1878)].

cruiſe¹: krūs¹; ɛrʊs² [Archaic spelling of CRUSE].

cruiſe²: krüz¹; ɛrʊz²—note that the *s* should be pronounced as *z* [Voyage].

cruiskeen: krūs'kin¹; ɛrʊs'kēn² [A small jug for liquor: Ir. & Scot. use].

crumb: krum¹; ɛrʊm²—the *b* is silent and did not occur in the original word [A fragment as of bread or cake].

Crumb, kumb, numb, and thumb. In all of these the last letter is not only useless, but . . . it is either a blunder or a corruption. It did not exist in the original.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 4, p. 167. [x. '09.]

crunch: krunch¹; ɛrunch² [1. To crush with the teeth. 2. To press down or grind, as gravel, with the heel in walking].

crupper: krup'ər¹; ɛrʊp'er² [A looped strap through which a horse's tail is passed that serves to keep the harness from slipping forward].

crus: krus¹; ɛrʊs² [The leg between the knee and the ankle].

crusade: krū-sēd¹; ɛrʊ-sād² [A holy war].

crusado: krū-zū'do¹; ɛrʊ-gū'do²—the *s* is given the *z* sound [Pg. coin].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

cruse: krūs¹ or krüz¹; erūs² or erūs². The first is indicated by Eng. & Am. dictionaries; the second by the Scottish [A small jug]. See CRUISE.

Crustacea: krus-tē'shi-a¹; erūs-tā'she-a² [A division of zoology that includes crabs, lobsters, crawfish, etc.].

crustaceous: krus-tē'shus¹; erūs-tā'shūs².

crux: kruks¹; erüks²—not kruks¹ [1. A cross. 2. A central point].

cry: krai¹; erȳ² [To weep; also, to call out].

crypt: kript¹; erȳpt² [A vault under a church].

cryptogam: krip'to-gam¹; erȳp'to-gām² [A plant of the class *Cryptogamia*].

Cryptogamia: krip'to-gē'mi-a¹; erȳp'to-gā'mi-a², *Standard & W.; C., E., & I.*, krip-to-gē'mi-a¹; *M.* krip-to-gam-i-a¹; *St.* krip'tō-gē'mi-a¹; *Wr.* krip-to-gē'mi-a¹ [A series of plants that have no true flowers and that reproduce by means of spores].

cryptogamous: krip-teg'a-mūs¹; erȳp-tōg'a-mūs².

crystal: kris'tal¹; erȳs'tal² [Flint glass].

crystalline: kris'tal-in¹; erȳs'tal-in², *Standard; C. & M.* kris'ta-lin¹; *E.* kris'tal-lain¹; *I.* kris'tal-lain¹; *St.* kris'tal-lin¹; *W.* kris'tal-in¹; *Wr.* kris'tal-lain¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated kris'tal-ain¹; Kenrick (1773), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) noted kris'tal-lin¹ [Of the nature of crystal].

crystallization: kris'tal-i-zē'shon¹ or -ai-zē'shon¹; erȳs'tal-i-zā'shon² or -i-zā'shon². The first is indicated by the American dictionaries, the second by the English—the distinction is a national characteristic.

Cub: kub¹; eūb² [Bible (R. V.)].

[kuk'oid¹; *I. & St.* kuk'oid¹ [An adulteress].

cuckold: kuk'ald¹; eūk'old², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.; C.* kuk'old¹; *E.*

cucullate: kiu-kul'ēt¹; eū-eūl'āt². By Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated as kiu-kul'-it¹; by Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844) as kiū'ke-lēt¹ [Shaped like a hood].

cucumber: kiū'kum-bēr¹; eū'eūm-ber². Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pronounced the first syllable *cū*, but Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) as indicated above. See ASPARAGUS [An oblong vegetable].

"Best usage" has given up pronouncing the first syllable like *cū*. When people of fashion relinquish an absurdity, men of letters should be deeply grateful. The *b* is now seldom heard, and the omission is not blameable either in the pronunciation or spelling, though I dare not recommend it in either.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

Dr. Murray states that the spelling *cucumber* prevailed in the 17th century and at the beginning of the 18th. To this fact the pronunciations noted above may be attributed. The dropping of the *b* noted by Dr. Young was a simple reversion to the original form of the word, which was spelt without a *b* by Wyclif (1382), Trevisa (1398), Lanfranc (1400), and Turner ("Names of Herbes," 1548). The *b* appears to have been introduced by the last writer, who used the form *cucumbr* in his "Herbal" (1551). The spelling *cucumber* has been traced by Dr. Murray to Lichefield's translation of Castanheda's "Discoverie and Conquest of the East Indies" (1582).

The pronunciation *cucumber* was not a corruption. During a considerable period of time that was not only the prevalent but a legitimate spelling of the word. When Mr. Pepys tells us in his "Diary" (Aug. 22, 1663) that a certain gentleman was "dead of eating cucumbers," he was conforming in his orthography to the practice of his age.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 86. [n. '04.]

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whæt, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

cudgel: kuɪ'el¹; eūdg'el² [A wooden staff or weapon].

cue: kiū¹; eū² [1. A catchword. 2. A braid of hair. 3. A file of persons].

cui bono [L.]: kai bō'no¹; eī bō'no²—not kwai bō'no¹ [For whose benefit? of what use?].

cuirass: kwī-ras'¹; ewī-rās'², *Standard & Wr.*; C. kwī-ras'¹; E., I., M., & St. kwī-ras'¹; W. kwī-ras'¹. By Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pronounced and stressed as the first pronunciation indicated above; by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) noted as kwī'ras¹, with the stress on the first syllable; by Sheridan (1780) given as kiū'ras¹ [An armor covering to protect the breast and back].

cuirassier: kwī'rə-sīr'¹; ewī'ra-sēr'² [A mounted soldier who wears a cuirass].

culsh: kwish¹; ewish². Perry (1775) kwish¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) kush¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), kwis¹ [Thigh-armor]. **cuisse:** [of cooking].

culsine [Fr.]: kwī-zīn'¹; ewī-šin'² [The kitchen; also, the style or quality]

Culdee: kul'dī¹; eūl'dē², stressed on the first syllable by all lexicographers but Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859), who stressed the final [An order of Scottish and Irish monks (9th to 14th cent.)].

cul-de-sac: kū'də-sak'¹; eū'də-sā'e'²; C. kūl'də-sak'¹; E. kūl'də-sak'¹; I. kūl'dī-sak'¹; M. kū-dī-sak'¹; St. kū'də-sak'¹; W. kū'dī-sak'¹; Wr. kūl'də-sak'¹. In Fr. the *l* is silent, but in Eng. it is frequently pronounced; the Fr. pronunciation also has some vogue [A passage open only at one end]. [Canal].

Culebra: kū-lē'bra¹; eū-lē'brā² [A cut, eight miles long, in the Panama

cullinary: kiū'hī-nē-rī¹; eū'hī-nā-ry² [Relating to cooking].

cullion: kul'yən¹; eūl'yon² [A despicable fellow].

culm: kulm¹; eūlm² [Coal refuse].

[a scroll issues].

culot [Fr.]: kū'lō'¹; eū'lō'² [In decorative art, a cup or sheath from which

culture: kul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; eūl'chur² or -tūr²; not -char¹.

The last of American idiosyncrasies, the last by which we can be conceived as "represented" in the international concert of *culture*, would be the pretension to a tone-standard, to our woeful comparison with that of other nations.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 12. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

Cumæ: kiū'mī¹; eū'mē² [It. town; earliest Greek colony in Italy].

cumin: kum'in¹; eūm'in² [A plant of the parsley family whose seeds are used as a condiment]. [cumulation].

cumulative: kiū'miu-lā-tiv¹; eū'mu-lā-tiv² [Gained or acquired by ac-

cumulus: kiū'miu-lūs¹; eū'mu-lūs² [A type of cloud].

Cun: kun¹; eūn² [Bible (R. V.)].

cuneform: kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; eū'nē-i-fōrm², *Standard*; not kiū'nī-fōrm¹. C. kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; E. & I. kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; M., St., & W. kiū'nī-i-fōrm¹; Wr. ku-nī-i-fōrm¹ [Wedge-shaped: said of characters used by the ancient Babylonians].

Cunningham, Cuninghame, Cunnighame, or Cunyngham: kun'ing-hām¹; eūn'ing-hām².

A considerable number of Scottish surnames are derived from places. Such are Crawford, Dundas, Cuninghame (the home of the King).

S. BARING-GOULD *Family Names and their Story* ch. xviii, p. 382. [J. B. L. Co. '10.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būm*;

cunner: kun'ərī; eün'er² [A fish]. See CONNER.

cunning: kun'ɪŋ¹; eün'ing². Frequently, but erroneously, kun'nin¹ [1. Deceitful; sly. 2. Bright and amusing]. [(1784-1842)].

Cunningham: kun'ɪŋ-ham or -əm¹; eün'ing-hām or -am² [Scot. poet]

cup: kup¹; eüp².

cupboard: kub'ərd¹; eüb'ord², *Standard & M.*; *C.* kub'örd¹; *E. & I.* kub'-börd¹; *Sz.* kub'börd¹; *W.* kub'örd¹; *Wr.* kub'bard¹. By Perry (1775) indicated as kup'börd¹; Jones (1798) kup'bard¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849), kub'bard¹; Smart (1840), kub'börd¹. The corruption of the spelling of this word to *cobbarde*, *cubbard*, and *cupboorde* in the 16th cent., is responsible for the survival of a pronunciation which violates the original orthography that has prevailed since the 18th century.

cupel: kiū'pel¹; eū'pēl² [A shallow vessel used in assaying].

cupola: kiū'po-la¹; eū'po-la²; not kiū'pa-lo¹—avoid this transposition of the vowel-sounds common among careless speakers.

cur: kūr¹; eūr² [A mongrel dog].

Curaçao¹: kū'ra-sā'o¹; eū'rā-çā'o² [An island in Dutch West Indies].

curaçao²: kū'rā-sō¹; eū'ra-çō² [A liqueur].

curare: kū-rā-rē¹; ēū-rā-rē² [A S.-Am. arrow-poison].

curassow: kiū-ras'o or kiū-rā-sō¹; eū-rās'o or eū-rā-sō² [A turkey-like bird of S. Am.]. [museum].

curator: kiu-rē'tar or -ter¹; eū-rā'tor² [A person in charge of a library or

curb: kūr¹; eūr² [Something that checks].

cure: kiūr¹; eūr² [To restore to health].

curé [Fr.]: kū-rē¹; eū-rē² [A parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church].

Curie: kū'rī¹; eū'rē² [Fr. scientist (1859-1906)].

curio: kiū'rī-ō¹; eū'rī-ō².

curiosity: kiū'rī-es'ī-tī¹; eū'rī-ōs'ī-ty² [A mental condition that awakens interest and causes one to inquire into some subject].

curreant: kur'ant¹; eūr'ant². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), indicated kur'ant¹—the *t* silent (see quotation). Perry (1775), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) pronounced it kur'ant¹ [A small seedless raisin].

It was not until the nineteenth century that the *t* of *curreant* was generally pronounced. THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 185. [S. '04.]

current: kur'ent¹; eūr'ent² [A continuous movement, as of a fluid, flow; as, the current of a river].

currier: kur'ī-ər¹; eūr'ī-er² [A leather-dresser].

cursed (*a.*): kūr'sed¹; eūr'sēd² [Under a curse]. See BEQUEATHED.

cursed (*p.*): kūr'st¹; eūr'st². [1. Condemned. 2. Ill-tempered; malignant].

curtail: kar-tēl¹; eūr-tāl². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed on the first syllable [To cut short]. [a window].

curtain: kūr'tin¹; eūr'tin² [A protective or ornamental hanging, as before

1: ə = final; ɪ = habbt; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Curtels: kūr'tis¹; eūr'tis² [Eng. family name].

curule: kiūr'rūl¹; eūr'rupl² [Relating to a chariot].

curvet: kūr'vet¹; eūr'vet², *Standard, C., St., & W.*; *E. & I.* kūr-vet'¹; *M.* kūr'vit¹; *Wr.* kēr-vet'¹. Stressed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1775), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), and on the last by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) [A prance or light low leap of a horse].

curvilinear: kūr'vi-lin'ī-ar¹; eūr'vi-lin'e-ar²; also indicated by Perry (1775), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) noted as kūr-vi-lin'yər¹ [Formed by curved lines].

Cush: kuš¹; eūsh² [Bible].—**Cushan:** kū'shan¹; eū'shan² [Bible].—**Cushan-rishathaim:** kū'shan-rish'a-thē'im¹; eū'shān-rish'a-thā'im² [Bible (R.V.)].—**Cushi:** kū'shoi¹; eū'sh² [Bible].

cushion: kuš'ən¹; eūsh'on² [A pillow-like bag or casing of cloth and feathers or rubber and air]. [Ham].

Cushite: kuš'ait¹; eūsh'it² [A reputed descendant of Cush, the son of]

cuspidor: kus'pi-dōr¹; eū'spi-dōr², *Standard; C. & M.* kus'pi-dōr¹; *W.* kus'pi-dōr¹ [A spittoon].

Cuth: kuθ¹; eūth² [Bible].—**Cutha:** kiū'θa¹; eū'tha² [Douai Bible (R.V.)].—**Cuthah:** kiū'θa¹; eū'tha² [Bible]. [skin].

cuticle: kiū'ti-kl¹; eū'ti-el² [The outer layer of cells that protects the true]

cutlas: kut'las¹; eūt'las² [A sword-like weapon].

Cuvier: kū'vyē¹; eū'vyē² [Fr. naturalist (1769-1832)]. [port].

Cuxhaven: kūks'ha'fēn¹; eūks'hā'fēn² [Ger. naval base and fortified sea-]

Cuyahoga: kai'ə-hō'gə¹; eū'a-hō'gə² [River and county in Ohio].

Cuyp: keip¹; eōyp² [Two Dutch painters (1) 1605-91; (2) (1575-1649?)].

Cuzco: kū'sko¹; eū'seo² [Dept. in Peru and its capital].

Cyamon: sai'ə-men¹; çy'a-mōn² [Apocrypha].

cyan-, cyano-: sai'an-, sai'ə-no-¹; çy'an-², çy'a-no-² [A combining form derived from the Gr. κύανος (kyanos), dark-blue, used in Eng. scientific terminology, especially chemistry]. See CYANOGEN.

cyanate: sai'ə-nēt¹; çy'a-nāt² [A salt of cyanic acid].

cyanic: sai-an'ik¹; çy-ān'ie² [Pertaining to cyanogen].

cyanid, cyanide: sai'ə-nid, -nid or -nīd¹; çy'a-nid, -nīd or -nīd² [A compound of cyanogen with a metallic element].

cyanite: sai'ə-nait¹; çy'a-nīt² [A blue, gray, or black aluminum silicate].

cyanogen: sai-an'o-jen¹; çy-ān'o-gēn² [A colorless, poisonous liquefiable gas]. [Nineveh].

Cyaxares: sai-aks'ə-riz¹; çy-āks'a-rēs² [Median king (4th cent.); destroyed]

Cybele: sib'ī-lī¹; çyb'e-lē² [A goddess of Phrygian origin; the mother of the gods].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

Cyclades: sik'la-diz¹; çye'la-dēs²—sometimes, but erroneously, sai'kla-diz¹ [Ægean islands]. [family].

Cyclamen: sik'la-men¹; çye'la-mēn² [A genus of plants of the primrose

cycle: sai'kl¹; çy'el² [A period of time, as a round of years or ages; also, a circle]. Compare BICYCLE.

Through the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day:

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay. TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* l. 173.

cycle: sik'lk¹; çye'lie², *Standard & Wr.*; *C., E., M., & W.* sik'lik¹; *I. & St.* sai'klik¹—best modern usage gives the *y* the sound of *i* as in "pin" [Recurring in cycles].

cyclide: sai'klid¹ or sik'laid¹; çy'eld² or çye'lid² [A term in geometry].

cycloid: sai'kleid¹ or sik'leid¹; çy'eloid² or çye'loid². Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Walker (1791) indicated the *y* long as do modern dictionaries; Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) gave it short [A curve in geometry].

Cyclopean: sai'klo-pi'an¹; çy'elo-pē'an² [Pert. to Cyclops or the Cyclopes].

cyclopedic: sai'klo-pi'di-a¹; çy'elo-pē'di-a². This pronunciation was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Fulton & Knight (1802) and Knowles (1835) noted sai'klo-pid'ye¹ and Johnson (1755) and Sheridan (1780) sai'klo-pi-di'a¹ [A work that gives a comprehensive summary of all branches of learning]. Written also **cyclopædia** but pronounced the same way. See ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Cyclopes: sai'klo-piz¹; çy'elo-pēs² [In Homeric legend, a group of one-eyed giant shepherds of Sicily].

Cyclops: sai'kleps¹; çy'elōps² [One of the Cyclopes of whom Polyphemus was chief]. [rama].

cyclorama: sai'klo-rā'ma¹; çy'elo-rā'ma²; not -rē'ma¹ [A circular pano-

Cydippe: sai-dip'i¹; çy-dīp'e² [In Ovid's story of "Acontius and Cydippe" ("Epistolæ Heroidum," 20, 21), the wife of Acontius, whose marriage was caused by Artemis].

cygnet: sig'net¹; çy'g'nēt² [A young swan].

cylinder: sil'in-dar¹; çyl'in-der² [A barrel-like solid figure].

cylindric: si-lin'drik¹; çy-lin'drie² [Shaped like a cylinder].

Cymbeline: sim'bi-lin¹; çym'be-lin²; not sim'ba-lain¹ [In Shakespeare's play of the same name, a king of Britain].

cyme: saim¹; çym² [A form of inflorescence].

cymose: sai'mōs¹; çy'mōs², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I.* saim'ōs¹; *M.* sai-mōs¹; *St.* sai'mōz¹; *Wr.* si-mōs¹ [Bearing cymes].

Cymry: sim'ri¹ or kim'ri¹; çym'ry² or eym'ry². In Eng. kim'ri is preferred; in the United States both pronunciations are heard [The Welsh and their kin].

Cynewulf: kin'i-wulf¹; eyn'e-wulf² [Eng. poet of 8th or 9th cent.].

cynic: sin'ik¹; çyn'ie² [One given to sneering at the moral motives of others.]

cynosure: sai'no-shūr¹; çy'no-shur², *Standard & W.*; *C.* sai'no-shiur¹; *E.* sai'no-shiur¹; *E.* sai'n-u-siur¹; *I.* sai'no-zur¹; *M.* sin'o-siur¹; *St.* sai'nō-zur¹; *Wr.* sai'no-siur¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) indicated sai'no-siur¹; Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; tū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

(1802) gave sin'o-siūr¹; Walker (1791) noted sin'o-shiūr¹; Jameson (1827), sai'no-shiūr¹; Knowles (1835), sin-o-shūr¹, and Smart (1840), sai'no-ziur¹. How Dr. Townsend Young felt on the pronunciation of this word may be seen from the following comment from his edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" (Dublin, 1859): "The length of the first syllable is a matter of indifference. Orthoëpists waste too much time in endeavouring to settle trifling points of this kind" [An object toward which all eyes are turned; that which commands general attention].

Cynthia: sin'chi-ə¹; çyn'thi-a² [A feminine personal name].

Cyprian: sip'ri-ən¹; çyp'ri-an² [Father of the Church (200?-258)].

Cyprian: sip'ri-ən¹; çyp'ri-an² [A masculine personal name]. Dutch, si'pri-an¹; çyp'ri-ən¹; Fr. **Cyprien:** si'pri-ən¹; çyp'ri-ən²; Ger. **Cyprian:** tsɪ'pri-ən¹; tsɪ'pri-ən²; It. **Cypriano:** chi'pri-ə'no¹; chy'pri-ə'no²; Sp. **Cipriano:** chi'pri-ə'no¹; thy'pri-ə'no²; Eg. si'pri-ə'no¹; çy'pri-ə'no².

Cyprus: sai'prus¹; çy'prüs² [Levantine island].

Cyrama: sir'ə-mə¹ or si-rē-mə¹; çyr'a-ma or çy-rā'ma² [Bible].

Cyrene: sai-rī'nī¹; çy-rē'nē² [Anc. city in N. Africa].

Cyrenian: si-rī'ni-ən¹; çy-rē'ni-an² [A native or inhabitant of Cyrene].

Cyrenius: sai-rī'ni-us¹; çy-rē'ni-ūs² [Bible].

Cyrenus: sai-rī'nus¹; çy-rē'nūs² [Douai Bible].

Cyril: sir'il¹; çyr'il² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch **Cyril:** us: si-ril'us¹; çy-ril'us²; Fr. **Cyrille:** si'rī'l¹; çy'rī'l²; Ger. **Cyrill:** tsɪ'rī'l¹; tsɪ'rī'l²; Gr. **Kyrrillos:** kai'rīl-lost¹; ky'rīl-lost²; It. **Cirillo:** chi-rīl'lo¹; chi-rīl'lo²; L. **Cyrillus:** si-ril'us¹; çy-ril'us²; Sp. **Cirilo:** thi-rī'lo¹; thi-rī'lo².

Cyrus: sai'rūs¹; çy'rūs² [1. Pers. king (-528 B. C.). 2. A masculine personal name]. Fr., si'rū¹; çy'rū²; Ger., tsɪ'rūs¹; tsɪ'rūs²; It. **Ciro:** chi'ro¹; chi'ro²; Sp., thi'ro¹; thi'ro².

cyst: sist¹; çyst² [A membranous sac].

cystitis: sis-tai'tis¹; çys-ti'tis² [Inflammation of the bladder]. [Cerigo].

Cythera: si-thi'rə¹; çy-thē'ra² [An island in the Ægean sea: modern

Cytherea: si-thi'rə¹; çy-thē'ra² [Aphrodite: so called from the island of Cythera, near which she was reputed to have risen from the sea].

czar: zār¹; zār² [Rus. emperor]. See TSAR.

czarevitz: zār'i-vich¹; zār'e-vich² [The eldest son of the Czar of Russia]. Spelt also **czarewitch** but pronounced the same way.

czarevna: zə-rev'nə¹; za-rēv'nə² [The wife of the czarevitz].

czarina: zə-rī'nə¹; za-rī'nə² [The empress of Russia].

czarowitz: zār'o-vich¹; zār'o-vich². Same as CZAREVITZ.

Czech: çek¹; chē² [One of a Slavic people inhabiting Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary]. [1817].

Czerni=George: cher'nī-jərj¹; chēr'nī-gōrg² [Hospodar of Servia (1766-1817)].

Czernowitz: cher'no-vits¹; chēr'no-vits² [Aust. city, capital of Bukowina].

Czerny: tser'nī¹; tsēr'nŷ² [Aust. composer (1791-1817)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ǵo, ǵem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

D

d: dī; dē. In English this letter is used to indicate its own sound, but a variety of *d* is heard in uttering the composite letter *J*, which see.

Dabareh: dab'a-ra¹; dāb'a-re² [Bible].—**Dabbasheth:** dab'a-sheth¹; dāb'a-shēth² [Bible].—**Dabbesheth:** dab'i-sheth¹; dāb'e-shēth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Daberath:** dab'i-rath¹; dāb'e-rāth² [Bible].—**Dabereh:** dab'i-reth¹; dāb'e-rēth² [Douai Bible].—**Dabria:** dab'ri-a¹; dāb'ri-a² [Apocrypha].

dachshund [Ger.]: dāhs'hunt¹; dāhs'hunt² [A German badger-hound].

Dacia: dē'shi-a¹; dā'shi-a² [An ancient Roman province].

Dacian: dē'shān¹; dā'shan² [Pert. to Dacia].

Dacler: dā'syē¹; dā'cyē² [Fr. scholar (1651-1722)].

Dacobl: da-kō'bai¹; da-eō'bī² [Apocrypha].

Dacre: dē'kar¹; dā'eer² [Eng. family name].

Dacres: dē'karz¹; dā'eers² [Eng. family name].

dactyl: dak'til¹; dā'e'tyl² [A three-syllable measure in prosody].

dactylic: dak-til'ik¹; dā'e'tyl'ie². By Todd (1818), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835), stressed on the first syllable [Pertaining to a dactyl].

Dacubi: da-kiū'bai¹; da-eū'bī² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Daddeus: da-dī'us¹; dā-dē'ūs² [Apocrypha].

dado: dē'do¹; dā'do². *Wr.* indicates dā'dō¹, as did also Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) [A finishing of wood or incrusting skirting for the lower walls of a room].

[Athens and Crete].

Dædalus: ded'a-lus¹; dēd'a-lūs² [In Gr. myth, a legendary sculptor of

dæva: dī'va¹ or dē'vā¹; dē'va² or dē'vā² [In Zend, an evil spirit].

Daghestan: dā'ges-tān¹; dā'gēs-tān² [Rus. province].

Dagmar: dag'mar¹; dā'g'mār² [A feminine personal name].

Dagobert: dag'o-būrt¹ or dū'gō'bār¹; dā'g'o-bērt² or dā'gō'bēr² [One of several Frankish kings].

Dagon: dē'gān¹; dā'gōn² [Philistine god, represented as half man, half fish].

Daguerre: dā'gār¹; dā'gēr² [Fr. artist (1789-1851)].

daguerreotype: da-ger'o-taip¹; da-gēr'o-typ², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* da-ger're-o-taip¹; *I.* da-gūr'o-taip¹; *St.* da-ger'e-taip¹; *Wr.* da-ger'e-taip¹ [An early photographic process].

dahabiyeh: dā'ha-bī'e¹; dā'hā-bī'e²—when spelt **dahabeah** or **dahabee-yah** the final syllable is weakened: da-ha-bī'e¹; dā-hā-bē'a² [Ar. sail-boat used on the Nile].

Dahlgren¹: dal'gren¹; dāl'grēn² [Am. admiral (1809-70)].

Dahlgren²: dūl'gren¹; dāl'grēn² [Sw. poet (1791-1844)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

dahlia: dāl'yə¹ or dē'li-ə¹; dāl'ya² or dā'li-ə². The difference of pronunciation is a national characteristic. In the United States the first is used; in Great Britain, the second. The word, being derived from *Dahl*, the name of a Swedish botanist, is correctly pronounced with a broad *a* in the first syllable [A plant of the aster family].

Dahomey: də-hō'mi¹; da-hō'my²; not da-hō'mē¹. In Eng. frequently, but erroneously, dē'ə-mi¹ [Fr. colony in W. Africa]. [are sold].

dairy: dē'rī¹ or dār'ī¹; dā'ry² or dār'y² [A place where milk and its products

dais: dē'is¹; dā'is². Dr. Murray indicates dēs¹ as the pronunciation in Eng., but *Chambers, E., I., & St.*, all British lexicons, note dē'is¹, the pronunciation commonly used in the United States. The word may be found spelled *daiz*, in Phillips' "New World of Words" (1706), and *dais* and *daiz* (both noted as obsolete) in Ash's "Dict. of the Eng. Language" (1775) [A raised platform under a canopy].

Daisan: dē'i-san¹ or dē'sən¹; dā'i-sān² or dā'san² [Apocrypha].—**Dalaia:** dāl'i-ai'ə¹; dāl'a-i'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Dalaiah:** dāl'i-ai'ā¹; dāl'a-i'ā² [Bible].—**Dalaia:** dāl'i-ai'əs¹; dāl'a-i'əs² [Douai Bible].—**Dalan:** dē'len¹; dā'lan² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Dalbiac: dāl'bī-ak¹; dāl'bī-āc² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Dalgleish: dal-glīsh¹; dāl-glēsh² [Eng. family name of Celtic origin].

Dalhousie: dal-hū'si¹; dāl-hy'si² [Scot. family name].

A word that enters into several Scottish surnames, as *Dalhousie*, *Dalrymple*, *Dalziel*, is *Dal*. This signified first of all a portion. . . . It came later to designate a field, as something taken out of the common.

S. BARING-GOULD *Family Names and Their Story* ch. xviii, p. 382. [J. B. L. Co. '10].

Dalila: dāl'i-lə¹; dāl'i-lā² [Douai Bible].

Dalmanutha: dāl'mə-nū'fhə¹; dāl'ma-nū'tha² [Bible].

Dalmatia: dal-mē'shə¹; dāl-mā'shā² [Aust. province].

Dalmeny: dal-mē'nī¹ or dal-men'ī¹; dāl-me'ny² or dal-mēn'y² [Scot. parish and village].

Dalphon: dāl'fən¹; dāl'fōn² [Bible].

Dalrymple: dal-rim'pl¹; dāl-rŷm'pl² [Scot. jurist (1619-95)]. See DAL- [HOUSIE.]

Dalziell: dī'əl¹ or dāl'zil¹; dē'el² or dāl'zēl² [Scot. family name].

dam: dam¹; dām² [A mother of human beings: an Old Eng. use. See BELDAM].

damage: dam'ij¹; dām'ag². Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to check it the modern tendency is to weaken the final syllable in words having the termination *-age*, as *adage*, *baggage*, *cabbage*, *luggage*, *savage*, etc., and this weakness has been noted by lexicographers since the closing years of the 18th century. See CABBAGE [Loss caused by harm or injury].

Damaris: dam'ə-ris¹; dām'a-rīs² [Bible].

Damascene (*a. & n.*): dam'ə-sin¹ or dam-ə-sin¹; dām'a-cēn² or dām-a-cēn². Am. & Scot. lexicons indicate the first; Eng. lexicons note the second [I. a. Belonging to Damascus. II. n. A native or inhabitant of Damascus].

Damascenes: dam'ə-sinz¹; dām'a-sēns²; not dam'ə-sī'niz¹ [Bible].

Damascus: də-mas'kus¹; da-mās'eūs² [Syrian city].

damask: dam'ask¹; dām'ask² [A rich fabric with raised pattern effect].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rule; but, būrn;

dame¹: dēm¹; dām² [A woman of high rank; specif., the wife of a knight or baronet].

dame [Fr.]: dām¹; dām²; *not* dām¹ [A lady].

Damian: dā'mi-an¹; dā'mi-an² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Dami-en**: dā'mi-an¹; dā'mi-an²; It. **Damiano**: dā'mi-an¹; dā'mi-an²; L. **Damianus**: dā'mi-an¹; dā'mi-an²; Pg. **Damião**: dā'mi-an¹; dā'mi-an²; Rus. **Demjan**: dem'yan¹; dem'yān².

Damiens: dā'mi-an¹; dā'mi-an²—the *s* is silent [Fr. fanatic (1715–57) who stabbed Louis XV. and was broken alive].

The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel,
Luke's iron crown, and *Damiens'* bed of steel.

GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 436.

dammar: dam'ər¹; dām'ar² [E.-Ind. gum resin].

damn: dam¹; dām²—the *n* is silent [1. To condemn to punishment. 2. To curse or swear at].

damnable: dam'na-bl¹; dām'na-bl² [Deserving to be damned].

damned (*pp.*): damd¹; dāmd². See BEQUEATHED. Walker, in his "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," says: "This word, in familiar language, is scarcely ever used as an adjective, and pronounced in one syllable, but by the lowest vulgar and profane; in serious speaking it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two."
"Thus in Shakespeare—

But oh what *damned* minutes tells he o'er

Who doats, yet doubts—suspects, yet strongly loves.

(*Othello* act iii, sc. 3.)

there is a very singular usage of this word, as a verb or participle, when it signifies the condemnation of a play; but this application of it, though authorised by the politest speakers, has an unhalloved harshness in it to pious ears, and an affectation of force to judicious ones. It is, at least, the figure called *Catachresis*."

In his edition of Walker's "Dictionary" (Dublin, 1859), Dr. Townsend Young made the following caustic comment on Walker's note: "I leave this curious note stand. Pious ears have sometimes silly proprietors. There is nothing offensive in the word itself whether pronounced in two syllables or in one, which is now the universal mode, except on very solemn occasions. There are, indeed, many vile uses of it, almost equally fashionable among the high and the low."

damning: dam'nɪŋ¹; dām'ning² or dām'ing² [That leads to or implies condemnation].

Damocles: dam'o-kliz¹; dām'o-elēs² [Syracusan courtier].

Damon: dē'mən¹; dā'mon² [Syracusan hero, the friend of Pythias].

damosel, **damozel**: dam'o-sel¹, -zel¹; dām'o-sēl², -zēl² [Archaic form of DAMSEL].

Damrosch: dam'rōsh¹; dām'rōsh² [Ger. musician (1832–85)].

damsel: dam'zel¹; dām'sēl².

damson: dam'zən¹; dām'gōn² [An oval purple plum].

Dan: dan¹; dān² [Bible].

Dana: dē'nā¹; dā'nā² [Am. family name of famous writers].

Danaë: dē'nā-ē¹; dā'nā-ē² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Eurydice].

Danaides: dā-nē-i-diz¹; da-nā-i-dēs² [In Gr. myth, daughters of Danaus].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Danaus: dan'ɪ-us¹; dān'a-ūs² [In Gr. myth, king of Arabia and Argos].

dance: dāns¹; dānç². See ASK.

dandelion: dan'di-lai'an¹; dān'de-li'on². *E. & W.* indicate the stress on the penult [A meadow plant of the aster family having large yellow flowers].

Dandelot: dānd'lō¹; dānd'lō² [Fr. Huguenot general (1521-69)].

Dandolo: dān'do-lō¹; dān'do-lō² [Doge of Venice (1106-1205)].

Dane: dēn¹; dān² [A native of Denmark].

Danebrog: dan'ə-brøɡ¹; dān'e-brøɡ² [The national standard of Denmark].

danger: dēn'jər¹; dān'ger² [Exposure to injury or loss].

dangle: dan'ɡl¹; dān'ɡl² [1. To swing loosely as if suspended. 2. To attend on or follow closely].

Daniel: dan'yel¹ or dan'yəl¹; dān'yəl² or dān'yel² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan., Dutch, Ger. dā'nī-el¹; dā'nī-əl²; Fr. dā'nī'el¹; dā'nī'el²; It.

Danielle: dā'nī-əl'le¹; dā'nī-əl'le²; Lat. dan'ī-el¹; dān'ī-əl²; Sp. dā'nī-ēl¹; dā'nī-ēl².

Danish: dē'nɪʃ¹; dā'nɪʃ²; not dan'ɪʃ¹ [Pertaining to Denmark].

Dantes: dan'əɪts¹; dān'ɪts² [Mormon brotherhood].

Danjaan: dan-jē'an¹; dān-jā'an² [Bible].

Dannah: dan'ā¹; dān'ā² [Bible].

Dannebrog: Same as DANEBROG.

D'Annunzio (Gabriele). See ANNUNZIO [Pseudonym of Gaetano Rapagnetto, It. dramatist (1864-)].

danseuse: dan'sūz¹; dān'sūz² [Fr., a professional female dancer].

Dante: dan'tɪ¹ or dān'tē¹; dān'te² or dān'te² [It. poet (1265-1321)].

Dantès: dān'tēz¹; dān'teɡ² [The hero of Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo"].

Dantesque: dan-tesk¹; dān-tesk², *Standard* (1893); *C., M., & W.* dan-tesk¹; *Standard* (1913) dan-tesk¹ [Resembling the style of Dante].

Danton: dān'tōn¹; dān'tōn² [Fr. revolutionary (1759-94)].

Danubian: dan-yū'bi-en¹ or dā-niū'bi-en¹; dān-yū'bi-an² or dā-nū'bi-an² [Bordering on Danube].

Danzig: dān'tsɪn¹; dān'tsɪn² [Prus. govt., city, and gulf].

Daphne: dāf'nɪ¹; dāf'ne² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Peneus and Ge who was changed into a laurel].

Daphnis [Gr.]: dāf'nɪs¹; dāf'nɪs² [A masculine personal name].

Dara: dē'rə¹ or dar'ə¹; dā'ra² or dār'a² [Bible].

D'Arblay (Madame): dār'blē¹ or dār'blē¹; dār'blā² or dār'blā² [Eng. novelist (1752-1840)].

Darboy: dār'bwā¹; dār'bwā²; not dār'bei¹ [Fr. prelate (1813-71)].

Darby: dār'bi¹; dār'by² [An Eng. family name traced to the town and shire of Derby]. See DERBY.

2: wɒlf, dɜː, bɒk, bɒt, fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔɪl, bɔɪ, ɡo, ɡem, ɪnk, ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: *artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, bŭrn*;

Darda: dār'də¹; dār'da² [Bible].

Dardanelles: dār'də-nelz¹; dār'da-nēls² [Strait in S. E. Europe].

Dardanus: dār'də-nus¹; dār'da-nūs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and Electra; reputed ancestor of the Trojans].

daric: dar'ik¹; dār'ie² [Per. coin].

Darien¹: dē'ri-en¹; dā'ri-ēn² [A gulf in the Caribbean Sea].

Darien²: dē'ri-en¹; dā'ri-ēn² [Any one of several towns in the United States].

Darius: də-rui'us¹; da-rī'ūs² [1. Any one of several Per. kings. 2. A masculine personal name].

Darjiling: dar-jī'liŋ¹; dār-jī'ling² [District and town in Bengal].

Darkon: dār'ken¹; dār'kōn² [Bible].

dart: dārt¹; dārt² [A light spear, javelin, or a sharply pointed shot].

D'Artagnan: dār'tā'nyān¹; dār'tā'nyān² [A brave, boastful Gascon in Dumas's *Three Musketeers*].

Dartmouth: dārt'maθ¹; dārt'muth² [Eng. town].

Darwinian: dar-win'i-an¹; dār-wīn'i-an²; *not* dār'win-yān¹ [Pertaining to Darwin].

Darwinism: dār'win-izm¹; dār'win-izm² [The doctrine of Charles Darwin, Eng. naturalist (1809-82)].

Dasent: dē'sent¹; dā'sēnt² [Eng. Scandinavian scholar (1820-96)].

dasheen: dā'shīn¹; dā'shēn² [A tuberous-rooted taro].

dasyure: das'i-ūr¹; dās'y-ūr² [A small spotted civet-like quadruped].

data: dā'tā¹; dā'ta²; *not* dū'tā¹ [Plural of DATUM, sometimes erroneously used as a singular].

Dathan: dē'θan¹; dā'than² [Bible].—**Dathema:** dath'i-mā¹; dāth'e-ma² [Apocrypha].—**Datheman:** dath'i-mān¹; dāth'e-mān² [Douai Bible].

datum: dē'tum¹; dā'tūm²; *not* dā'tum¹ [A premise, assumed as a fact, from which deductions are made or inferences drawn].

daub: dōb¹; dāb²; *not* daub¹ [To coat or smear with plaster; also, to lay on colors crudely or coarsely].

Daubeny: dōb'nī¹ or dē'bi-nī¹; dōb'ny² or dā'be-ny² [Anthony Trollope's pseudonym for Benjamin Disraeli in Trollope's novels].

Daubigny: dō'bi'nyī¹; dō'bi'nyī² [Fr. painter (1817-78)].

D'Aubusson: dō'bū'sōn¹; dō'bū'sōn² [Fr. warrior (1423-1503)].

Daudet: dō'dā¹; dō'dē² [Fr. novelist (1840-97)].

daughter: dē'tər¹; dā'ter². Bunyan wrote:

Dispondence, good-man, is coming after.
And so also is Much-afraid, his *Daughter*.

Pilgrim's Progress II, 339 (1684).

This pronunciation, widely dialectal in Eng., was condemned by W. H. Savage as a vulgarism current in London in 1833.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habbt; uisle; au = out; ell; fū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

daunt: dānt¹ or dēnt¹; dānt² or dant². Altho modern usage in the United States favors the first, and British usage supports the second, it was not always so. Formerly Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) indicated dānt¹, but Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864) noted dēnt¹. In the south and southwestern United States dēnt¹ prevails [To subdue by exciting fear].

dauphin: dō'fin¹; dā'fin² [The eldest son of a French king].

dauphine: dō'fin¹; dā'fin² [The wife of a dauphin].

Daventry: dēn'tri¹; dān'trī² [An Eng. municipal borough]. See ALCESTER.

David: dā'vid¹; dā'vid² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. dā'vith¹; dā'vith²; Dutch dā'vit¹; dā'vit²; Fr. **Dauid:** dā'vid¹; dā'vid²; Ger. **David:** dā'vit¹; dā'vit²; It. **Dauid:** da-vī'dē; dā-vī'dē.

David: dā'vid¹; dā'vid² [Fr. painter (1748-1825)].

Davies: dē'viz¹ or dē'viz²; dā'vi² or dā'vi² [An Eng. family name].

davit: dāv'it¹; dāv'it². In Eng. also dēv'it¹ [Small cranes projecting from the sides of a ship to hoist or lower boats].

Davout: dā'vū¹; dā'vū² [Fr. marshal (1770-1823)].

day: dē¹; dā²; not dā¹ as sometimes heard in southeastern Eng. A common cockneyism of our time is the substitution of i for a; the late Professor Walter Skeat pointed out that a tendency toward the cockney line for "lane" can be traced in the speech of many educated persons.

daze: dēz¹; dāz² [To stupefy].

dead: ded¹; dēd² [Devoid of life]. Compare DEAF.

deaf: def¹; dēf²—the pronunciation recorded unanimously by modern dictionaries. Worcester (1859), who gave this pronunciation, noted that it was indicated uniformly by English orthoepists. Goodrich, eds. 1847 to 1860, said, "def in England; more commonly deaf in America."

The true English pronunciation is *deaf*, as appears from the poetry of Chaucer, who uniformly makes it rhyme with leaf; and this proof is confirmed by poetry in the works of Sir W. Temple. Such was the pronunciation which our ancestors brought from England. NOAH WEBSTER *An American Dictionary of the English Language*, s. v. [New York, 1828].

In subsequent issues of the Websterian dictionaries this note was dropped, the editors realizing, no doubt, that in Early English the same word was sometimes written with *æ*, *e*, or *ea* (*dæg*, *dæg*, *day*; *seah*, *seh*, *saw*). Chaucer not only wrote *deef* but *def* and *dēfe*, and as the sounds of *e* in the folk-speech of his time varied from a drawn note in *earth* (ūth¹), through *e* as in *met*, to the light sound of German final *e*, as heard in Goethe (gū'te), and the French mute *e*, as heard in *chante* (shā'te), the fact that Chaucer rimed it with *leaf* is not proof of the pronunciation noted by Webster.

Altho Chaucer wrote (1386) *deef*, *dēfe* and *def* in his Prolog, the last of these dates at least a century earlier as it occurs in "Cursor Mundi," an English poem in the Northern dialect of the 13th century (before 1300). In 1393 William Langland also wrote *def*, in "The Vision of Piers Plowman" (xii, 61). It is true that Prior (1717) and Watts (1718) rimed the word with "relief," but from 1773 to 1859 English and American lexicographers, except Perry ("Royal Standard Dict. of the Eng. Lang." Edinburgh, 1777), Webster, and Goodrich ("American Dict. of Eng. Lang." Springfield, Mass., 1847-63), recorded *def* as the pronunciation of educated persons in their time. Among them were the following: Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844),

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

and Worcester (1859). In the face of this array of representative usage supporting *def* Goodrich maintained that *deef* was the correct pronunciation for thirteen years.

Who is so *deafe* or so *blinde* as is hee
That wilfully will neither heare nor see?

JOHN HEYWOOD *Proverbs* pt. II, ch. 9.

The modern spelling *deaf* dates from 1225, and is found in the "Ancren Riwle," ascribed to Richard le Poor (died 1237).

deal: dil¹; dēl² [To have business communications with].

Dealtry: dēl'trī¹; dāl'try² [Eng. family name] spelled also **Dawlttry**.

dean: dīn¹; dēn² [An ecclesiastical officer or officer of a university, etc.].

dear: dīr¹; dēr² [Held in affection]. Compare **DEAF**.

dearth: dŭrth¹; dērth² [Scarcity; lack]. Compare **DEAF**.

Dease: dis¹; dēs² [A British family name of Gaelic origin].

[life].

death: defh¹; dēth² [The cessation of the vital functions; end of physical

debacle: di-bā'kl¹ or di-bak'l¹; de-bā'el² or de-bā'e'l². *E., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *Standard, C., I., & St.* support the second. Derived from the Fr. *débâcle*, the word was introduced into English early in the 19th cent., was seldom used, and is, therefore, not completely Anglicized. Some writers who have used it, as Thackeray ("Vanity Fair," ch. xxxii, p. 349), wrote *débâcle*, and as late as 1887 a writer in the London "Graphic" (Jan. 15) used the same form.

[situation].

debarrass: di-bar'as¹; de-bār'as²; *not* di-bar'as¹ [To free from a perplexing

debate: di-bēt¹; de-bāt²; *not* dī'bēt¹.

De Bathe: də būth¹; de bāth²; *not* də bafh¹ [Eng. family name].

debauch: di-bēch¹; de-bach²—e as in "valley"; *not* as in "eel" [To lead into excessive indulgence of the appetites].

debauchee: deb'o-shī¹; dēb'o-ghē². *E.* indicates deb'ō-chī¹.

Debbaseth: deb'ə-sefh¹; dēb'a-sēth² [Douai Bible].—**Debbora:** deb'o-rā¹; dēb'o-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Debelaim:** dī'bi-lē'im¹; dē'be-lā'im² [Douai Bible].

debenture: di-ben'chur¹ or -tiur¹; de-bēn'chur² or -tūr². *Walker* (1791) & *Standard* (1893 & 1915) indicate the first, which is most commonly heard in financial circles; *Perry* (1777), *C., M., W., & Wr.* support the second.

Debera: deb'ī-rā¹; dēb'e-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Debir:** dī'bar¹; dē'bir² [Bible].—**Deblatha:** deb'la-thā¹; dēb'la-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Deblathaim:** deb'la-thā'im¹; dēb'la-thā'im² [Douai Bible].

debonair: deb'o-nār¹; dēb'o-nār² [Affable].

Deborah: deb'o-rā¹; dēb'o-ra²; *C., E., I., Oxford Pronouncing Bible, Standard* (1903), deb'o-rā¹ [1. Bible. 2. A feminine personal name]. Dutch **De-bora:** dē'bō'rā¹; dē'bō'rā²; Fr. **Débora:** dē'bō'rā¹; dē'bō'rā²; It. **Debora:** dē'bo-rā¹; dē'bo-rā²; Lat. deb'o-rā¹; dēb'o-ra².

debouch: di-būsh¹; de-buch²; *not* dī-bauch¹, *nor* dī-būsh¹ [To pass out].

débouchure [Fr.]: dē'bū'shūr¹; dē'bu'chur² [The opening out, as of a valley].

débris [Fr.]: dē'brī¹ or dē'brī¹; dē'brī² or dē'brī² [Accumulated fragments].

Altho in Eng. use for more than two centuries it still retains its Fr. pronunciation.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlse; au = out; ɔil; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

debt: det¹; dēt²—the *b* is silent and has no status in the word, which was introduced into English through the Fr. *dette*, not, like *debit*, through the Latin *debitum*.

debuscope: deb¹u-skōp¹; dēb¹u-seōp², *Standard, C.* dī¹bus-kōp¹; *E.* dē¹bū-skōp¹; *M. & W.* deb¹a-skōp¹ [A reflecting instrument].

Debussy: də-bū¹sī¹; de-bū¹sŷ² [Fr. composer (1862–)].

début [Fr.]: dē¹bū¹; dē¹bū²; frequently, but erroneously, di-biū¹ [A first appearance on the stage; also, entry into society].

débutante: dē¹bū¹tānt¹; dē¹bū²tānt² [A lady who makes a début].

decade: dek¹ēd¹; dēē¹ād²; *not* də-kēd¹. See DECAY [A period of ten years].

decadence: di-kē¹dens¹; de-eā¹dēng²—in Eng. sometimes, perhaps owing to Fr. influence, dek¹a-dens [Decay].

decadency: di-kē¹den-sī¹; de-eā¹dēn-çy². Jameson (1827) indicated dek¹-a-den-sī¹, a pronunciation to which there is a reversion in Eng. All the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Reid (1844) indicated the stress on the antepenult.

decadent: di-kē¹dent¹; de-eā¹dēnt². In Eng. now frequently dek¹a-dent¹. See DECADENCE [Falling into decay].

decagyn: dek¹a-jin¹; dēē¹a-gŷn²; *not* -gin¹ [A plant with ten pistils].

decahedron: dek¹a-hī¹dren¹; dēē¹a-hē¹drōn²; *not* dek¹a-hed¹rən¹ [In geometry, a solid with ten plane faces]. [ferring prints to glass].

decalcomania: di-kal¹ko-mē¹ni-a¹; de-eāl¹eo-mā¹ni-a² [A process of trans-

decaliter: dek¹a-lī¹tər¹; dēē¹a-lī¹ter² [A measure of 10 liters].

decalog, decalogue: dek¹a-log¹; dēē¹a-lōg² [The ten commandments].

Decameron: di-kam¹er-on¹; de-eām¹er-ōn² [A collection of tales by Boccaccio (1313-75)].

decameter: dek¹a-mī¹tər¹; dēē¹a-mē¹ter² [A measure of length; 10 meters]. The use of this term to designate a verse of ten metrical feet, and stressed *de-cam'e-ter*, is a nonce use.

decani: di-kē¹noi¹; de-eā¹nī² [Pert. to a dean; as the *decani* side of an altar].

decanal: dek¹a-nal¹; dēē¹a-nāl², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E.* dek¹an-əl¹; *I.* dī¹kan-al¹, noted also by Knowles (1835); *M.* di-kē¹nal¹, also indicated by Todd (1818), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844); *St.* dek¹a-nal¹, recorded also by Smart (1840) [Pert. to a dean or deanery].

decantation: dī¹kan-tē¹shən¹; dē¹eān-tā¹shon², *Standard, C., & M.*; *E.* dī¹kant-ē¹shun¹; *I.* dī¹kant-ē¹shen¹; *St.* dī¹kan-tē¹shun¹; *W.* dī¹kan-tē¹shun¹; *Wr.* dek-an-tē¹shen¹ [The act of decanting].

Decapolis: di-kap¹o-lis¹; de-eāp¹o-līs² [Bible].

decastich: dek¹a-stik¹; dēē¹a-stīē² [A ten-line poem].

decastyle: dek¹a-stail¹; dēē¹a-styl² [Having ten columns].

decathlon: dek-ath¹lōn¹; dēē¹āth¹lōn²; *not* dek¹a-thlen¹ [A contest consisting of ten different events]. See PENTATHLON.

Decatur: di-kē¹tur¹; de-eā¹tūr² [Am. commodore (1779-1820)].

decay: di-kē¹; de-eā¹; *not* dī¹kē¹ [Wasting or wearing away].

Deccan: dek¹an¹; dēē¹an². Same as DEKKAN.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōt, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cūre, bŷt, būrn; ōil, boy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

decease: di-sīs'¹; de-çēs'² [Death].

deceased: di-sīst'¹; de-çēst'²; *not* dā-sī'sed¹. See BEQUEATHED.

decedent: di-sī'dent¹; de-çē'dēnt² [One who has died].

deceit: di-sīt'¹; de-çēt'² [The act of misleading; fraud].

deceive: di-sīv'¹; de-çēv'² [To mislead by falsehood; impose on].

December: di-sem'bar¹; de-çēm'ber²; *not* dī-sem-bar¹.

Decembrist: di-sem'brist¹; de-çēm'brīst²—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel," as indicated by Phye. See *æ* and *i* [One who participates in political upheavals, conspiracies, etc., occurring in December. See OCTOBERIST].

decemvir: di-sem'var¹; de-çēm'vir²; *not* dī-sem'var¹—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [One of ten men forming a magisterial body in ancient Rome].

decemviri: di-sem'vi-roī¹; de-çēm'vi-rī² [The body of ten magistrates in ancient Rome].

decennary: di-sen'ə-rī¹; de-çen'a-ry²—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [1. A period of ten years. 2. *Old Eng. Law.* A group of ten freeholders]. **de-cen'a-ry**¹. [of ten years].

decennial: di-sen'ī-əl¹; de-çen'ī-əl² [An anniversary observed at a period

decent: dī'sent¹; dē'çent²—the last syllable is *not* obscure.

deceptr: di-sep'to-rī¹; de-çep'to-ry². A word *not* found in Bailey (1724) but found in later editions (1727-30), it was stressed on the antepenult by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), but by Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) the stress was indicated des'ep-to-rī¹ [Calculated to give a false impression]. [fruit].

deciduous: di-sid'yū-us¹; de-çīd'yū-ūs² [Shed at maturity as flowers or

Decies: dī'shīs¹; de-sīz'¹ or dī'sīz¹; dē'shēs², de-çīs'² or dē'çīs'² [A district in Waterford County, Ireland].

deciliter: des'ī-lī'tər¹; dēç'ī-lī'ter² [One tenth of a liter].

decipher: di-sai'fər¹; de-çī'fer² [To make out or translate something obscure or puzzling]. [ment by a court].

decision: di-siç'ən¹; de-çīz'h'on² [A formal announcement, as of a judg-

decisive: di-sai'siv¹; de-çī'siv² [Ending uncertainty. Compare DECISION].

declaim: di-klēm'¹; de-elām'² [To deliver oratorically in public, as an address].

declamation: dek'lā-mē'shən¹; dēe'lā-mā'shon² [A set speech].

declamatory: di-klam'ə-to-rī¹; de-elām'a-to-ry²; *not* di-klēm'ə-to-rī¹ [Using full and formal utterance]. [ə-tiv¹].

declarative: di-klar'ə-tiv¹; de-elār'a-tiv²; *not* di-klār'ə-tiv¹, *nor* dī-klar'-

declaratory: di-klar'ə-to-rī¹; de-elār'a-to-ry²; *not* di-klār'ə-to-rī¹.

declare: di-klār'¹; de-elār'² [To assert positively; state distinctly].

declinal: di-kloi'nəl¹; de-elī'nəl²; *not* dī-kloi'nəl¹; *nor* dek'lī-nəl¹, *Wr.*

declination: dek'hī-nē'shən¹; dēe'hī-nē'shon² [1. Refusal. 2. Bending].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

declinatory: di-klaɪ'na-to-rɪ¹; de-elɪ'na-to-ry², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. de-klaɪ'nə-tūr-i; I. di-klaɪ'nə-ter-i; St. de-klaɪ'nə-tūr-i; Wr. di-klin'ə-tə-rɪ; not di-klaɪ'na-tō'rɪ*. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Sheridan (1780) stressed the second syllable, indicating the diphthongal ai sound; but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated the stress after the n, and gave the i the short sound as in "hit," as noted by Worcester (1839), but not as in use to-day.

declive: di-klaɪv'¹; de-elɪv'² [Sloping downward].

declivous: dek'h-vus¹; də'e'li-vūs²; *not di-klaɪ'vūs*¹.

decohere: di'ko-hɪr'¹; də'eo-hēr'² [To cause to cease cohering; disconnect, as a wireless telegraphic apparatus].

decollation: dek'ə-lē'shən¹; də'e'o-lā'shon², *Standard; C. di-ko-lē'shən¹; E. di-kel-lē'shun¹; I. di-kel-lē'shen¹; M. di-ke-lē'shən¹; St. dek'el-lē'shun¹; W. di'ka-lē'shen¹; Wr. dek-el-lē'shen¹* [The act of beheading or state of being beheaded].

décolleté [Fr.]: də'kol'tē¹ or də'kol'ə-tē¹; də'e'ɔl'te² or də'e'ɔl'e-tē² [Cut low in the neck: said of a woman's dress].

decomposite: di'kəm-peɪz'it¹; də'e'ɔm-pōs'it², *Standard; C. & Wr. di-kəm-peɪz'it¹; E., I., & St. di-kəm'pez-it¹; M. di-kəm'po-zit¹; W. di'kəm-peɪz'it¹* [Compounded of compounds].

decorate: dek'o-rēt¹; də'e'o-rāt² [To adorn; embellish].

decorous: di-kō'rus¹; de-eō'rūs², *Standard, C., & W.; E. de-kō'r'us¹; I. di-kō'r'us¹; M. de-kō'ras¹; St. de-kō'r'us¹; Wr. di-kō'r'as¹*. Usage, as indicated by modern dictionaries as well as recorded by the earlier lexicographers, favors the stress on the second syllable—the position indicated by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Those who placed the stress on the first syllable were Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) [Marked by propriety; fitted to the occasion].

decorum: di-kō'r'um¹; de-eō'rūm²—the e as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [Propriety].

decrepit: di-krep'it¹; de-erēp'it²; *not di-krep'it¹, nor də-krep'id¹*, unless spelt *decrepid*, a form used by Beaumont and Fletcher (1616), Dryden (1696), Burke (1730), Washington Irving (1820), and others. [Broken down; enfeebled.]

decretal: di-kri'tal¹; de-erē'tal²; Johnson (1755) dek'rɪ-tal¹ [Pert. to a decree].

decretory: dek'rɪ-to-rɪ¹; də'e're-to-ry². Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Enfield (1807) indicated the stress on the second syllable, di-kri'to-rɪ¹ [Resulting from a decree; judicial].

decubation: dek'yū-bē'shən¹; də'e'yū-bā'shon², *Standard & W.; C. di-kiū-bē'shən¹; E. di-kiu-bē'shun¹; I. di-kiu-bē'shen¹; Wr. dek-ə-bē'shən¹* [The act of lying down].

decussate: di-kus'et¹ or dək'ʊ-sēt¹; de-eūs'āt² or də'e'ū-sāt². American and Scottish usage favor the first; English usage supports the second. The earlier lexicographers uniformly favored the first pronunciation indicated here; but Noah Webster indicated di'kus-et¹ [To cross in the form of an X].

decussation: dek'us-ē'shən¹ or di'kus-ē'shən¹; də'e'ūs-ā'shon or də'e'ūs-ā'shon². *Standard, M., St., & Wr.* indicate the first; C., E., I., & W., the second [The act of crossing]. See DECUSSATE.

Dedan: dī'dən¹; də'dan² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʌl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Dedanim: ded'ə-nim or dī-dē'nīm¹; dēd'a-nīm or de-dā'nīm² [Bible].

dedicate: ded'i-kēt¹; dēd'i-eāt² [1. To set apart for sacred purpose. 2. To inscribe to a person, as a book].

dedicatory: ded'i-kə-to-rī¹; dēd'i-ea-to-ry²; not ded'i-kēt'ə-rī¹ [Serving [as a dedication].

deduce: dī-diūs¹; de-dūç²—the first *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel"
[To arrive at by reasoning from given premises].

deed, deem, deep, deer. These words are all pronounced as one syllable, dīd¹, dēd²; dīm¹, dēm²; dīp¹, dēp²; and dīr¹, dēr².

de facto [L.]: dī fak'to¹; dē fāe'to²; not də fak'to¹ [Actually existing].

defalcate: dī-fal'kēt¹; de-fāl'eāt²; not def'al-kēt¹ [To misappropriate].

defalcation: def'al-kē'shən¹ or dī'fal-kē'shən¹; dēf'al-eā'shon² or dē'fāl-eā'shon². Walker, Standard, & Wr. indicate the first; C., E., I., M., W., & Wr. favor the second [Misappropriation of funds].

defalcator: dī-fal'kē-tor¹; de-fāl'eā-tōr² Standard; C. def'al-kē'tor¹; I. de'fal-kēt-tōr¹; M. dī'fal-kē-tor¹; W. def'al-kē'tōr¹ [One who misappropriates funds].

defamation: def'a-mē'shən¹; dēf'a-mā'shon²; Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. def-a-mē'shun¹; I. de-fa-mē'shen¹; M. dī-fa-mē'shen¹; St. def'a-mē'shun¹ [The act of slandering].

defamatory: dī-fam'ə-to-rī¹; de-fām'a-to-ry²; not dī-fēm'ə-to-rī¹ nor def'-fame: dī-fēm¹; de-fālt² [To slander].

default: dī-fēlt¹; de-fālt². Derived from the Old French through the Latin, this word was originally spelt *defaute* (Chaucer, Langland, etc.), and was so pronounced. Later the *l* was introduced from the Latin *defalta*, but the pronunciation remained unchanged. Altho adopted into the spelling by the 17th century, it was late in the 18th before its presence was fully established in the pronunciation. By Pope and Swift it was rimed with *brought, ought, taught, thought*.

In 1755 Johnson indicated that "the *l* is sometimes sounded and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." The suppression was carefully practised, especially in English law. See **FAULT**.

defeasance: dī-fī'zəns¹; de-fē'şanç² [Annulment in law].

defervescence: def'er-ves'ens¹; dēf'er-vēs'ens², Standard; C. dī-fūr-ves'-əns¹; E. dī-fūr-ves'sens¹; I. dī-fūr-ves'ens¹; M. dī-fer-ves'ens¹; St. def'ūr-ves'sens¹; W. dī-fūr-ves'ens¹; Wr. def-ar-ves'ens¹ [A lowering of heat; decline of enthusiasm].

defiance: dī-fai'əns¹; de-fī'anç² [A challenge].

deficiency: dī-fish'en-sī¹; de-fīsh'ēn-çy² [Lack of a part of anything].

deficit: def'i-sit¹; dēf'i-çt² [A deficiency or shortness, as of funds].

defile (*v.* & *n.*): dī-fail¹; de-fil², Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. & St. de-fail¹; I. dī-fail¹; M. dī-fail¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) indicated dī-fail¹. Smart (1840) gave dī'fail¹, and according to Walker, Sheridan (1780), following "some military coxcombs" who "endeavored to introduce the French pronunciation," pronounced the noun def'i-le¹ [A narrow pass, as in a mountain range].

define: dī-foin¹; de-fīn² [1. To state the meaning of. 2. To indicate the limits of].

definite: def'i-nit¹; dēf'i-nīt² [Determined with precision].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

definition: def¹ɪ-nɪʃən¹; dɛf²ɪ-nɪʃən².

definitive: di-fin¹ɪ-tɪv¹; de-fin¹ɪ-tɪv² [Precise; exact].

deflagrate: def¹lɑ-grə-bl¹; dɛf²lɑ-grə-bl², *Standard, M., St., & W.*; *C. def-lɪ-grə-bl¹; E. de-flɛ-grə-bl¹; I. di-flɛ-grə-bl¹; W. di-flɛ-grə-bl¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated di-flɛ-grə-bl¹; Perry (1805) di-flag¹grə-bl¹; Smart (1840) def¹lɑ-grə-bl¹, as first noted above [Capable of taking fire; combustible].—**deflagrate:** def¹lɑ-grɛt¹; dɛf²lɑ-grɛt².*

defloration: def¹lɔ-rɛ-ʃən¹; dɛf²lɔ-rɛ-ʃən², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M. def-lɔ-rɛ-ʃən¹; E. de-flɔr-ɛ-ʃən¹; I. di-flɔr-ɛ-ʃən¹; St. di-flɔr-ɛ-ʃən¹; W. de-flɔ-rɛ-ʃən¹ [The act of deflowering or depriving of purity; seduction].*

deform: di-fɔrm¹; de-fɔrm² [To spoil the form or beauty of].

deformation: def¹ɔr-mɛ-ʃən¹; dɛf²ɔr-mɛ-ʃən², *Standard, C., St., W., & W.*; *E., I., & M. di-fɛr-mɛ-ʃən¹. The difference in pronunciation is a national characteristic—the first represents the American usage; the second reflects the English [The act of spoiling the form or beauty of].*

deformity: di-fɔr¹mi-tɪ¹; de-fɔr²mi-tɪ² [A misshapen condition].

defraud: di-frɔd¹; de-frɔd² [To take by fraud].

deglutition: deg¹lu-[or di¹glu-]tɪʃən¹; dɛg²lu-[or dɛ²glu-]tɪʃən².

Dehaltes: di-hɛtɪz¹; de-hɛtɛs² [Bible].

Dehavites: di-hɛvɪts¹; de-hɛvɪts² [Bible].

dehors [Fr.]: dɑ-ɔr¹, dɑ-hɔr¹, or di-hɔrz¹; de-ɔr², de-hɔr² or de-hɔrs². In Fr. the *h* and the *s* are silent, but *Standard, C., & W.* treat the word as fully Anglicized notwithstanding that its first use as a term in Eng. law cited by Dr. Murray bears the comparatively recent date of 1818 (*Critique Digest*, vol. vi, p. 196.) [Outside of; without].

Deianira: di¹yɑ-nai¹rɑ¹; dɛ²yɑ-ni²rɑ² [In Gr. myth., wife of Hercules].

deign: dɛn¹; dɛn² [To give or allow with condescension].

Delpara: di-ip¹ɑ-rɑ¹; dɛ-ɪp²ɑ-rɑ² [Lat., the Mother of God].

Deirdre: dɛ¹θrɑ¹; dɛ²θrɛ² [In Ir. folk-lore, the ward of Conchubhar, King of Ulster].

Dejanira: di¹yɑ-nai¹rɑ¹; dɛ²yɑ-ni²rɑ². Same as DEIANIRA.

Déjazet: dɛ²ʒɑ²zɛ²; dɛ²zhɑ²zɛ² [Fr. actress (1797-1875)].

déjeuner [Fr.]: dɛ²ʒũ²nɛ²; dɛ²zhũ²nɛ² [Breakfast].

de jure [L.]: di¹jũ¹rɪ¹; dɛ²jũ²rɛ²; *not* dɑ²jũ²rɪ² [By right of law].

Dekar: di¹kar¹; dɛ²ɛər² [Bible].

Dekkan: dek¹ən¹; dɛk²ən² [S. part of British India].

Delacroix: dɑ-lɑ¹krwɑ¹; de-lɑ²krwɑ² [Fr. painter (1799-1863)].

Delala: del¹ɑ-i¹ɑ¹; dɛl²ɑ-i²ɑ² [Douai Bible].

Delalah: di-lɛ¹yɑ¹ or -lɑi¹ɑ¹; de-lɑ²yɑ² or -lɪ²ɑ² [Bible].

Delalau: del¹ɑ-i¹ɛ¹ũ¹; dɛl²ɑ-i²ɛ²ũ² [Douai Bible].

delaine: di-lɛn¹; de-lɛn² [A dress-goods, formerly all wool].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒɛm; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; rule, rūle; but, būrn;

Deland: di-land¹; de-länd²; *not* di'länd¹ [Am. authoress (1857-)].

De la Poer: də la pōr¹; de lā pōr² [Irish family name].

Delarey: del'ə-rē¹; děl'a-rē² [Boer general in South-African War (1848-)].

Delaroche: də-lā'rōsh¹; de-lā'rōch² [Fr. painter (1797-1856)].

Delaunay: də-lō'nē¹; de-lō'nā² [1. Fr. astronomer (1816-72). 2. Fr. painter (1828-91)].

Delaware: del'ə-wār¹; děl'a-wār² [A Middle Atlantic State of the United States of America].

De la Warr: del'a-war¹; děl'ā-wār² [An Eng. barony dating from 1299].

Delcassé: del'kās'sē¹; děl'cās'sē² [Fr. statesman (1852-)].

Delean: di'lī-an¹; dē'le-an² [Douai Bible].

deleble: del'i-bl¹; děl'e-bl², *Standard, C., & Wr.*; *E. del'i-bl¹; I. di'lī-bl¹; St. del'e-bl¹; W. del'i-bl¹.* Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Cooley (1863) indicated del'i-bl¹; Smart (1840) and Cull (1864) di'lī-bl¹. In Eng. the spelling *deleble* is now preferred and *M.* pronounces the word del'i-bl¹ [Capable of being erased].

delectation: di'lek-tē'shən¹; dē'lēc-tā'shon². *Standard, St., & W.* indicate a secondary stress on the first syllable and a primary on the third. Other lexicons note only the primary on the third. *Wr.* indicates del-ak-tē'shən¹ [Great pleasure].

Delescluze: də-lē'klüz¹; de-lē'elüz² [Fr. Communist (1809-71)].

delete: di-līt¹; de-lēt² [To erase; cancel].

deleterious: del'i-tī-rī-us¹; děl'e-tē-rī-ūs² [Hurtful].

deletive: di-lī-tiv¹; de-lē'tiv², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E. di-līt'iv¹; I. di-lī'tiv¹; St. de-lī'tiv¹* [Adapted for erasing].

Delft: delft¹; dělft² [Dutch town].

delft: delft¹ or delf¹; dělft² or dělft². Originally spelt *delf* (Bailey, 1742; Ash, 1775; Perry, 1777; Walker, 1797, *et alia*), it was so pronounced, and is so frequently to-day [Chinaware from Delft].

Delgado: del-gā'do¹; děl-gā'do²; *not* del-gē'do¹ [East-African cape].

Delhi: del'i¹ or del'ī¹; děl'ī² or děl'ī²; *not* del-hai¹ [Capital of India].

Delhi: del'hai¹; děl'hī² [Two towns in the United States].

Delia: di'lī-a¹ or di'l'yā¹; dē'li-a² or dē'l'yā² [A feminine personal name].

delicacy: del'i-kā-sī¹; děl'i-ea-gy² [That which is pleasing to a fine taste].

delicate: del'i-ktī¹; děl'i-eat² [Daintily pleasing; refined].

delicious: di-līsh'us¹; de-līsh'ūs² [Delightful to the senses].

delight: di-lait¹; de-līt² [To charm or please highly].

delighted: di-lait'ed¹; de-līt'ēd²; *not* di'lai-ted¹.

Delilah: di-lai'lā¹; de-lī'lā² [Bible].

delinquent: di-līn'kwent¹; de-līn'kwēnt² [Neglectful of duty].

deliquesce: del'ī-kwes¹; děl'ī-kwēs² [To melt away].

delirious: di-lir'ī-us¹; de-līr'ī-ūs²; *not* di-līr'yus¹ [Wandering in mind].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fást, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɪ = sing; ɦin, ɦia.

delirium: di-lir'ı-um¹; de-lir'ı-um²; *not* di-lir'yum¹ [Wandering of the mind].

De L'Isle: də lil'¹; de lil'² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Dellsle: də-lil'¹; de-lil'² [Fr. astronomer (1688-1768)].

Delitzsch: də'lich¹; de'lich² [Ger. theologian and Assyriologist of 19th [cent.].

delivery: di-liv'ər-ı¹; de-liv'er-y²; *not* di'liv-rı¹ [The act of placing some-

Delos: di'les¹; də'lös² [Ægean island]. [thing in the possession of another].

Delphi: del'fai¹; dəl'fi² [Gr. town].

Delphine: del'fin'¹; dəl'fin'² [The heroine of a story of the same name [by Madame de Staël].

Dolphinus: del-fai'nus¹; dəl-f'nūs² [The Dolphin, a constellation].

Delsarte: del'särt'¹; dəl'särt'² [Fr. singer (1811-71)].

delude: di-liūd'¹; de-lūd'²; *not* di'liud¹ [To mislead].

deluge: del'üj¹; dəl'üg² [A great flowing of water over the land].

Delus: di'lus¹; də'lūs² [Bible].

delusion: di-liū'zan¹; de-lū'zhon² [False belief].

delusive: di-liū'siv¹; de-lū'siv²; *not* də-lū'siv¹, *nor* də-lū'ziv¹.

de luxe [Fr.]: də lüks¹; de lüks²; *not* də lüks¹ [Of luxury: said of editions of books, cabins of ships, or of railway trains with luxurious appointments].

demagog, demagogue: dem'ə-gəg¹; dəm'a-ğög²; *not* dem'ə-gög¹ [One who seeks to lead the people by pandering to their passions or prejudices].

demagogic: dem'ə-gəj'ik¹; dəm'a-ğög'ıe².

demagogu: dem'ə-gəj-ı¹ or -gəg-ı¹; dəm'a-ğög-y² or -ğög-y². The pronunciation dem'ə-gəg-ı¹ is indicated first by Dr. Murray, as most frequent in England.

demain: di-mēn'¹; de-mān'². See DEMESNE.

demand: di-mānd'¹; de-mānd'². See ASK [To ask for by right].

demarkate: di-mār'kēt¹; də-mār'cāt². Dr. Murray indicates English usage, di'mar-kēt¹ [To indicate the boundaries of].

démarche [Fr.]: də'mārɦ'¹; de'mārɦ'² [F., change in method; step aside].

Demas: di'mas¹; də'mas² [Bible].

Demerara: dem'ə-rā'ra¹ or dem'ər-ā'ra¹; dəm'e-rā'ra² or dəm'er-ā'ra²; *not* dem'ə-rē'ra¹ [River and county in Brit. Guiana].

demesne: di-mēn'¹; de-men'². *Standard, E., M., & W.; C., I., & St. de-min¹; Wr. di-mün¹. Bailey (1742) indicated demes'ne, which may be interpreted as giving the e the sound it has in the Fr. word mes (mə¹; mə²). Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated di-mün¹, but di-mēn¹, recorded by Sheridan (1780), is now in good general and legal use, and as demesne is a variant form of Old Fr. *demeine* (Eng. *domain*) it is to be preferred historically. Savage notes demesny as a vulgarism current in his time (London, 1833) [Land held in one's own power; a manorial estate].*

Demeter: di-mi'tər¹; de-mē'tər² [Gr. goddess of marriage and fertility].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; ɦull, ɦule, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɦo, ɦem; ɦn; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Demetrius: di-mī'tri-us¹; de-mē'tri-ūs² [1. Bible. 2. A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Démétrius:** dē'mē'tri'ūs¹; de'mē'tri'ūs²; Ger. dē-mē'tri-us¹; de-mē'tri-us²; It. & Pg. **Demetrio:** dē-mē'tri-ō¹; de-mē'tri-ō²; Lat. di-mī'tri-us¹; de-mē'tri-ūs²; Rus. **Дмитри:** dmī'tri¹; dmī'tri².

demi- (prefix): dem-i¹; dēm'i² [Used frequently in Eng. words, but sometimes corruptly pronounced dim-i¹; dīm'i² [Fr., literally, "half"]].

demiſe: di-moiſ¹; de-miſ²; not də-miſ¹ [To leave (to) by will].

demi-tasse: [Fr.]: də-mī'tās¹; de-mī'tās²; not dem-i-tas¹—a vulgarism [Half-cup; specifically, a small cup in which black coffee is served].

democracy: di-mək'rə-si¹; de-mō'e-rə-çy²; not dem'ek-rə-si¹ [Government by the people]. [the people].

democrat: dem'o-krat¹; dēm'o-erāt² [One who favors government by

Democritus: di-mək'ri-tus¹; de-mō'e'ri-tūs² [Gr. philosopher (400?–367 B. C.)].

De Moleyns: dem'o-linz¹; dēm'o-lēns² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

demolish: di-məl'ish¹; de-mōl'ish² [To destroy]. See the next word.

demolition: dem'o-lish'an¹; dēm'o-lish'on²; E. dem-ŭ-lish'un¹; I. di-mō-l'ish'en¹; M. dem-e-lish'an¹ [The act of destroying].

demonetization: di-mun'i-ti-zē'shən¹ or di-men'i-tai-zē'shən¹; de-mōn'-e-ti-zā'shon² or de-mōn'e-ti-zā'shon². The first is preferred by *Standard*, the second by Murray; C. di-men'e-ti-zē'shən¹; E. di-men-et-ai-zē'shun¹; I. di-men'et-iz-ē'shen¹; St. di-men'e-tai-zē'shun¹; W. di-men'i-ti-zē'shen¹; Wr. di-men'i-tai-zē'shen¹ [The act of the divesting of the character of money, or of reducing the value of a precious metal used as currency].

demoniacal: di'mo-nai'ə-kəl¹; dē'mo-ni'ə-eal². *Standard & W.*; C. & M. di-mo-nai'ə-kəl¹; E. di-mō-nai'ə-kəl¹; I. di-mō-nai'ak-al¹; St. dem'ō-nai'ə-kal¹; Wr. dem-e-nai'ə-kəl¹ [Like a demon].

demonology: di'mən-əl'o-ji¹; dē'mon-əl'o-gy². M. indicates di-mo-nel'o-ji¹ as the pronunciation used in England [The investigation of evil spirits].

demonstrable: di-mən'strə-bl¹ or dem'an-strə-bl¹; de-mōn'strə-bl² or dēm'on-strə-bl² [That can be demonstrated].

demonstrate: dem'an-strēt¹ or di-men'strēt¹; dēm'on-strāt² or de-mōn'-strāt². *Standard* (1915) & W. indicate the stress on the first syllable; C., E., I., M., St., & Wr. stress the second, as did also the earlier lexicographers. Both pronunciations occur in Shakespeare, but the first recorded here is now preferred in the United States while the latter is standard in the United Kingdom [To point out; make clear].

demonstrative: di-mən'strə-tiv¹; de-mōn'strə-tiv² [1. Able to prove beyond doubt. 2. Inclined to exhibition of feeling].

demonstrator: dem'an-strē'tər or -ter¹; dēm'on-strā'tor², *Standard*; C. dem'an-strē'tər¹; E. dem'un-strēt-ūr¹; I. de'men-strēt-ūr¹; M. dem'an-strē'tər¹; St. de-men'strē'tər¹; W. dem'an-strē'tūr¹; Wr. dem'an-strē'tər¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) indicated primary stress on the penult, but Walker qualified his pronunciation by saying, "When it [the word *demonstrator*] means one who demonstrates any thing in general the accent is on the same syllable as the verb"—the antepenult, *demon'strator*. Smart (1836) indicated the first pronunciation noted above.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪfʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Demophon: dem'ō-fən¹; dēm'ō-fōn² [Apocrypha].

Demophoon: di-mef'ō-en¹; de-mōf'ō-ōn² [Legendary king of Athens].

Demosthenes: di-mes'fhi-niz¹; de-mōs'the-nēs² [Athenian orator (384-322 B. C.)].

Demosthenic: dem'es-then'ik¹; dēm'ōs-thēn'ie² [Pertaining to Demos-thenes].

demy: di-mai'¹; de-mī'²; not dēmī¹, nor dī'mai¹ [A size of paper].

Denaba: den'a-ba¹; dēn'a-ba² [Douai Bible].

denarius: di-nē'ri-us¹; de-nā'ri-ūs²—the e as in "valley," not as in "eel"
[A silver or copper coin of the Romans].

denary: den'a-ri¹; dēn'a-ry², *Standard*, C., W., & W.; E. dī'nā-ri¹; I. de'nā-ri¹; M. di-nē'ri¹; St. den'ū-ri¹ [Containing ten].

denationalize: di-nash'on-al-aiz¹; dē-nāsh'on-al-iz²; not dī-nē'shun-al-aiz¹.

denatured: dī-nē'churd¹ or -tiurd¹; dē-nā'churd² or -turd² [Changed in character or quality; as, *denatured* alcohol].

Denbigh: den'bi¹; dēn'bi² [Welsh county and town].

denegatory: di-neg'a-to-ri¹; de-nēg'a-to-ry²; not dī-nā-gē'to-ri¹ [Suggesting that which is contradictory].

dengue: den'gē¹; dēn'gē² [Tropical fever].

denier¹: dā-nīr'¹; de-nēr'², *Standard*; C. de-nīr'¹; E. den'ī-ūr¹; I. de'ni-ūr¹; M., W., & W. di-nīr'¹; St. de-nīr'¹ [An old silver penny].

denier²: di-nai'ar¹; de-nī'er² [One who declares something as untrue or [not proved].

denigrate: den'ī-grēt¹; dēn'ī-grāt². Of the earlier lexicographers the majority indicated the stress on the first syllable, but Sheridan, Knowles, and Fulton & Knight noted dā-nai'grēt¹ [To make black].

Denis: den'is¹ or (Fr.) dā-nī'¹; dēn'is² or (Fr.) de-nī'² [A masculine personal name]. See DIONYSIUS, its original, uncontracted form.

Dennehy: den'a-hi¹; dēn'e-hy² [Ir. family name].

Dennis: den'is¹; dēn'is² [A masculine personal name. See DIONYSIUS].

dénouement [Fr.]: dē-nū'mān¹ or dē'nū'mān¹; dē-nū'mān² or dē'nū'mān² [The outcome].

denounce: di-nauns'¹; de-nounç'²; not dē-nauns'¹ [To accuse publicly].

dentelle [Fr.]: dān'tel'¹; dān'tēl'² [Lace].

dentifrice: den'ti-fris'¹; dēn'ti-frīç'² [A preparation for cleaning the teeth].

denudate: di-niūd'et¹; de-nū'dāt², *Standard*; C. den'yu-det¹; E. dī-niū'dēt¹; I. di-niūd'et¹; M. di-niūd'et¹; St. den'yū-dēt¹; W. di-niūd'et¹; Wr. di-niūd'et¹ [Naked; bare].

denudation: den'yu-dē'shən¹; dēn'yu-dā'shon²; E. dī-niū-dē'shun¹; I. di-niūd-ē'shən¹; *Standard* & W. indicate dī'niū-dē'shən¹ as alternative [The state of being stripped].

denude: di-niūd'¹; de-nūd'²; not dī'niūd¹ [To strip the covering from].

denunciate: di-nun'shi-ēt¹ or di-nun'si-ēt¹; de-nūn'shi-āt² or de-nūn'çi-āt².

The first indicates American usage; the second is British. See ANNUNCIATE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*; *get*, *präy*; *hlt*, *police*; *obey*, *gō*; *net*, *ör*; *full*, *rüle*; *büt*, *börn*;

denunciation: *di-nun'si-ē'shən*¹; *de-nūn'ci-ā'shon*², *Standard, I., M., St., & W.; C., E., & W.* *di-nun-shi-ē'shən*¹. See ANNUNCIATION; PRONUNCIATION [The act of condemning publicly].

deodorize: *dī-ō'dər-aiz*¹; *dē-ō'dor-iz*² [To remove the odor of].

depart: *di-pärt*¹; *de-pärt*²; *not dī'part*¹ [To go away].

department: *di-pärt'ment*¹; *de-pärt'mənt*² [A subdivision of a state, political, or commercial organization].

departmental: *dī'pärt-men'təl*¹; *dē'pärt-mən'təl*². Note that a secondary stress is indicated on the first syllable and that the *e* is long. *Wr.* notes *depart-men'təl*¹, now seldom or never heard.

depends: *dī-pendz*¹; *de-pēnds*²; *not dī-pendz*¹, *nor də-penz*¹—the first *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel."

deplatory: *di-pil'ə-to-rī*¹; *de-pil'a-to-ry*². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) indicated *deplatory* [Adapted to remove hair].

deplous: *dep'i-lus*¹; *dēp'i-lūs*², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I.* *di-pail'us*¹; *M.* *dep'i-ləs*; *Wr.* *di-pai'ləs*¹. The position of the stress has been variously indicated by the earlier lexicographers. Johnson (1755) noted *deplous*; Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gave *depai'lus*¹; Perry (1777), *de-pil'us*¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) *dep'i-lus*¹ [Hairless].

deplante: *dep'lə-nē*¹ or *dī'plə-nēt*¹; *dēp'la-nāt*² or *dē'pla-nāt*². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage in Great Britain.

depletive: *di-plī'tiv*¹; *de-plē'tiv*², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* *de-plī'tiv*¹; *I.* *di-plī'tiv*¹; *St.* *de-plī'tiv*¹ [That which empties or exhausts].

deplorable: *di-plōr'ə-bl*¹; *de-plōr'a-bl*²; *not dī-plōr'ə-bl*¹. The pronunciation indicated here is recorded uniformly by the dictionaries, but modern usage, even of careful speakers, indicates *di-plōr'ə-bl*¹, which is very frequently heard in New York City and its vicinity [That is considered with regret].

deplore: *di-plōr*¹; *de-plōr*²—more frequently *di-plōr*¹, but not yet admitted to the dictionaries [To express deep regret for]. [feathers].

deplumate: *di-plū'mēt*¹; *de-plū'māt*²; *not dī-pliū'mēt*¹ [Stripped of

deplumation: *dep'lu-mē'shən*¹; *dēp'lu-mā'shon*², *Standard & Wr.; C.* *di-plu-mē'shən*¹; *E.* *di-plū-mē'shun*¹; *I.* *de'pliū-mē'shən*¹; *M.* *di-pliū-mē'shən*¹; *W.* (1890) *dep'liū-mē'shun*¹; *W.* (1909) *dī'plū-mē'shən*¹. The *Standard & Worcester* may be said to represent the American pronunciation, while the *Century* and *Webster* (Harris, 1909) indicate the Anglo-American pronunciation. Murray & the *Encyclopedic* reflect English usage; the *Imperial* that of the Scots.

deportation: *dī'pōr-tē'shən*¹; *dē'pōr-tā'shon*². The pronunciation *deport-tē'shən*¹, indicated by Walker (1791) and noted by Worcester (1859), is noted as alternative by only *Standard* and *W.* [The act of sending away forcibly].

depository: *di-pež'i-tē-rī*¹; *de-pōž'i-tā-ry*² [A person entrusted with anything; also, a depository].

deposition: *dep'o-zish'an*¹ or *dī'po-zish'an*¹; *dēp'o-žish'on*² or *dē'po-žish'on*². The first indicates American, the second British usage [The act of putting down].

depository: *di-pež'i-to-rī*¹; *de-pōž'i-to-ry*²; *not dī-pež'i-tō-rī*¹ [A place where anything is kept in safety; also, a depository].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

depot: dē'pō¹; dē'pō²—a word that has been mouthed and mauled perhaps more than any other in the language, and of which the pronunciation has varied from *dee'po* to *dē-pot'* and *dee'pot'*—the last noted as a vulgarity by Longfellow and Lowell. Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) indicated dē-pō¹; Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) recorded dī-pō¹; Cull (1864) dī-pō¹. The *Standard* and *W.* favor dī-pō¹, and give dep'ō¹ as alternative; *C.* de-pō¹ or dī-pō¹; *E.* dep'ō¹; *I.* de-pō¹; *M.* dep'ō¹; *St.* de-pō¹. According to the authorities cited above the preference in England, where the word is infrequently used, is dep'ō¹, in Scotland de-pō¹, and in the United States dī-pō¹. Webster (1909) gives also dē'pō¹.

deprecatory: dep'rī-kə-to-rī¹; dēp're-ə-to-ry²; *not* dep'rī-kē'to-rī¹ [Serv-ing to express disapproval of].

depreciate: dī-prī'ʃhi-ēt¹; de-prē'ʃhi-āt² [To lessen the worth of].

depredatory: dep'rī-dē'to-rī¹; dēp're-dā'to-ry², *Standard*; *C.* dep'rī-de-to-rī¹; *E.* dep're-dē-tūr¹; *I.* de'prī-dē-te-rī¹; *M.* dī-pred'ə-tər¹; *St.* dep're-dē'tūr¹; *W.* dep'rī-de-to-rī¹; *Wr.* dep'rī-dē-tə-rī¹ [Characterized by plundering].

deprivation: dep'rī-vē'shən¹; dēp'ri-vā'shon²; *not* dī'proi-vē'shən¹ [The act of taking away from].

Deptford: det'fərd¹ or dep'fərd¹; dēt'ford² or dēp'ford². In Dr. Isaac Watts's time ("Works: The Art of Reading and Writing English," vol. iv, p. 725, 1748) the pronunciation was dēd'fərd¹ [A southeastern suburb of London]. See ANSTRUTHER.

depths: dep'ths¹; dēpths²; *not* dep's¹. See YOUTH; YOUTHS.

depute: dī-piūt¹; de-pūt²; *not* dī'piut¹ [To appoint a deputy].

deputy: dep'yu-tī¹; dēp'yu-ty². Walker (1791) noted that "there is a proneness in the *p* to slide into its nearest relation *b*, which makes us often hear this word as if written *debbuty*." This may have been due to the influence of the speech of the Hanoverian kings of England, for in Germanic *p* represents Indo-European *b*. Savage (1833) found *debbuty* in use and condemned it as a vulgarity [A person appointed to act as a substitute for another].

De Quincey: dī kwīn'sī¹; de kwīn'cy² [Eng. author (1785-1859)].

deraign: dī-rēn¹; de-rān²; *not* dī'rēn¹ [To determine, as a claim, by judicial argument and decision].

Derbe: dūr'bi¹; dēr'by² [Bible].

Derby: dūr'bi¹; dēr'bȳ², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E., M., St., & Wr.* dūr'bi¹—the first represents the pronunciation of the United States and Northern and Middle England, the second that in vogue in Southern England. Compare BEAUCLEER. See quotation.

Darby. A Southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. III, p. 31 [CL. PRESS 1897].

derby²: dūr'bi¹; dēr'bȳ² [A stiff felt hat with a round crown].

derelict (n.): der'ī-lik¹; dēr-e-līet² [One who or that which is abandoned; especially an unseaworthy vessel].

derelict (v.): der-ī-lik¹; dēr-e-līet² [To abandon].

deride: dī-raid¹; de-rīd² [To make the object of ridicule].

Dering: dīr'īn¹; dēr'īng² [Eng. family name].

derision: dī-rīz'ən¹; de-rīzh'on² [The act of deriding]. See DERIDE.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; ʃʊl, ʃʊle, cūre, būt, būr; ōil, bōy; ɡō, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fast*; get, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

derisive: *di-rai'siv*¹; *de-rī'siv*² [Expressive of derision].

derivation: *der'i-vē'shən*¹; *dēr'i-vā'shon*² [The act of deriving].

derive: *di-raiv*¹; *de-riv*² [To obtain (a thing) from its source].

derma-, dermato-: *dūr'mā*⁻¹, *dūr'mā-to*⁻¹; *dēr'mā*⁻², *dēr'mā-to*⁻² [From the Greek *δέρμα* (*derma*), skin; an element in many technical terms, as *dermatitis*: *dūr'mā-tai'tis*¹ or *-ti'tis*¹; *dēr'mā-ti'tis*² or *-ti'tis*² (Inflammation of the skin); **dermatology**: *dūr'mā-tel'o-jī*¹; *dēr'mā-töl'o-gy*² (The branch of medicine that treats of the skin and its diseases)].

dernier: *dūr'ni-är*¹; *dēr'ni-er*², *Standard & M.*; *C.*, *St.*, & *W.* *dūr'ni-ür*¹; *E.* *dūr'ni-ä*¹; *I.* *der-nyē*¹; *Wr.* *därn-yär*¹. In *Fr.* *där'nyē*¹ *not der-nyē*¹. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated *dernie'r*; Perry (1777) and Smart (1840), *der'ni-er*; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), *därn-yär*¹; Enfield (1807) *därn-yür*¹ [*Fr.*, last: used commonly in the legal phrase *dernier ressort* (last resort)].

derogate: *der'o-gēt*¹; *dēr'o-gāt*² [To take away from].

derogative: *di-rög'a-tiv*¹; *de-rög'a-tiv*² [Lessening in good repute or detracting from value].

De Ros: *dä rūs*¹; *de rūš*² [*Ir.* family name].

Derzhavin: *der-zā'vīn*¹; *dēr-zhā'vīn*² [*Rus.* lyric poet (1743-1816)].

De Salls: *də sal'si*¹ or *də sālrlz*¹; *də sāl'is*² or *də sālrls*² [*Eng.* family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

descant (*n.*): *des'kant*¹; *dēs'eānt*² [A series of remarks on a particular subject].

descant (*v.*): *des-kant*¹; *dēs-eānt*². Altho modern orthoepists are in complete agreement on the position of the stress in this word, there was some difference of opinion among their predecessors. Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) indicated *des'cant*, but the remainder, from Perry (1777) to Smart (1840), recorded the pronunciation noted above. Compare ABSENT (*v.*).

Descartes: *dē'kürt*¹; *dē'eärt*² [*Fr.* philosopher (1596-1650)].

descend: *di-send*¹; *de-sēnd*²; the *c* is silent. So also in **de-scent**¹. See C [To move from a higher to a lower point].

describe: *di-skraib*¹; *de-serīb*² [To explain the characteristics of in words].

description: *di-skrip'shən*¹; *de-serīp'shon*² [The act of describing].

descri: *di-skrai*¹; *de-sery*²; *not di-skrai*¹ [To get a sight of by observation or glance].

Desdemona: *dez'di-mō'nə*¹; *dēs'de-mō'na*² [Wife of Othello in Shakespeare's *Othello*].

desert¹ (*n.*): *di-zūrt*¹; *de-gērt*² [That which is deserved or merited].

desert² (*n.*): *dez'art*¹; *dēs'ert*² [A desolate, barren region]. See DESSERT.

desert (*v.*): *di-zūrt*¹; *de-gērt*² [To abandon].

deserve: *di-sūrv*¹; *de-sērv*²; *not də-sūrv*¹ [To be worthy of].

deshabille: *des'a-bil*¹ or *-bil*¹; *dēs'a-bil*² or *-bīl*². Same as DISHABILLE.

dëshabillé [*Fr.*]: *dē'zā'bī'yē*¹; *dē'gā'bī'yē*² [Undress or negligent attire].

It should be noted that the so-called *l-mouillé* in French (spelled *-ll-*, *-lll-*) has in the best standard pronunciation ceased to be an *l* at all, but is pronounced simply as *y*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. xxxii [*F.* & *W.* co. 1915].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wæt, ǻll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; fū = frud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

desiccate: des'i-kant¹; dēs'Y-eant², *Standard, C., & W.; E. de-sik'kant¹; I. dī-sik'ant¹; M. di-sik'ant¹; St. des'ik-kant¹; Wr. di-sik'kant¹* [A remedy that absorbs moisture, as that of wounds].

desiccate: des'i-kēt¹; dēs'Y-eāt², *Standard, C., & W.; E. de-sik'kēt¹; I. di-sik'ēt¹; M. & Wr. di-sik'ēt¹; St. des'ik-kēt¹*. The word was stressed on the second syllable, *de-sic'cate*, by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755) and Webster (1828) the stress was indicated on the first syllable. To-day American usage stresses the first syllable; British usage stresses the second [To free from moisture].

desiderate: di-sid'ər-ēt¹; de-sid'er-āt²; *not* də-zid'ər-ēt¹ [To feel desire or need for].

desideratum: di-sid'ər-ē'tum¹; de-sid'er-ā'tūm²—the *a* as in "fame"—not as in "art" [That which is considered desirable].

design: di-zain¹; de-ſin², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. de-sain¹; I. dī-sain¹; St. de-zain¹; Wr. di-sain¹*. Among the earlier lexicographers the form *di-sain¹* found favor with Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), while *di-zain¹*, which Walker "always looked upon as vulgar," was supported by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835). Dr. Townsend Young (1859) in his edition of "Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" resented Walker's condemnation of *de-zain¹* as "vulgar," saying: "This is one of those weak decisions which have proved so pernicious to our orthoëpy. Analogy forces its way in spite of conventional peculiarities, which are so often traceable to sheer ignorance; hence we hear this word pronounced *design*, as it should be, by the best speakers." It is somewhat curious that Walker should condemn *design* as "vulgar," and indicate *reſign* as correct.

designate: des'ig-nēt¹; dēs'ig-nāt². Notwithstanding that the majority of the lexicographers have indicated this pronunciation as in good usage for nearly one hundred and twenty-five years, the modern tendency is to give the *s* the sound of *z* and to say *dez'ig-nēt¹* rather than *des'ig-nēt¹*, which does not follow the line of least resistance as shown in *DESIGN* [To point out or identify by name].

designator: des'ig-nē'tar or -ter¹; dēs'ig-nā'tor² [One who indicates].

designatory: des'ig-nē-to-ri¹; dēs'ig-nā-to-ry² [Serving to indicate].

desire: di-zair¹; de-ſir² [*I. v.* To wish for. *II. n.* A wish for the possession of something].

desist: di-sist¹; de-sist², *Standard* (1893), *C., I., St., & Wr.; E., M., Standard* (1915), & *W., di-zist¹*. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Webster (1840-1889) indicated *de-sist¹*; Sheridan (1780) alone gave *de-zist¹*. Compare *DESIGN*; *RESIST* [To cease or leave off, to give over].

Deslys: dē'h¹; dē'ly² [Pen-name of Charles Collinet, a Fr. dramatic author and litterateur (1821-85)].

Des Moines: dē meɪn¹; dē mōɪn² [City, county, and river in Iowa].

Desmond: dez'mend¹; dēs'mōnd² [Ir. family name].

Desmoulin: dē'mū'lan¹; dē'mu'lan² [Fr. revolutionary (1760-94)].

desolate (v.): des'o-lēt¹; dēs'o-lāt². Do not give the *s* a *z* sound in this word and its relatives *desolater*, *desolation*, *desolative* [To lay bare; desert].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rʌl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

desolate (a.): *des'o-lit*¹; *dēs'o-lat*² [Deprived of inhabitants].

despatch: *dis-pach*¹; *des-päch*². Compare DISPATCH, which Murray states is "the uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th cent. . . . but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under *des*." (*New Eng. Dict.* s. v.).

The history of the spelling may be briefly summarized as follows: The form *dispatch* may be found in Richard Huloet's "Abecedarium Anglicum-Latinum" (1552), in John Baret's "Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie" (1573), and in the dictionaries of Holyoke (1606), Cotgrave (1611), Kersey (1707), Bailey (1724), Ainsworth (1736), B. Martin (1749), Dyche (1752), Fenning (1760), Barlow (1772), Lemon (1783), Nares (1784), Crabb (1823), Webster (1828), Richardson (1856), Murray (1897), Webster (1909), and the New Standard Dictionary (1915).

The form *despatch* is indicated in the dictionaries of Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Thomas Browne (1806), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Stormonth (1871), the Imperial Dict. (1882), the Encyclopædic (1883), the Century (1891), and the Standard (1893-1912). The spelling *dispatch* is supported by 19 authorities, while *despatch* has the support of 22.

desperado: *des'par-ē'do*¹; *dēs'pēr-ā'do*²; *not des'par-ā'do*¹, a pronunciation indicated by Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) [A reckless ruffian].

despicable: *des'pi-kə-bl*¹; *dēs'pi-ea-bl*²—frequently, but erroneously, *dis-pik'e-bl*¹ [Fit to be despised].

despise: *di-spai-z*¹; *de-spiz*² [To look upon as contemptible].

despond: *di-spond*¹; *de-spönd*², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C. des-pend*¹; *E. & St. de-spond*¹; *I. di-spond*¹ [To give way to mental depression]. [ically].

despot: *des'pot*¹; *dēs'pot*² [An absolute monarch; one who rules tyrannically].

despotic: *des-pet'ik*¹; *dēs-pöt'ie*².

despumate: *des'piu-mēt*¹; *dēs'pū-māt*², *Standard*; *C., M., & W. di-spiū'mēt*¹; *E. de-spiū'mēt*¹; *I. di-spiū'mēt*¹; *St. des'piū'mēt*¹; *Wr. di-spiū'mēt*¹ [To remove the impurities from].

desquamate: *des'kwā-mēt*¹; *dēs'kwa-māt*², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. des-kwē'mēt*¹; *E. de-skwē'mēt*¹; *I. di-skwē'mēt*¹; *St. des'kwa-mēt*¹; *Wr. des-kwē'mēt*¹ [To peel or scale off].

Dessau¹: *des'i-ū*¹ or *des'ō*¹; *dēs'a-ū*² or *dēs'ā*² [Apocrypha].

Dessau²: *des'au*¹; *dēs'ou*² [Prus. general (1676-1747)].

dessert: *de-zürt*¹; *dē-sērt*²; *E., St., & Wr. indicate dez-zürt*¹. Contrast with DESERT¹ & ² [A service of sweetmeats, pastry, fruit, etc., at the close of a dinner].

desuetude: *des'wi-tiūd*¹; *dēs'we-tūd*²; *not də-su'i-tūd*¹ as indicated by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Enfield (1807), *nor di'swi-tiūd*¹ as by Sheridan (1780).

Desuetude, lack of use.

HENRY COCKERAM *The English Dictionary* s. v. (1623).

After an existence of nearly twenty years of almost innocuous *desuetude* these laws are brought forth.

GROVER CLEVELAND *Message* March 1, 1886.

desultory: *des'ul-to-rī*¹; *dēs'ül-to-ry*². By Bailey (1742), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) the stress was indicated on the antepenult, *desul'tory*, but by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), on the first syllable as here].

Des Vœux: *dē vō*¹; *dē vō*² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lœ; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ʊu = out; ɔll; fū = feud; ʃhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

detail (n. & v.): dɪ-təl¹; de-tāl². *E.* indicates dɪ-təl¹, which *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* give as alternative.

Detaille: də-tā'yə¹; de-tā'ye²; not də'tā'yə¹ [Fr. painter (1848-1912)].

detestable: dɪ-test'ə-bl¹; de-tĕst'ə-bl². By Spenser and Shakespeare
det'estable.

detestation: dɪ'tes-[or det'es]-tĕ'shən¹; də'tĕs-[or dĕt'ĕs]-tā'shon². The second pronunciation is indicated by Worcester (1859) and given as alternative by *Standard* (1915) and Webster (1909), but is now seldom heard.

detinue: det'ɪ-niū¹; dĕt'ɪ-nū²—now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. Formerly Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) indicated *detin'ue*.

Detinue is a writ that lyeth against him, who having goods or chatels delivered him to keepe, refuseth to deliver them againe. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

detonate: det'o-nēt¹; dĕt'o-nāt², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* det'ʊ-nēt¹; *I.* dĕ'tō-nēt¹; *M.* & *Wr.* det'ə-nēt¹; *St.* det'ō-nēt¹ [To cause to explode, as a bomb, with loud report].—**detonation:** det'o-nĕ'shən¹; dĕt'o-nā'shon².

detour: dɪ-tūr¹; de-tūr²; not dɪ-tōr¹ [A roundabout way].

detritus: dɪ-trɪt'ʊs¹; de-trĭt'ūs²; not det'rɪ-tʊs¹ [Water-worn rock-particles].

Detroit: dɪ-treit¹; de-trōit²; not dɪ'treit¹ [The chief city of Michigan].

de trop: də trō¹; de trō²—the *p* is silent [Fr., too much; not wanted].

Dettingen: det'ɪŋ-en¹; dĕt'ing-ĕn² [Bavarian village; battle, 1743].

Deucalion: diū-kē'li-ən¹; dū-cā'li-on² [In Gr. myth, a king of Thessaly].

deuce: diūs¹; dūç² [An emphatic exclamation of annoyance: used with *the*].

Deuel: diū'el¹ or dɪ-yū'el¹; dū'ĕl² or de-yū'ĕl² [Bible].

Deuteronomy: diū'ter-en'ō-mɪ¹; dū'ter-ŏn'ō-my² [Bible. The fifth book of the Pentateuch].

[and Japanese saxifrage].

Deutzia: deit'si-ə or diūt'si-ə¹; dĕit'si-a or dūt'si-a² [A genus of Chinese

Deva: də'və¹; de'və²; not dɪ'və¹ [In Hindu myth, the gods of Nature].

devastate: dev'əs-tĕt¹; dĕv'as-tāt², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* *E.* & *St.* dev'-as-tĕt¹; *I.* de'vas-tĕt¹; *Wr.* di-vas'tĕt¹. Altho noted by Bailey in his two-volume folio edition (1727), the word was omitted from subsequent editions and is not recorded by the early editors of Johnson, Ash, Perry, or Sheridan. Walker (1797) noted the stress on the second syllable—di-vas'tĕt¹, a pronunciation indicated also by Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844). Perry (1805) gave the *a* of the penult as broad, di-vās'tĕt¹ [To lay waste].

devastation: dev'əs-tĕ'shən¹; dĕv'as-tā'shon².

develop: dɪ-vel'əp¹; de-vĕl'op², *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* dɪ-vel'ʊp¹; *E.* de-vel'ʊp¹; *I.* dɪ-vel'ʊp¹; *St.* de-vel'əpt. Altho found in Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), Elisha Coles' "English Dictionarie" (1692), and Bailey's Dictionary (1730-6), the word is not given by Johnson (1755), but indications of its pronunciation are to be found in the dictionaries of Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1787), and Walker (1791), dɪ-vel'ʊp¹ 1. To uncover; unfold. 2. To advance to a higher state.

Deventer: də-ven'tər, də'ven-tər¹, or də'væn-tər¹; de-vĕn'ter², dĕv'ĕn-ter², or de'ven-ter² [Dutch family name].

[Norman origin].

Devereux: dev'ər-ū or -ūks¹; dĕv'er-ū or -ūks² [Eng. family name of

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rule; b ət, bŭrn;

De Vesel: də vī'sl¹; de vē'çl² [Ir. viscountship].

[or emblem].

device: di-vois¹; de-viç². Compare DEVISE [A contrivance, plan, design,

devil: dev'l¹ or dev'il¹; dēv'l² or dēv'il².

devise: di-voiz¹; de-viș². Compare DEVICE [1. To think out; invent. 2. To transmit by will].

devisee: dev'i-zī¹; dēv'i-șē² [One to whom property is transmitted by will].

devisor: di-vai'zer¹; de-vi'șör² [One who gives by will].

Devizes: di-vai'zez¹; de-vi'zēs² [Eng. market-town].

devoir [Fr.]: də-vwār¹; de-vwār² [Service or duty, as to a sovereign].

dew: diū¹; dū²; not dū¹. Compare DUE [Moisture condensed from the atmosphere].

dexterous: deks'tar-us¹; dēks'ter-ūs² [Skilful].

dey¹: dē¹; dē² [A Turkish commander].

Dey²: dai¹; dī² [A street in New York city].

D'Eyncourt: dēn'kurt¹; den'eürt² [Eng. family name].

Dhaulagiri: dau'la-gī'rī¹; dou'lā-ğī'ri² [Mountain peak of the Himalayas].

diabetes: dai'a-bī'tiz¹; dī'a-bē'tēs². *M.* dai'a-bīt'iz¹ [A disease].

diabetic: dai'a-bet'ik¹; dī'a-bēt'ie², *Standard & W.; C., E., & Wr.* dai-a-bet'ik¹; *I.* dai-a-bīt'ik¹; *M.* dai-a-bīt'ik²; *St.* dai-a-bet'ik² [A sufferer from diabetes].

diablerie: di-ā'blē-rī¹ or (*Fr.*) dī'ā'blē-rī¹; dī-ā'blē-rī² or (*Fr.*) dī'ā'blē-rē² [Fr., devilry].

diabolism: dai-ab'o-lizm¹; dī-āb'o-līsm².

diabolo: di-ab'o-lō¹; dī-āb'o-lō²; not dai-ab'o-lō¹ [An ancient game played with a reel-like top spun in the air].

diæresis: dai-er'ī-sis¹; dī-ēr'e-sīs². See DIÆRESIS.

diagnose: dai'ag-nōs¹ or dai'ag-nōz¹; dī'āg-nōs² or dī'āg-nōz². The first is common in the United States; the second is used in Great Britain [To determine the nature of (a disease)].

diallage¹: dai-al'ē-jī¹; dī-āl'a-ğē², *Standard & C.; E.* dai'al-ēj¹; *I.* dai-al'-lē-jī¹; *M.* dai-al'ē-jī¹; *St.* dai'al-lēj¹; *W.* dai'ē-lj¹; *Wr.* dai-al'ē-jī¹ [In rhetoric, the presentation of arguments from various points of view and concentration on one point].

diallage²: dai'al-lj¹; dī-āl-ag² [A grass-green variety of pyroxene].

dialog, dialogue: dai'ē-leg¹; dī'a-lōg²; not dai'ē-lōg¹ [A talk together].—**dialogic:** dai'ē-lej'ik¹; dī'a-lōg'ie².—**dialogism:** dai-al'o-jizm¹; dī-āl'o-ğīzm².—**dialogist:** dai-al'o-jist¹; dī-āl'o-ğīst².—**dialogize:** dai-al'o-jaiz¹; dī-āl'o-ğīz² [To carry on a dialog].

diamid: dai-am'id¹; dī-ām'id² [A chemical compound]. The form preferred in the United States.

diamide: dai-am'id¹; dī-ām'id²—the English spelling and pronunciation of the preceding.

diamin: dai-am'in¹; dī-ām'in² [A chemical compound]. The American spelling and pronunciation.

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

I: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

damline: dai'ə-məin¹; di'a-mīn²—the Eng. spelling and pronunciation of the preceding.

diamond: dai'ə-mənd¹; di'a-mond²—the pronunciation uniformly noted by modern dictionaries. Formerly, as by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), rendered as a dissyllable, dai'mund. By Shakespeare both forms were used, with a preponderance of the trisyllable form employed by Spenser and Milton; the dissyllable may be found in Pope, Cowper, Keats, and others.

Diana: dai-an'ə¹; di-ān'a². The pronunciation, dai-ē'na, indicated by I., is given as alternative by C., M., St., & W., but is seldom heard [In Roman myth, the goddess of hunting].

diapason: dai'ə-pē'sən¹ or dai'ə-pē'zən¹; di'a-pā'son² or di'a-pā'zon². *Standard, E., & St.* indicate the first as preferred; C., I., M., W., & Wr. note the second [Harmony].

diaphanous: dai-af'ə-nūs¹; di-āf'a-nūs² [Transparent].

diaphragm: dai'ə-fram¹; di'a-frām² [An important muscle in mammals].

diarrhea: dai'ə-rī'ə¹; di'a-rē'a² [An intestinal disturbance].

diaspora: dai-as'po-ra¹; di-ās'po-ra² [The dispersion; especially, that of the Jews after the Babylonian captivity].

diastase: dai'ə-stēs¹; di'a-stās² [A white compound that acts as a ferment].

diastole: dai-as'to-lī¹; di-ās'to-lē² [The expansion, as of the heart or arteries in breathing].

diastyle: dai'ə-stail¹; di'a-styl²—the pronunciation now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), and Ash (1775) stressed the penult [Wide intercolumniation].

diathesis: dai-ath'e-sis¹; di-āth'e-sīs²; frequently, but erroneously, dai-a-thi'sis¹ [Predisposition to disease].

diatom: dai'ə-təm¹; di'a-tōm²; *not* dai-at'əm¹ [One of certain plants].

diatonic: dai'ə-tən'ik¹; di'a-tōn'ie² [Designating regular musical tones].

Diaz: di'as¹ or di'ath¹; di'ās² or di'āth²; Eng. dai'az¹ [Sp. & Pg. family name].

Diblah: dib'lā¹; dīb'lā² [Bible; same as **DIPLATH**].—**Diblain:** dib-lē'im¹; dīb-lā'im² [Bible].—**Diblah:** dib'lath¹; dīb'lāth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Diblahaim:** dib'lē-thē'im¹; dīb'lā-thē'im² [Bible].—**Dibon:** dai'bən¹; dīb'ōn² [Bible].—**Dibon-Gad:** dai'bən-gad¹; dīb'ōn-gād² [Bible].—**Dibri:** dib'rai¹; dīb'rī² [Bible].

dice: dai¹; dīc² [Bone cubes used in gambling].

Dickens: dik'enz¹; dik'eng²; *not* dik'inz¹ [Eng. novelist (1812-70)].

diellnous: dai'klī-nūs¹ or dai-klai'nūs¹; di'eli-nūs² or di-eli'nūs². The pronunciations di-klai'nūs¹, St., and dik'h-nūs¹, Wr., are no longer acceptable.

dicrotism: dik'ro-tizm¹; diē'ro-tizm², *Standard, C., St., & Wr.*; E. dai-kret-izm¹; M. & W. dai'kro-tiz'm¹ [Abnormal pulse-beat]. [for²]

dictate: dik'tēt¹; diē'tāt² [To command].—**dictator:** dik-tē'tar¹; diē-tā'
dictionary: dik'shən-ē-rī¹; diē'shon-ā-ry²; *not* dik'shən-rī.

In the latter part of that [the 17th century] and in the beginning of the eighteenth the pronunciation was represented as *diks'nari*. . . . In 1726, in the little book of Bailey's . . . it was represented by *di'xnery*. . . . Noah Webster, writing in 1789, gives *dic'sonary* as the usual pronunciation.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. II, pp. 169-170 [E. '04].

An examination of Bailey's Dictionary, editions of 1724, 1732, and 1742 (the year of Bailey's death) does not show the indication of any pronunciation.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪmk; θɪn, θɪs

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **börn**;

dictograph: dik'to-graf¹; dī'e'to-grāf² [A telephone for reproducing sounds].

dictophone: dik'to-fōn¹; dī'e'to-fōn² [A phonograph for reproducing sounds].

dictophonitis: dik'to-to-fō-nā'tis¹; dī'e'to-to-fō-nī'tis² [Loss or impairment of hearing affecting operators of the dictophone].

Didache: did'a-kē¹; dīd'a-eē¹; *not* dai'da-kī¹ [A teaching; specifically the teaching of the Apostles].

didactic: di-dak'tik¹ or dai-dak'tik¹; dī-dā'e'tie² or dī-dā'e'tie². Altho the *Standard* prefers the latter, all other modern authorities support the former, which is the historic pronunciation if the authority of Buchanan (1757-66), Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) may be accepted [Pert. to teaching].

didascalie: did'as-kal'ik¹; dīd'ās-eāl'ie². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) indicated dai-das'ka-lik¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed the antepenult [Didactic].

Both Johnson and Sheridan, in my opinion, place the accent of the word *didascalie* improperly upon the second syllable. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v.

Diderot: dī'da-rō'¹; dī'de-rō'² [Fr. savant (1713-84)].

Dido: dai'do¹; dī'do² [In Classic myth, the founder and queen of Carthage].

didrachma: dai-drak'ma¹; dī-dra'e'ma² [Gr. coin].

Didymus: did'i-mus¹; dīd'y-mūs² [Bible].

Diego: dī-ē'go¹; dī-ē'gō² [A Spanish personal name, the equivalent of James].

dieresis: dai-er'i-sis¹; dī-ēr'e-sis², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C. dai-er'e-sis¹; E. dai-i'ra-sis¹; I. dai-i're-sis¹; St. dai-i're-sis¹; not dai-a-i'ris¹*. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) the stress was indicated *dī-ēr'e-sis*. The pronunciation dai-er'i-sis¹ was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) as opposed to dai-i'ra-sis noted by Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) [The separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels]. The pronunciation first indicated here has prevailed in England from 1791 to the present time; its alternative, dai-i're-sis¹ is Scottish.

Dies: dai'iz¹; dī'ēs² [Douai Bible].

Dies Iræ: dai'iz dī'rī¹; dī'ēs i'rē² [L., "Day of Wrath," opening words of a famous hymn of the Roman Catholic Church].

Diest: dist¹; dēst² [Belg. town].

dietary: dai'et-ē-rī¹; dī'ēt-ā-ry²; *not* dai-ə-tār'¹ [Pert. to diet].

dietetics: dai'i-tet'iks¹; dī'e-tēt'ies²; *not* dai'a-tī'tiks¹ [The branch of medicine that treats of diet].

Dievites: dai-i'vāits¹; dī-ē'vīts² [Douai Bible].

difference: dif'er-ens¹; dī'er-ēnç². Erroneously but frequently contracted to dif'rens¹, so also is **different** [The quality of being unlike].

differentiate: dif'er-en'shi-ēt¹; dī'er-ēn'shi-āt² [To establish a difference between].

diffuse (a.): di-fiūs¹; dī-fūs² [Widely spread out].

diffuse (v.): di-fiūz¹; dī-fūz² [To spread abroad]. In the relatives **diffuser** and **diffusible** pronounce the s as z.

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **grēy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **Ice**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wón**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪd = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

diffusive: di-fiū'siv¹; di-fū'siv².

dig: dig¹; dīg² [To hollow out]. See G.

digest (n.): dai'jest¹; dī'gēst² [An analyzed summary as of literature or news; as, "The Literary Digest"]. See G.

digest (v.): di-jest¹ or dai'jest¹; di-gēs't² or dī'gēs't². *E.* prefers the second, which *M.* & *W.* give as alternative, but stress the ultima [1. To assimilate. 2. To analyze and classify].

digestion: di-jes'chən¹ or di-jes'tyən¹; di-gēs'chən² or dī-gēs'tyən²; *Standard* & *W.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.* give the second. The pronunciation dai-jes'tyən¹ is noted by Murray as alternative.

dight: dait¹; dīt² [To dress; adorn].

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.

MILTON *Il Penseroso* l. 159.

digit: dij'tit¹; dīg'tit² [A finger or toe]. See G.

digitalis: dij'i-tē'lis¹; dīg'i-tā'lis²; *not* dij'i-tā'lis¹ [The dried leaves of [the foxglove].

dignify: dig'ni-fai¹; dīg'ni-fy² [To make worthy of respect]. See G.

digonous: dig'o-nus¹ or dai'gō-nus¹; dīg'o-nūs² or dī'gō-nus²; *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first (*M. & W.* with the *u* obscure *ə*; *u*); *E. & I.* give the second, which *C. & M.* note as alternative [Having two angles].

digress: di-gres¹ or dai-gres¹; di-ġrēs² or dī-ġrēs²—the first is preferred by all modern authorities, the second is given as alternative [To turn aside; deviate].—**digression:** di-[or dai]-grēsh'ən¹; di-[or dai]-ġrēsh'on².

Dijon: dī'zōn¹; dī'zhōn² [Fr. town].

dike: daik¹; dīk² [An embankment]. See I.

Diklah: dik'lə¹; dīk'la² [Bible].

dilapidated: di-lap'i-dē'ted¹; di-lāp'i-dā'tēd²; *not* dil-ap'i-dēt'id¹ [Fallen into decay].

dilatable: di-lēt'a-bl¹ or dai-lēt'a-bl¹; di-lāt'a-bl² or dī-lāt'a-bl². The first indicates American usage, the second that of Great Britain [Capable of being expanded].

dilatation: dai'la-tē'shən¹ or dil'a-tē'shən¹; dī'la-tā'shən² or dī'la-tā'shən²; *Standard & W.; C. & Wr.* dil'a-tē'shən¹; *E.* dai-lēt'a'shən¹; *I.* di-lēt'a'shən¹; *M.* dai-lē-tē'shən; *St.* dil'a-tē'shūn¹ [The state of being dilated]. See DILATE.

dilate: di-lēt¹ or di-lēt¹; di-lāt² or dī-lāt². The first pronunciation is that most commonly used; the second is that which the dictionaries record for use. *E., I., & St.* indicate the first, which is noted also by *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.* as alternative; but *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.* give the second [To swell out or expand]. [slow].

dilatatory: dil'a-to-rī¹; dīl'a-to-ry²; *not* dai'la-to-rī¹ [Characterized by delay; slow].

Dilean: dil'i-an¹ or dai'h-an¹; dīl'e-an² or dī'e-an² [Bible].

dilemma: di-lem'a¹; di-lēm'a². The pronunciation dai-lem'a¹ is indicated by *Standard, C., M., & W.* as alternative, but it is distinctly provincial. Compare TRILEMMA [A perplexing case].

dilettante: dil'e-tan'ti or (*It.*) dī'let-tūn'tē¹; dīl'ē-tān'te or (*It.*) dī'lēt-tān'tē² [A superficial amateur].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌl, cūre, bīt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, přey; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, bōrn;

diligence¹: dil'i-jens¹; dil'i-gēnc² [Constant application to work or duty].

diligence² [Fr.: dil'i-jens¹ or (Fr.) di'li'zūns¹; dil'i-gēnc² or (Fr.) di'li'-zhānc²] A public stage-coach].

Dillwyn: dil'on¹; dil'on² [Eng. family name]. See ANSTRUTHER; BEAUCHAMP.

illogy: dil'o-jī¹; dil'o-gy²; C. & M. dai'lo-jī¹ as alternative [Repetition].

dilute: di-liūt¹ or dai-liūt¹; di-lūt² or di-lūt²; E. indicates only the second, which *Standard, C., M., & W.* give as alternative [To mix with something so as to weaken].

diluvial: di-liū'vi-al¹; di-lū'vi-al²; C. notes dai-liū'vi-al¹ as alternative [Pert. to a flood]. Stress its relatives **diluvian**, **diluvion**, **diluvium** in the same way.

dimeter: dim'i-tēr¹; dīm'e-ter² [In prosody, consisting of two feet].

dimethyl: dai-mēth'il¹; dī-mēth'yl² [A chemical product].

diminution: dim'i-niū'shān¹; dīm'i-nū'shon² [Reduction; lessening].

diminutive: di-min'yu-tiv¹; di-mīm'yu-tiv² [Relatively small].

dimissory: dim'i-so-ri¹; dīm'i-so-ry²; E. & St. dim'is-sūr-i¹. The stress was indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), *di'missory*, and on the second by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), *di-mis'so-ry* [Sending away].

Dīmnah: dim'na¹; dīm'na² [Bible].—**Dīmon**: dai'men¹; di'mōn² [Bible].—**Dīmōna**: di-mō'na¹; di-mō'na² [Douai Bible].—**Dīmōnah**: di-mō'na¹; di-mō'na² [Bible].—**Dīnah**: dai'na¹; dī'na² [Bible].—**Dīnaites**: dai'na-its¹; dī'na-its² [Bible].

Dinant: dī'nān¹; dī'nān² [Belg. town]. [361?—after 292 B. C.).

Dinarchus: dai-nār'kus¹; dī-nār'eūs² [The last of the Ten Attic Orators]

dinarchy: din'ar-ki¹; dīm'ār-ey² [Erroneous form of DIARCHY].

dine: dain¹; dīn² [To give a dinner to or to take dinner with].—**dīner**: dai'ner¹; dī'ner² [One who dines; also, a dining-car].

dīng: dīn¹; dīng² [To resound monotonously, as a bell].

dīngey: dīn'gi¹; dīn'gy²; not din'jī¹ [A small boat]. Compare DINGY.

dīngy: din'jī¹; dīn'gy² [Dull or tarnished as if soiled].

Dīnahabāh: din'hā-bā¹ or din-hē'ba¹; dīn'hā-bā² or dīn-hā'ba² [Bible].

Dīnaites: dai'nait¹; di'nits² [Douai Bible].

Dīniz: di-nīsh¹; dī-nīsh² [Pg. jurist (1730-99)].

dinner: din'ar¹; dīn'er² [Chief meal of a day]. See DINER.

dīnoceras: dai-nēs'ar-as¹; dī-nōg'er-as² [An extinct mammal].

dīnosaur: dai'no-sēr¹; dī'no-sar² [One of an extinct type of giant reptiles].

diocesān: dai-es'i-san¹; di-ōg'e-sān²; *Standard & Wr.*; C. dai'o-si-sen¹; E. & St. dai-es'e-sen¹; I. dai-es'es-an¹; M. & W. dai-es'i-sen¹. The first pronunciation noted above was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). Smart (1840) preferred dai-es'i-zan¹; but Bailey (1732), Dyehe (1752), Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Rees (1826) gave dai-o si'sen¹ [Pert. to a diocese. See below].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, přey, fērr; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

diocese: dai'ō-sīs¹; dī'ō-çēs², *Standard, C., & W.; E. dai'ū-sīs¹; I. dai'ō-sīs¹; M. dai'ō-sūs¹; St. dai'ō-sēs¹; W. dai'ē-sīs.*

The different spellings of this word have influenced its pronunciation. In his work "English Spelling and Spelling Reform" (pp. 64-65), the late Professor Lounsbury pointed out that in Minshieu's "Guide to the Tongues," issued in 1617, this word was spelt *diocesse*. In Cowell's "Interpreter" (1607), Blount's "Glossographia" (1656), and Phillips' "New World of Words" (1658), it was *dioces*; but *diocesse* was adopted by Coles's Dictionary (1676). In Edward Cocker's "English Dictionary," 1713, the form *diocese* was noted, but Bailey (1724) and Thomas Dyche (1735) in their works gave *diocess*, which stood till 1794, when *diocese* was recorded as an alternative. Benjamin Martin gave both of these forms in his work (1754), but Ash indicated *dī'ocess* in 1775, the spelling that Doctor Johnson had given as his preference in 1755, and which Walker adopted in his final revised work issued in 1802, and Knowles also in 1835. In Smart's revision of Walker's Dictionary (1836) the form *diocess* was adopted. To the spelling *diocess*, which was retained in use as late as 1870 (*Times*, London, Jan. 8, 1868), the pronunciation indicated by Stormonth (*St.*) may be attributed. See **DIOCESAN**. [The territory and churches under the jurisdiction of a bishop.]

Diocletian: dai'ō-kli'shan¹; dī'ō-elē'shan² [Rom. emperor (245-313)].

Diodorus: dai'ō-dō'rus¹; dī'ō-dō'rūs² [Gr. historian (1st century B. C.)].

Dioenes: dai-əj'ī-nīz¹; dī-ōg'e-nēs² [Gr. philosopher (412?-323 B. C.)].
See G. [as DROMEDĒS.]

Diomed, Diomede: dai'ō-med¹; dī'ō-mēd²; dai'ō-mīd¹, dī'ō-mēd². Same

Diomedes: dai'ō-mī'diz¹; dī'ō-mē'dēs² [In the Trojan War, the bravest Greek next to Achilles].

Dion: dai'en¹; dī'ōn² [Gr. patriot of 4th cent. B. C.].

Dione: dai-ō'nī¹; dī-ō'nē² [In Gr. myth, the mother of Aphrodite by Jupiter].

Dionysia: dai'ō-nīsh'ī-a¹; dī'ō-nīsh'ī-a² [Gr. festivals in honor of Dionysos].

Dionysius: dai'ō-nīsh'ī-us¹; dī'ō-nīsh'ī-ūs² [1. A masculine proper name.
2. Either of two Syracusan tyrants (4th cent. B. C.)].

Dionysos: dai'ō-nai'sēs¹; dī'ō-nī'sōs² [Gr. god of wine and drama].
Dionysus†.

diorama: dai'ō-rā'mā¹; dī'ō-rā'mā². In Eng. both dai'ō-rā'mā¹ and dai'ō-rām'ā² are used, and these pronunciations are indicated by Dr. Murray dai'ō-rā'mā¹ (see ASK). Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) noted dai-ō-rā'mā¹ [A painting arranged for spectacular exhibition].

Dioscorinthius: dai'ēs-ko-rin'fhu-us¹; dī'ōs-eo-rīn'thi-ūs² [Apocrypha].

Dioscorus: dai-es'ko-rus¹; dī-ōs'eo-rūs² [Douai Bible].

Dioscuri: dai'ēs-kiū'rai¹; dī'ōs-eū'ri² [Gr. demigod].

Diotrephes: dai-et'ri-fiz¹; dī-ōt're-fēs² [Bible].

dip: dip¹; dīp² [I. v. 1. To immerse. 2. To slope downward. II. n. 1. An immersion; plunge. 2. A slope or depression as of land. See I.

Diphath: dai'fath¹; dī'fāth². Same as RHPATH.

diphtheria: dif-thī'ri-a¹; dīf-thē'ri-a². Frequently, but erroneously, dip-thī'ri-a¹ [An infectious disease of the throat].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔi; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*, *hit*, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

diphthong: *dif'fhön*¹; *dif'fhöng*². In Eng. the *o* is pronounced short as in "not," not long as in "nor." Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Stormonth (1871-85) indicated *dip'fhong*¹, which is given by Century and Imperial as alternative; Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) noted *dif'fhong*¹ [A combination of two letters into one type-body as æ, œ].

Diplodocus: *dip-led'o-käs*¹; *dip-löd'o-eus*²; not *dip'lo-dö'kus*¹ [A genus of gigantic dinosaurs].

diploe: *dip'lo-i*¹; *dip'lo-ä*² [Tissue].

diploma: *di-plö'mä*¹; *di-plö'mä*²; not *dip'lo-mä*¹ [An official certificate].

diplomacy: *di-plö'mä-si*¹; *di-plö'mä-gy*²; not *dip'lo-mä-si*¹ [Skill in conducting negotiations; tact].

diplomat: *dip'lo-mat*¹; *dip'lo-mät*² [One skilled in diplomacy].

diplomate: *dip'lo-mät*¹; *dip'lo-mät*² [One who holds a diploma].

diplomatist: *di-plö'mä-tist*¹; *di-plö'mä-tist*² [A diplomat].

Dirce: *dür'si*¹; *dür'gä*² [In Greek myth, the wife of Lycus, who was bound to the horns of a wild bull].

direct: *di-rekt*¹ or *dai-rekt*¹; *di-rēt*² or *di-rēt*². The second pronunciation has an increasing vogue in the United States and in Great Britain, but Dr. Murray is the only modern lexicographer to note it [To regulate the course of].

direction: *di-rek'shän*¹ or *dai-rek'shän*¹; *di-rē'shon*² or *di-rē'shon*² [A course of procedure or instruction how to proceed].

directly: *di-rekt'h*¹ or *dai-rekt'h*¹; *di-rēt'ly*² or *di-rēt'ly*² [At once].

In this word we have an instance of a different pronunciation in the emphatic and colloquial use of it. If we wish to be very distinct or forceful we frequently pronounce the *t* long, as in *diät*; but in common conversation we give this letter the sound of *e*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1791].

Directoire: *di'rek'twār*¹; *di'rē'twār*² [The executive of the Fr. Revolution from Oct. 26, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799].

dirigible: *dir'i-ji-bl*¹; *dür'i-gi-bl*²; not *di-rij'i-bl* [An air-ship that may be directed].

Dirschau: *dür'shou*¹; *dür'shou*² [Prus. town].

dis-: *dis-*¹ or, rarely, *diz-*¹; *dīs-*² or, rarely, *dis-*² [A prefix with negative or separative force: used with verbs, adjectives, and nouns]. The rules with which Nares, Walker, Smart, and other orthoepists sought to govern the pronunciations of various words having this prefix as an element have repeatedly been violated and usage has established a contrary standard notwithstanding the support of Walker, Smart, and Worcester. Smart declared the *s* unvoiced "if the accent, primary or secondary, is on the syllable; but if the next syllable be accented and begins with a real vowel (not *u*) or a vocal consonant, the *s* is sounded *z*, unless the word is connected with a principal word in which the *s* is unvoiced." How usage has treated this dictum may be noted from the pronunciations of several of the words recorded below. Unlisted words in general retain the surd sibilant *s* sound heard in *assume*, *scent*, *so*, etc.

—**disable**: *dis-ä-bl*¹; *dīs-ä-bl*². Walker, Smart, & Wr., *diz-ä-bl*¹, so also **disabled**, **disablement**. See **dis-**.—**disarm**: *dis-ärm*¹; *dīs-ärm*². Walker, Smart, & Wr., *diz-ärm*¹, so also **disarmament**, **disarmed**, **disarmer**, **disarming**. See **dis-**.—**disaster**: *diz-äs'tär*¹; *dīs-äs'tär*². Walker, Smart, & Wr. *diz-äs'tär*¹, so also **disastrous**, **disastrously**, **disastrousness**. See **dis-**.—**disband**: *dis-band*¹; *dīs-bänd*².

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ä; I=ä; gö, nōt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-band'1, so also **disbanded**, **disbanding**, **disbandment**.
See **DIS-**.—**disburse**: *dis-bŭrs'1*; *dīs-bŭrs'2*. *Walker diz-burs'1*; *Wr. dīs-bŭrs'1*, so also **disbursement**, **disburser**. See **DIS-**.

discern: *di-zŭrn'1*; *di-gĕrn'2*; *not* *dis-ŭrn'1*, *Walker & Wr.*, so also **discerner**, **discernible**, **discerning**, **discernment** [To see apart from other objects].
See **DIS-**. [physical training].

discipline: *dis'1-plin'1*; *dīs'1-plīn'2*—the c is silent [Mental, moral, and
disclaim: *dis-klēm'1*; *dīs-elām'2*; *not* *dis-kloim'1* [To deny; disown].

disclose: *dis-klōz'1*; *dis-elōs'2* [To lay bare].—**disclosure**: *dis-klō'zur'1*;
dīs-elō'zhur'2. See S.

discobolus: *dis-kēb'o-lus'1*; *dīs-eōb'o-lŭs'2* [L. discus-thrower].

discolor: *dis-kul'ar'1*; *dīs-eōl'or'2* [To change the color of].

discomfort: *dis-kum'fart'1*; *dīs-eōm'fort'2*.

discount (v. & n.): *dis-kaunt'1*; *dīs-count'2*. The distinction noted in the position of the stress in the verb and noun is a dictionary distinction not observed in commercial usage. See **ABSENT**.

discourse (v. & n.): *dis-kōrs'1*; *dīs-eōrs'2* [Talk; conversation].

Bid me discourse, I will enchant thine ear. SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* l. 145.

discourteous: *dis-kŭr'ti-us'1*; *dīs-eŭr'te-ŭs'2*. In Townsend Young's edition of Walker's Dictionary (1859) the reader is informed that "court in *courteous*, *discourteous*, &c., is justly falling into its normal sound, *korte*, among the polite." By the earlier lexicographers this word was pronounced various ways. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) indicated *discow'teous*; Perry (1777) noted *dis-kŭrt'1-us*; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), *dis-kŭr'dhus'1*; Jones (1798) and Reid (1844), *dis-kŭr'ti-us'1*; Fulton & Knight (1802), *dis-kŭrt'yus'1*; Jameson (1827), *dis-kŭr'ti-us'1*; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), *dis-kŭrt'yus'1* [Not polite].

discovery: *dis-kŭv'ar'1*; *dīs-eōv'er-y'2*. See O.

discreet: *dis-krĕt'1*; *dīs-erĕt'2* [Wise; judicious]. Compare **DISCRETE**.

discrepance: *dis-krep'ans'1*; *dīs-erĕp'anç'2*, *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I. dis'krep-ans'1*; *M. dis'kri-pans'1*; *St. dis-krep'ans'1*; *Wr. dis'kra-pans'1*. The earlier lexicographers, from Bailey (1732) to Reid (1844), also indicated the stress on the first syllable which the English retain to-day. Perry (1777) & Samuel Maunders (1830) shifted the stress to the second syllable, where it is now indicated by modern American dictionaries [A difference].

discrepancy: *dis-krep'an-si'1*; *dīs-erĕp'an-çy'2*. *I. dis'krep-an-si'1*; *Wr. dis'kra-pan-si'1*. Murray & Stormonth indicate the stress on the first syllable as alternative [A disagreement between things compared or contrasted].

discrepant: *dis-krep'ant'1* or *dis'kri-pant'1*; *dīs-erĕp'ant'2* or *dīs'ere-pant'2*.

discrete: *dis-krĕt'1*; *dīs-erĕt'2*. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780), stressed the first syllable, as does also the *Imperial*, but Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) noted the stress upon the last syllable, as do all modern dictionaries. [Not connected].

discretion: *dis-kresh'an'1*; *dīs-erĕsh'on'2* [Prudence; judgment].

discretive: *dis-krĕ'tiv'1*; *dīs-erĕ'tiv'2*. Sheridan (1780) & Knowles (1835), *dis'kri-tiv'1* [Distinct or separate].

disdain: *dis-dĕn'1*; *dīs-dān'2*. *Walker, Smart, & Wr. diz-dĕn'1*, so also **disdainable**, **disdainful**, **disdainfully**, **disdainfulness**. See **DIS-** [To regard with contempt].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, hŭrn; ŏll, bŏy; gŏ, gĕm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

disease: diz-iz¹; dīs-ēs² [A morbid condition due to improper functioning of the organs].

disgorge: dis-gôrj¹; dīs-gôrg². *Walker & Wr.* diz-gôrj¹, so also **disgorge-**
ment, disgorging, etc. See **dis-** [To throw out].

disgrace: dis-grēs¹; dīs-grāç². *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-grēs¹, so also
disgraceful, disgracefully, disgracefulness, disgracer. See **dis-** [A condition of reproach and dishonor].

disguise: dis-guiz¹; dīs-gīs². *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-guiz¹, so also
disguised, disguisedly, disguisedness, disguiser, disguising. See **dis-** [To change the appearance of].

disgust: dis-gust¹; dīs-güst². *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-gust¹, so also
disgustful, disgustfully, disgustfulness, disgusting, disgustingly, disgust-
ingness. See **dis-** [To cause aversion to].

dish: dīsh¹; dīsh². [A vessel for serving food]. See **I**.

dishabille: dis¹ə-bil¹ or -bil¹; dīs²ə-bil² or -bil². *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & Wr.* note the second. See **dis-** [Undress].

Dishan: dai¹shan¹; dī²shān² [Bible].

dishevel: di-shev¹el¹; di-shēv²ēl² [To disarrange].

Dishon: dai¹shōn¹; dī²shōn² [Bible].

dishonest: dis-on¹est¹; dīs-on²est². *Walker & Wr.* diz-on¹ist¹; *Smart,*
diz-on¹est¹, so also **dishonestly, dishonesty.** See **dis-** and **H**.

dishonor: dis-on¹ar¹; dīs-on²or². *Walker & Wr.* diz-on¹ar¹, so also **dis-**
honorably, dishonorableness, dishonorably. See **dis-** and **H**.

disintegrate: dis-in¹tī-grēt¹; dīs-in²tē-grāt². *Wr.* diz-in¹tī-grēt¹, so also
disintegrated, disintegration, disintegrative, disintegrator, etc. See **dis-**.

disinterested: dis-in¹ter-est-ed¹; dīs-in²ter-est-ēd². *Perry (1777),* dis-
in-tūr-est¹ed¹; *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-in¹ter-est-ed¹, so also **disinterestedly,**
disinterestedness. See **dis-**.

disjoin: dis-join¹; dīs-jōin². *Walker & Wr.* diz-join¹. See **dis-**.

disjoint: dis-joint¹; dīs-jōint². *Walker & Wr.* diz-joint¹, so also **dis-**
jointed, disjointedly, disjointedness, disjointly. See **dis-**.

disjunctive: dis-junk¹tiv¹; dīs-jūn²e²tiv². *Walker & Wr.* diz-junk¹tiv¹, so
also **disjunctively.** See **dis-**.

dislike: dis-laik¹; dīs-līk². *Walker & Wr.* diz-laik¹. See **dis-**.

dislodge: dis-lej¹; dīs-lōdç². *Walker & Wr.* diz-lej¹, so also **dislodg-**
ment. See **dis-**.

disloyal: dis-lei¹al¹; dīs-lōy²al². *Walker & Wr.* diz-lei¹al¹, so also **dis-**
loyally, disloyalty. See **dis-**.

dismal: diz¹mal¹; dīs²mal² [Gloomy, also gloomy feelings].

dismantle: dis-man¹tl¹; dīs-mān²tl². *Walker & Wr.* diz-man¹tl¹, so also
dismantled, dismantling. See **dis-**.

dismast: dis-mast¹; dīs-māst², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E.* dis-
māst¹; *I. & St.* dis-mast¹; *Wr.* diz-mast¹. The pronunciation dis-māst¹ found
favor with the earlier lexicographers and was indicated by Perry in 1777. See
ASK; DIS-.

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; it = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

dismay: dis-mē¹; dīs-mā². *Walker & Wr.* diz-mē¹, so also **dismayed**, **dismayedness**. See **DIS**.

dismember: dis-mem'ber¹; dīs-mēm'ber²; *Walker, Smart, & Wr.* diz-mem'ber¹, so also **dismembered**, **dismembering**, **dismemberment**. See **DIS**. [To separate limb from limb].

dismiss: dis-mis¹; dīs-mīs². *Walker & Wr.* diz-mis¹, so also **dismissal**, **dismission**, **dismissive**. See **DIS**. [To send away].

dismount: dis-maunt¹; dīs-mount²; *Walker & Wr.* diz-maunt¹. See **DIS**.

disoblige: dis'o-blaij¹; dīs'o-bliġ²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and also by the earlier lexicographers, of whom only Perry (1777) indicated dis'o-blij¹ as the best usage of his time. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted it as alternative. See **OBLIGE**.

disorder: dis-ōr'dar¹; dīs-ōr'der². *Walker & Wr.* diz-ōr'dar¹, so also **disordered**, **disorderly**, etc. See **DIS**. [See **DIS**.]

disown: dis-ōn¹; dīs-ōn². *Walker & Wr.* diz-ōn¹, so also **disownment**.

dispatch: dis-pach¹; dīs-pāch²—the historic spelling traced by Dr. Murray to Bishop Tunstall's "Letters to Henry VII." (quoted in "Ellis Original Letters," ser. I, i, 134) written in 1517. See **DISPATCH**.

dispossess: dis'pō-zes¹; dīs'pō-ġēs²; *not* dis'pōz-es¹ *nor* dis'pez-es¹.

dispossession: dis'pō-zesh'an¹; dīs'pō-ġesh'on²; *not* dis'pez-esh'an¹.

disputable: dis'piu-tā-bl¹ *or* dis-piū-tā-bl¹; dīs'pū-tā-bl² *or* dis-pū-tā-bl². The first is indicated by *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.*; the second by *C., E., & I.* Of the earlier lexicographers, Buchanan (1752), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the first syllable; but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) noted it on the second [Capable of being controverted].

disputant: dis'piu-tant¹; dīs'pū-tant². *I.* dis'piūt-ant¹; *St.* dis'piū-tant².

disqualify: dis-kwal'i-fai¹; dīs-kwal'i-fy². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated dis-kwal'i-fai¹ [To debar legally].

Disraeli: diz-rē'h¹; dīs-rā'li²; sometimes erroneously indicated diz-rī'h¹ [Eng. statesman and novelist (1804-81)].

disrobe: dis-rōb¹; dīs-rōb². *Walker & Wr.* diz-rōb¹, so also **disrober**. See **DIS**.

disruption: dis-rup'shan¹; dīs-rūp'shon². *Walker & Wr.* diz-rup'shan¹. See **DIS**.

dissect: di-sekt¹; dī-sēet² [To cut apart in order to examine]

disseize: dis-sīz¹; dīs-sēz² [To dispossess].

disseizin: dis-sī'zin¹; dīs-sē'zin² [Unlawful entry].

dissemble: di-sem'bl¹; dī-sēm'bl² [To make pretense of; feign].

When late I attempted your pity to move,
Why seemed you so deaf to my prayers?
Perhaps it was right to *dissemble* your love,
But—why did you kick me downstairs?

JOHN P. KEMBLE *The Panel* act I, sc. 1.

2: wplf, dē; bōok, bōot; full, rule, cūre, būt, būrn; ōh, bōy; go, ġem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; iat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

dissilient: dis-sil'i-ent¹; dis-sil'i-ent²—uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1805) and Smart (1840). The form dis-sil'yent¹, formerly used, was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [Bursting as the pod of a plant].

dissociate: di-sō'shi-ēt¹; di-sō'shi-āt². Compare ASSOCIATE.

dissolute: dis'o-lüt¹; dis'o-lüt²; not -lüt¹. See Introductory p. xx, note 9 [Given to sensuality].

dissolve: di-zelv¹; di-golv². See DIS- [To liquefy].

dissyllabic: dis'si-lab'ik¹; dis'sy-lāb'ie² [Having two syllables].

dissyllable: dis-sil'a-bl¹; dis-syl'a-bl², *Standard, E., W., & Wr.*; *C.* di-sil'a-bl; *I.* dis-sil-la-bl; *M.* di-sil'a-bl; *St.* dis-sil'la-bl.

Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated the stress on the second syllable, but Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) stressed the first. The accepted spelling of this word in Eng. is *dissyllable*.

distich: dis'tik¹; dis'tie²; not dis'tich¹ [A term in prosody].

distillate: dis-til'et¹; dis-til'at². *M.* & *St.* dis'ti-lēt¹. In the United States the stress is on the penult [The product of distillation].

distract [Fr.]: dis-trē¹; dis-trā² [Absent-minded; distracted].

district: dis'trik¹; dis'triet²; not dis'trik¹.

disunion: dis-yūn'yən¹; dis-yūn'yon², *Standard*; *C.* dis-iūn'yən¹; *E.* dis-iū'ni-on¹; *I.* dis-iūn'yən; *M.* dis-yūn'ien; *St.* dis-iū'ni-un; *W.* dis-iūn'yən; *Wr.* dis-yūn'yən.

Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), dis-yūn'yūn¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), dis-iū'ni-un¹. See DIS-

disuse (v.): dis-yūz¹; dis-yūz² [To cease to use or practise].

disuse (n.): dis-yūs¹; dis-yūs² [Cessation of use of a thing].

dithyramb: di-thi'ramb¹; di-thi'y-rāmb². *Standard & W.* indicate di-thi'-i-ram¹ as alternative; *I.* di-thi-ramb¹ [A wild Greek choric hymn].

diva: di'vā¹; di'vā² [A prima donna].

divalent: dai-vē'lent¹ or div'a-lent¹; di-vā'lent² or div'a-lent². *C., M., & Wr.* give the last syllable of the alternative obscure -lent¹ [Having a valence of two].

divan: di-van¹; di-vān²; not dai'van¹. *E.* di-vān¹ [A lounge or lounging place].

[branch off]

divaricate: di-var'i-kēt¹ or dai-var'i-kēt¹; di-vār'i-eāt² or di-vār'i-eāt² [To

diverge: di-vūrj¹ or dai-vūrj¹; di-vērg² or di-vērg². The alternative is noted by Dr. Murray as in use in Eng. [To take a different course].

divergence: di-vūr'jens¹ or dai-vūr'jəns¹; di-vēr'gēnç² or di-vēr'gēnç². The alternative is noted by Dr. Murray as in use in Eng.

divers: dai'vərz¹; di'vers². Compare DIVERSE [Several].

diverse: di-vūrs¹; di-vērs², *Standard*; *C., M., & W.* (1909), di-vūrs¹; *E., I., & St.* dai-vūrs¹; *Wr.* dai'vūrs¹. Dr. Murray notes also dai-vūrs¹ and dai-vūrs¹ as in British usage, the first of which was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Smart (1836), Goodrich (Webster, 1840), and Worcester (1859) [Different; distinct].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ǵil; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

diversion: di-vūr'shən¹ or dai-vūr'shən¹; di-vēr'shon² or di-vēr'shon²
[Amusement]. [aside].

divert: di-vūrt¹ or dai-vūrt¹; di-vért² or di-vért² [To amuse; also, turn

divertissement: di-vūr'tiz-ment¹; di-vēr'tis-měnt² [Amusement].

divertissement [Fr.]: di"vār'tis"mān¹; di"vēr'tis"mān² [Divertissement].

Dives: dai'viz; di'vēs² [Bible].

divest: di-vest¹ or dai-vest¹; di-věst² or di-věst² [To strip or deprive of].

divestiture: di-[or dai-]ves'ti-čur¹ or -tiūr¹; di-[or di-]vės'ti-čur² or -tūr².

divide: di-void¹; di-vīd² [To cut or separate into two parts].

dividend: div'i-dend¹; dīv'i-děnd² [Money divided among a number of persons].

Divina Commedia: di-vī'na kem-mē'di-a¹; dī-vī'nā eōm-mē'dī-ā² [An epic poem by Dante].

divinatory: di-vin'a-to-rī¹; di-vīn'a-to-ry². Jameson (1827) di-vai'nā-to-rī¹; Smart (1840) div'i-nē-tar¹ [Pert. to prophecy].

divine (a., n., & v.): di-vain¹; di-vīn². See Introductory, page xvi.

divulge: di-vulj¹ or dai-vulj¹; di-vūlg² or di-vūlg² [To make known].

Divmude: dīks'mū-də¹ or (Fr.) dīs'mūd¹; dīks'mū-de² or (Fr.) dīs'mūd²
[Belg. town].

Dizahab: diz'ə-hab¹ or dai'zə-hab¹; dīz'a-hāb² or di'za-hāb² [Bible].

dizen: diz'n¹ or dai'zn¹; dīz'n² or dī'zn². The first indicates American usage; the second, that of the United Kingdom [To deck out].

Dmitrieff: dmī'trī-ef¹; dmī'trī-ēf² [Bulg. general].

Dnieper: nī'pər¹; nē'pər² [Rus. river].

Dniester: nīs'tər¹; nēs'tər² [Rus. & Aust. river].

do: dū¹; dō²; *not* dō¹ as formerly. See quot. [To exert oneself to achieve something].

So much one man can do,
That does both act and know.

ANDREW MARVELL *Upon Cromwell's Return from Ireland*. Written in 1650, but first printed in 1776.

That low man seeks a little thing to do,
Sees it and does it;
This high man, with a great thing to pursue,
Dies ere he knows it.

ROBERT BROWNING *A Grammarian's Funeral*.

docible: des'i-bl¹; dōc'i-bl²—so indicated by all modern dictionaries but the Imperial, which gives dō'si-bl¹, noted also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). By other lexicographers from Sheridan (1780) to Craig (1849), the stress was indicated des'i-bl¹ [Capable of being taught].

docile: des'il¹ or dō'soil¹; dōc'il² or dō'cil². The first indicates American usage; the second, that common to British speech. Buchanan (1757) gave dō'sil¹, which *Standard & C.* note as permissible [Easy to manage].

doctor: dek'tər¹; dōe'tōr².

doctrinaire: dek"tri-nār¹; dōe"tri-nār² [A theorist].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɣo, ɣem; ɪŋk; thɪz, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

doctrinal: *dek'tri-näl¹* or (Eng.) *dec-trai'näl¹*; *dö'e'tri-näl²* or (Eng.) *döe-tri'näl²*.

Docus: *dö'kus¹*; *dö'e'us²* [Apocrypha].—**Dodai:** *dö'dai* or *dö'di-ai¹*; *dö'di* or *dö'da-i²* [Bible].—**Dodanim:** *dö'da-nim* or *do-dē'nim¹*; *dö'da-nim* or *do-dā'nim²* [Bible].—**Dodau:** *ded'i-ü¹*; *dö'd'a-ü²* [Douai Bible].—**Dodavah:** *dö'da-vä* or *ded'a-va¹*; *dö'da-vä* or *dö'd'a-va²* [Bible].—**Dodo:** *dö'do¹*; *dö'do²* [Bible].

Dodoens: *do-düns¹*; *do-döns²* [Dutch botanist (1517-85)].

Dodonæus: *dö'do-ni'us¹*; *dö'do-nē'üs²*. Same as DODOENS.

doe: *dö¹*; *dö²* [A female deer].

Doeg: *dö'eg¹*; *dö'ëg²* [Bible].

does: *düz¹*; *döq²*; *never düz¹* [Accomplishes].

dog: *dög¹*; *dög²*, *Standard* (1893 & 1903), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*—indicated also by Perry & Walker; *not dëg¹*, *Standard* (1913).

Phoneticists indicate that the sound of the *o* should be medial between the *o* in "not" and in "nor," and give such words as "orange" and "soft" to indicate it. Dr. March analyzed it as approximating to *o* in "cob," "not," "sob," etc. See ACCOST.

doge: *döj¹*; *dög²* [A chief magistrate of Venice].

dogged (a.): *dög'ed¹*; *dög'ëd²* [Like a dog; persistent].

dogged (pp.): *dëgd¹*; *dög'd²* [Followed or pursued persistently].

doggerel: *dög'är-el¹*; *dög'er-ël²*. Pronounced by Perry, Knowles, Smart, and Reid three syllables as here, but by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Jameson *dëg'räl¹* [Weak and trivial verse].

dogma: *dög'mä¹*; *dög'mä²*; *not dëg'mä¹*. See ACCOST; DOG [A religious doctrine].

dolce [It.]: *döl'chë¹*; *döl'che²* [Sweetly; a direction in music].—**dolce far niente** [It.]: *döl'chë fär nī-ën'të¹*; *döl'chë fär nī-ën'të²* [Literally, sweet idleness].

Döllinger: *döl'ing-äri¹*; *döl'ing-er²* [Ger. divine (1799-1890)].

dolman: *döl'män¹*; *döl'män²* [A woman's mantle or a Turkish garment].

dolmen: *döl'men¹*; *döl'mën²* [A single-chambered stone burial-place].

dolor, dolour: *döl'är¹*; *döl'ör²*. Now seldom spoken, and, being chiefly an ecclesiastical and a literary word, the pronunciation varies. According to its earliest form *doloure*, from the Old French *dolor*, the pronunciation was *döl'är¹*, a pronunciation that survives in several Eng. dialects, as indicated by the spellings *dullah* (Suffolk), *dullar* (Essex), and *duller* (Cumberland and Norfolk).

Recorded in Phillips' "New World of Words" (1706) as "†*Dolour*, Pain, Grief, Sorrow, Affliction, Torment, Anguish," the word was then deemed archaic.

The pronunciation first indicated gave the first *o* as short, and placed the stress after the *l*—*döl'är¹*; this was noted by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). But the majority of the lexicographers recorded the *o* as long and stressed—*döl'är¹*; this was the usage as indicated by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and is that of the modern dictionaries.

Dolores: *do-lö'rüz¹*; *do-lö'rëz²* [A feminine personal name].

doloroso: *döl'lo-rö'so¹*; *döl'lo-rö'so²* [It., plaintive; softly: direction in music].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ö; gö, nôt, ör, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

dolorous: dɒ'l'o-rʊs¹; dɒl'o-rʊs². *Standard*; *C. & Wr.* dɒl'ə-rʊs¹; *E.* dɒl'ŭ-rʊs¹; *I.* dɒ'ŭ-rʊs¹; *M.* dɒl'o-rʊs¹; *St.* dɒl'o-rʊs¹; *W.* dɒl'ŭ-rʊs¹. Townsend Young, in his edition of Walker's Dictionary (1859), said: "I should prefer the accent on the second syllable, as in *somorous*. As marked by Walker, it is a vile cacophony, but it has, I believe, all the poets on its side."

["Full of grief, sorrow, or pain." BLOUNT *Glossographia*, s. v. 1656].

domain: dɒ-mēn¹; dɒ-mān² [A region under rule or influence].

dome: dōm¹; dōm². See O and Introductory, p. x.

Domenichino: dɒ-mē'ni-kī'no¹; dɒ-mē'nī-eī'no² [It. painter (1581-1641)].

Domesday: dūmz'dē¹ or dōmz'dē¹; dōmz'dā² or dōms'dā² [A book containing the land-survey of England in 1086].

domestic: dɒ-mes'tɪk¹; dɒ-mēs'tie². Walker (1806) states that Kenrick in his "Rhetorical Dictionary" (1773) marked the word as if pronounced *dom'estick*. See Walker, "A Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," note 547.

Domett: dem'et¹; dōm'ēt² [Eng. family name].

domical: dō'mi-kəl¹; dō'mi-eal², *Standard & C.*; *E. & I.* dōm'ik-əl¹; *M.* dō'mi-kəl¹; *W.* dōm'ī-kəl¹; *Wr.* dem'ī-kəl¹ [Dome-like].

domielle: dem'ī-sil¹ or -sail¹; dōm'ī-çil² or -sil²; *I.* dē'mi-sail¹. Dr. Murray gives dem'ī-sail¹ as alternative [Dwelling].

domine: dem'ī-nī¹; dōm'ī-nī², *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* dō'mi-nī¹, noted also by *C. & W.* as alternative [A clergyman].

Dominic: dem'ī-nīk¹; dōm'ī-nīe² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. Sw. **Dominicus:** dō-mī'nī-kus¹; dō-mī'nī-ēus²; Fr. **Dominique:** dō'mī'nīk¹; dō'mī'nīk²; It. **Domenico:** dō-mē'nī-ko¹; dō-mē'nī-eo²; Lat. **Dominicus:** dō-mī'nī-kus¹; dō-mī'nī-ēus²; Pg. **Domingos:** dō-mī'n-gos¹; dō-mī'n-gōs²; Sp. **Domingo:** dō-mī'n-go¹; dō-mī'n-gō².

Dominical: dō-mī'nī-kəl¹; dō-mī'nī-eāl² [Relating to Christ; as, the *Dominical* gospels]. [founded in 1215].

Dominican: dō-mī'nī-kən¹; dō-mī'nī-eān² [A member of a religious order

dominie: dem'ī-nī¹ or dō'mi-nī¹; dōm'ī-nī² or dō'mi-nī² [1. A schoolmaster. 2. A domine]. Compare DOMINE.

domino: dem'ī-no¹; dōm'ī-no² [1. A small oblong piece used in playing a game of matching. 2. A mask].

Domitian: dō-mīsh'ī-ən¹; dō-mīsh'ī-ān² [Rom. emperor (51-96)]. [born].

Domremy: dōn'rə-mī¹; dōn're-mī² [Fr. village where Joan of Arc was

doña [Sp.]: dō'nyā¹; dō'nyā² [Lady; madam].

Donald: dōn'əld¹; dōn'ald² [A masculine personal name].

donate: dō'nēt¹ or dō-nēt¹; dō'nāt² or dō-nāt². *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *St.* notes the second; *I.* dōn'et¹; *M.* dō-nēt¹ [To bestow as a gift].

Donati: dō-nā'tī¹; dō-nā'tī² [It. astronomer (1826-73)].

donative: dōn'ə-tiv¹; dōn'a-tiv², Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The *o* was indicated long by Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), Webster (1828), and Goodrich (1847): dō'nə-tiv¹ [Of the nature of a donation].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

done: dun¹; dön² [Past participle of DO. Completed]. Formerly rimed with "bone." See quotation.

With angry teeth he bites him to the bone,
And this dog smarts for what that dog has done.

Donegal: den¹-gāi¹ or den¹-gāi¹; dön¹-gāi¹ or dön¹-gāi¹—the *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel" [Ir. county]. FIELDING *Tom Thumb the Great* act 1, sc. 5.
[pare JOHN.]

Don Giovanni: den¹-jo-vün¹; dön¹-jo-vün¹ [Opera by Mozart].

Donizetti: dön¹-dzet¹/tī¹; dön¹-dzet¹/tī² [It. composer (1797-1848)].

donjon: dun¹-jən or den¹-jən¹; dön¹-jən or dön¹-jən¹. *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.* indicate the first; *I. & St.* note the second; *E.* dön¹-jun¹ [The keep of a mediaeval castle].

Don Jose: den¹-ho-sē¹; dön¹-ho-se¹ [In Byron's "Don Juan," the hero's father].

Don Juan: den¹-jū¹ or dön¹-hūn¹; dön¹-jū¹ or dön¹-hūn¹ [Poem by Byron].

donkey: den¹-kī¹ or dun¹-kī¹; dön¹-ky¹ or dön¹-ky¹. *C.* prefers the latter. Dr. Murray notes this as a recent word, and cites Grose's "Dict. of the Vulgar Tongue" (1785) as first recording it.

Donne: dun¹ or, rarely, den¹; dön¹ or, rarely, dön¹ [Eng. divine; founder of metaphysical school of verse (1573-1631)].

Don Quixote: den¹-kwiks¹/at or (*Sp.*) dön¹-kī-hō¹/tē¹; dön¹-kwiks¹/ot or (*Sp.*) dön¹-kī-hō¹/tē¹ [The hero of Cervantes's romance of the same name]. See QUIXOTIC.

doom: düm¹; dööm² [Fate]. See O.

door: dēr¹ or dōr¹; dōr² or dōr². Dr. Murray and the "Encyclopædic Dictionary" indicate the first; the second is noted by all other modern dictionaries, and is a survival of a local pronunciation formerly heard in Northern England. The modern form of the word is traced to 17th century literature. In Old English the forms were *duru* and *dor*; in Middle Eng. these became *dor* and *dore*, *dur* and *dure*. Bunyan used *dore* in "Pilgrim's Progress," ii, 12 (1684). Altho *door* superseded *dore*, the new form retained the pronunciation of the old. Dr. Murray thinks that the "current pronunciation may be a retention of that evidenced for 16th c. *dore* by quot. 1593," cited below:

Speake with me, pitty me, open the *dore*.

A Begger begs, that neuer begg'd before.

SHAKESPEARE *Richard II.* act v, sc. 3 [First Folio Edition 1623].

In the "Merry Wives of Windsor" (act iii, sc. 5) Shakespeare used the spelling *doore* (1595). The form *door* has been traced to John Trapp's "Commentaries on the Scriptures—The Pentateuch," issued in 1650. The pronunciation dōr, altho retained by modern dictionaries, is now archaic. See O.

Dophkah: dof¹-kā¹; döf¹-kā² [Bible].—**Dor:** dēr¹; dōr² [Bible].

Dora: dö¹-rā¹; dö¹-rā² [Diminutive of DOROTHEA, EUDORA, and THEODORA].

Dorat: dö¹-rā¹; dö¹-rā² [Fr. poet (1734-80)].

Dorcas: dö¹-kas¹; dö¹-eas² [Bible].

Dordogne: dēr¹-dō¹-nyā¹; dö¹-dō¹-nye² [Fr. department and river].

Doré: dö¹-rē¹ dö¹-rē² [Fr. painter (1833-83)].

doree: dö¹-rī¹; dö¹-rē², *Standard, I., St., & W.*; *C. & Wr.* dö¹-rī¹; *E. & M.* dö¹-rī¹ [A golden-yellow fish; the John-dory].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Doria: dō'ri-ə¹; dō'ri-ā²; *not* dōr'i-ə¹ [Genoese liberator (1468-1560)].

Doric: der'ik¹; dōr'ie² [Gr. order of architecture].

Dorinda: do-rin'də¹; do-rɪn'də² [A feminine personal name].

Doris: der'is¹ *or* dō'ris¹; der'is² *or* dō'ris² [1. In Gr. myth, a sea-goddess, mother of the Nereids. 2. A feminine personal name].

Dorothea: der'o-thi'ə¹; dōr'o-thē'ə² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. G. dō'ro-tē'ə¹; dō'ro-tē'ā²; Fr. **Dorothée:** dō'ro'tē'ɪ¹; dō'ro'tē'ɪ²; It. Sp. **Dorotea:** dō'ro-tē'ā¹; dō'ro-tē'ā²; Sw. **Dorothea:** dō'ro-ti'ə¹; dō'ro-tē'ā².

Dorymenes: do-rim'i-niz¹; do-rɪm'e-nēs² [Apocrypha].—**Doryminus:** do-rim'i-nus¹; do-rɪm'i-nūs² [Douai Bible].—**Dositheus:** do-sith'i-us¹; do-sith'e-ūs² [Apocrypha].

dost: dust¹; dōst² [Solemn or archaic form of *doest*, 2d per. pres. indic. of

Dostoyefsky: des'to-yef'ski¹; dōs'to-yēf'skɪ² [Rus. novelist (1822-81)].

dot: [Fr.] det¹; dōt²—contrary to analogy, the *t* in this word is *not* silent [Dowry].

Dotæa: do-ti'ə¹; do-tē'ā² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. **Dotea**†.

dotage: dō'tuɪ¹; dō'tag² [Feebleness due to age].

dotard: dō'tərd¹; dō'tard²; *not* det'ərd¹ [One in his dotage].

dote: dōt¹; dōt² [To be excessively fond of].

Dotea: do-ti'ə¹; do-tē'ā² [Apocrypha, margin].

doth: dʊθ¹; dōth² [Solemn or archaic form of *doeth*, 3d pers. pres. indic. [of do].

Dothaim: dō'fhu-im¹; dō'tha-im² [Douai Bible].

Dothan: dō'fhan¹; dō'than² [Bible].

Douai: dū'ē¹; dū'ā² [Fr. town famous as a chief seat of Roman Catholic learning (1568-1793)].

Douaumont: dū'ō'mōn¹; dū'ō'mōn² [Fr. fort in vicinity of Verdun].

Douay: dū'ē¹; dū'ā² [Variant of DOUAI].

double entendre [Fr.]: dū'bl ăn'tăn'dr¹; dū'bl ăn'tăn'dr² [Corruption of DOUBLE ENTENTE].

double entente [Fr.]: dū'bl ăn'tănt¹; dū'bl ăn'tănt² [A word or phrase [with a double meaning].

doubleloon: dub-lūn¹ *or* dub-blūn¹; dūb-lōōn² *or* dū-blōōn² [Span. coin].

douce: dūs¹; dūç²; *not* daus¹. See DOUSE [Sober: a Scotticism]. Burns wrote:

For now I'm grown sae cursed *douce*
I pray an' ponder hutt the house.

Letter to James Tait l. 19.

douceur [Fr.]: dū'sūr¹; dū'çūr² [A gratuity; sweetening].

douche: dūsh¹; dūçh² [A current of water].

Doudney: diūd'mɪ¹; dūd'ny² [Eng. family name: a corruption of Fr. *Dieu donné*. See BEAUCHAMP.

Dougal: dū'gəl¹; dū'gal² [A Celtic personal name].

dough: dō¹; dō²; *not* duf¹ [Flour ready for baking].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: *artistic, art; fat, fâre, fast; get, prêy; hit, police; obey, gô; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;*

doughty: dau'ti¹; dou'ty² [Brave].

Douglas: dug'las¹; düg'las² [Scot. family name].

Doukhoborts: dü'ko-bôrt'si¹; dü'ko-bôrt'si² [Rus. spirit-wrestlers: a sect of reformers].

douse: daus¹; dous² [A sudden plunge into, or drench with, water].

dove¹ (n.): duv¹; dôv² [A pigeon].

dove² (v.): dôv¹; dôv² [Did dive: a colloquialism]. See DIVE.

down: daun¹; down²; *not* daun¹ in any of its meanings.

doyen [Fr.]: dei'an¹ or (Fr.) dwä'yan¹; dôien or (Fr.) dwä'yân² [A dean].

dozen: duz'n¹; dôz'n² [Twelve things of a kind; also, many].

Drachenfels: drä'hên-fels¹; drä'hên-fêls² [Ger. mount].

drachm: dram¹; dräm². Same as DRAM.

drachma: drak'ma¹; drä'e'ma² [Gr. coin].

Draco: drë'ko¹; drä'eo² [Gr. legislator].

draft: draft¹; dräft². See ASK. Spelled also **draught** but pronounced [in the same way].

drag (v. & n.): drag¹; dräg² [Pull; haul].

dragoon: drä-gün¹; dra-göön² [A cavalry soldier].

drain: drên¹; drän² [Draw away; also, that which draws away].

drake: drëk¹; dräk² [A male duck].

dram: dram¹; dräm² [A unit of weight].

drama: drä'ma¹; drä'ma²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries. Walker (1791) noted dram'ma¹ or drë'ma¹, preferring the first, but usage has varied: Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) indicated dram'a¹. Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859) noted drë'ma¹. The modern pronunciation drä'ma¹ was indicated by Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) [A play for presentation on a stage].

dramatic: drë-mat'ik¹; dra-mät'ie².

dramatist: dram'a-tist¹; dräm'a-tist².

drape: drëp¹; dräp² [To cover, as with a cloth].

draught: draft¹; dräft². Same as DRAFT. Compare ASK.

draughts: drafts¹; dräfts² [Eng. name for the game of checkers].

draw: drë¹; dra²; *not* drër¹.

drawers: drë'arz¹; dra'ers²; *not* drëz¹.

dray: drë¹; drä²; *not* drai¹ [A wagon].

dread: dred¹; drëd² [Fear].

dream: drim¹; drëm² [Mental disturbance during sleep].

Dresden: drez'den¹ or (Ger.) drëz'den¹; drës'dën² or (Ger.) drës'dën² [Capital of Saxony].

2: *ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; më, gët, præy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ë; i=ë; gö, nôt, ôr, wôn.*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌn = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Dreyfus: drē'fūs¹; drē'fūs² [Fr. soldier falsely accused of treachery (1859-)].

Drina: drī'na¹; drī'nā² [River in Bosnia].

drive: draiv¹; driv² [To urge forward].

drivel: driv¹; drīv² [Senseless talk].

Drogheda: drō'm-da¹; drō'he-da² [Ir. town taken by Cromwell, Sept. 12, 1649].

drollery: drōl'ar-¹; drōl'er-y²—three syllables please [Humor].

dromedary: drum'ī-dē-rī¹ or drēm'ī-dē-rī¹; drōm'e-dā-ry² or drōm'e-dā-ry².

Of the lexicographers, from Bailey's time (d. 1742) to the present day, only Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) indicated the second.

drone: drōn¹; drōn² [Dull buzzing sound].

droop: drūp¹; drōop² [To hang down].

drop: drēp¹; drōp² [A small quantity of liquid].

dross: dres¹; drōs², *Standard* (1893), *C., E., I., M., St., W.* (1890), & *Wr.*; *W.* (1909) gives the *o* the sound it has in "soft"; *Standard* (1915) gives it the sound it has in "sort" [Anything impure or worthless].

drought: draut¹; drout²; *not* drauf¹ [Dry weather].

drouth: drauf¹; drouth². Variant form of DROUGHT.

drove (*n.* & *v.*): drōv¹; drōv². See GROVE, LOVE, MOVE.

drown: draun¹; drown².—**drowned:** draund¹; dround². Vulgarly draun'ded¹.

Drusilla: drū-sil'ə¹; drū-sil'a² [A Bible and feminine personal name]. Fr.

Drusille: drū-sil'ə¹; drū-sil'a²; Ger. **Drusille:** drū-sil'ə¹; drū-sil'e²; It. drū-sil'ə¹; drū-sil'ā².

[**dryades:** drai'a-diz¹; drī'a-dēs².

dryad: drai'ad¹; drī'ād² [In Gr. myth, a woodland nymph]. Plural

dubiety: diu-bai'ī-ti¹; dū-bī'e-ty² [Doubtfulness].

dubious: diū'bi-us¹; dū'bi-ūs² [Doubtful].

Du Boisgobey: dū bwā'gō'bē¹; dū bwā'gō'bē² [Fr. novelist (1821-?91)].

Dubuque: du-biūk¹; dū-būk² [A county and city of Iowa].

Ducas: dū'kā¹; dū'eā² [Fr. family name].

ducat: duk'at¹; dū'e-at²; *not* diū'kat¹ [Coin].

Du Chailu: dū sha'yū¹; dū qhā'yū² [Fr.-Am. explorer & author (1835-1903)].

Duchesne: dū'shēn¹; dū'qhen² [Fr. historian (1584-1640)].

ductile: duk'til¹; dū'e'til²; *not* duk'toil¹; *nor* duk'til¹ [That can be drawn ^[out]].

Dudevant: dū'da-vān¹; dū'de-vān² [Fr. author (1804-76)].

Dudia: diū'di-ə¹; dū'di-a² [Douai Bible].

due: diū¹; dū² [Owing]. Compare DEW.

dueña [Sp.]: du-ē'nyā¹; dū-e'nyā² [A duenna].

duenna [Sp.]: diū-en'ā¹; dū-ēn'a² [An elderly female attendant or guardian].

Dugald: dū'gald¹; dū'gald² [A masculine personal name].

Duguesclin: dū'gē'klañ¹; dū'gē'elāñ² [Fr. warrior (1314?-80)].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

duke: dük¹; dük²; *not* dük¹ [An Eng. peer]. [bittersweet].

dulcamara: dul'ka-mē'ra¹; dü'l'ea-mā'ra². *E.* dulk-ə-mā'rə¹ [A plant, the

dulcimer: 'dul'si-mar¹; dü'l'çi-mer² [Musical instrument].

dulia: diu-lai'ə¹ or diū'li-ə¹; dū-lī'a² or dū'ly-a². *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & W.* note the second [The veneration of saints and angels]

Dulwich: dul'ij or -ich¹; dü'l'ij or dü'l'ich²—the *w* is silent [Eng. town].

duly: diū'li¹; dū'ly²—too frequently, but erroneously, as if written *dooly*.

Duma: dū'ma¹; dū'mā²; *not* diū'ma¹ [Rus. elective state council].

Dumah: dū'mā¹; dū'mā² [Bible].

Dumas: dū'mā¹; dū'mā² [Either of two Fr. authors: (1) 1802-70; (2) 1824-95].

dumb: dum¹; dūm²—the *b* is silent. See *B.*

Dumba: dūm'ba¹; dūm'bā² [Austr. diplomat].

dumfounded: dum'fau'nd'id¹; dūm'fau'nd'ed². Sometimes illiterately heard dum'fau'nd'ed¹. [buried].

Dumfries: dum-frīs¹; dūm-frēs²; *not* -friz¹ [Scot. town where Burns lies

Duncan: dūŋ'kan¹; dūŋ'ean² [Masculine personal name].

Dunedin: dun-i'din¹; dūn-ē'din² [Seaport of New Zealand].

Dunfermline: dun-fer'lin or (Scot.) -fūrm'lin¹; dūn-fēr'lin or (Scot.) -fērm'lin². Locally, also, dun-fār'lin¹ [Scot. town].

Dunsinane: dūn'si-nēn¹; dūn'si-nān² [Scot. hill where Macbeth was defeated, 1054]. In the following lines the stress is as indicated above:

Were I from *Dun'si-nane* away and clear,

Profit again should hardly draw me here.

SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act v, sc. 3.

duo [It.]: diū'o¹; dū'o²; *not* dū'o¹ [A duet].

duodenum: diū'o-dī'nūm¹; dū'o-dē'nūm² [A part of the small intestine].

Duquenne: dū'kēn¹; dū'ken² [Boer family name]. See the next.

Duquesne: dū'kēn¹; dū'ken² [Fr. admiral (1610-88)].

Dura: diū'ra¹; dū'ra² [Bible].

[and spinal cord].

dura mater [L.]: diū'rā mē'tar¹; dū'ra mā'ter² [The envelop of the brain

Durand¹: diu-rand¹; dū-rānd² [Am. painter (1796-1887)].

Durand²: dū'rān¹; dū'rān² [Fr. author (1842-1902)].

Durazzo: dū-rād'zo¹; dū-rād'zo² [Albanian seaport].

Dürer: dü'rər¹; dü'rər² [Ger. painter (1471-1528)].

duress: diū'res or dü-res¹; dü'rēs or dü-rēs². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, British usage as noted by Dr. Murray (who gives the first as alternative) and Stormonth. Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated the first; Bailey (1732), Webster (1828), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847) noted the second.

Duse: dū'zē¹; dū'se² [It. actress (1861-)].

dusk: dusk¹; dūsk² [Twilight].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ɪ = sing, ʃin, thi-.

dust: dust¹; dʌst² [Fine earthy matter borne by the wind].

duty: diʊ'tɪ¹; dʌ'ty²; *not* dū'tɪ¹. See Introductory, p. xx, note 9.

Duyckink: daɪk'ɪŋk¹; dʏk'ɪŋk² [Either of two Am. writers: (1) 1816-78; (2) 1823-63].

Dvořák: dvər'ʒak¹; dvər'zhāk² [Bohemian composer (1841-1904)].

dwarf: dwɔrf¹; dwɔrf² [Smaller than others of its kind].

dyad: dai'ad¹; dʏ'ɒd² [A pair of units].

Dyak: dai'ak¹; dʏ'ɒk² [A native of Borneo].

Dymoke: dim'ək¹; dʏm'ok² [Eng. family name].

dynamic: dai-nam'ɪk¹; dʏ-nām'ie² [Pert. to motion as the result of force].

dynamism: dai'nə-mɪzm¹; dʏ'nə-mɪzm² [A doctrine that aims to explain the phenomena of the universe in terms of force or energy].

dynamite: dai'nə-maɪt¹; dʏ'nə-mɪt². *I., St., & Wr.* din'a-maɪt¹ [An explosive]. [power].

dynamo: dai'nə-mo¹; dʏ'nə-mo² [An electrical machine for generating

dynasty: dai'nəs-tɪ¹ or din'əs-tɪ¹; dʏ'nəs-ty² or din'as-ty². The first indicates American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain. Formerly, the British lexicographers Perry (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) noted the first as English usage; but Entick (1764), Elphinstone (1786), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), & Reid (1844) gave the second [A succession of sovereigns in one line of family descent].

Dynevor: din'ɪ-vər¹; dʏn'e-vor² [Welsh parish & castle]. See BELVOIR.

Dysart: dai'zart¹; dʏ'sɜrt² [Scot. borough].

dysentery: dis'en-ter-ɪ¹; dʏs'ɛn-tɛr-y²—so indicated by modern dictionaries and by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The stress was placed on the antepenult by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Ash (1775), di-sen'ter-ɪ¹ [A disease of the large intestine].

dyspepsia: dis-pep'sɪ-ə¹; dʏs-pɛp'si-ə². *C.* dis-pep'shiə¹. The pronunciation dis-pep'shiə¹, noted as alternative by *Standard & W.*, is now seldom or never heard among the educated classes. See DYSPESY [Indigestion].

dyspepsy: dis-pep'sɪ¹; dʏs-pɛp'sy²—so indicated by modern dictionaries and by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Maunder (1830), Smart (1840), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847). The stress was placed on the first syllable by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Dyspepsia].

dyspnea, dyspnœa: disp-ni'ə¹; dʏsp-nɛ'ə² [Asthma].

dysuria: dis-iū'ri-ə¹; dʏs-yu'ri-ə²; *not* di-sūr-ɪ-ə¹. Spelled **dysury** in Eng. and pronounced dis-iū'ri-ə¹; dʏs-iū-ry². Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated dis-iū'ri-ə¹, but Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859) preferred di-sū'ri-ə¹ [Difficult urination].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, políce; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rule; but, bŭrn;

E

e: In this book the English sounds of the letter *e* are indicated in Key 1 by eight symbols: (1) *e* as in "get," (2) *ē* as in "prey," (3) *a* as in "sergeant," (4) *ā* as in "pear," (5) *ū* as in "earn," "fern," (6) *i* as in "meet," (7) *i* as in "valley," and (8) *o* as in "over." For a detailed explanation of these symbols see INTRODUCTORY pp. xv-xix. Dr. March computed that the silent *e*'s, as in *gladden, give*, are four per cent. of all the letters on a common printed page. He explained that most of them were once pronounced, but in later English silent "e" is used as an orthographic expedient to mark the vowel before it as long (compare *fat, fare; met, mete; pin, pine*), or to mark *c, g, s*, as having the sound of *s, j, z; hence, stage, nose*. In a page of English "e" is much the most frequent type. English printers use *é, è, ê*, in French words, even when partially Angloized, and *ê, ē*, in words transliterated from strange alphabets.

When unaccented, the "e" of formal pronunciation often varies in colloquial speech toward "i" or "ū."

Among innumerable speakers . . . the sound of the letter *e* . . . is converted . . . into a *u* which is itself unaccompanied with any dignity of intention, which makes for mere ignoble thickness and turbidity. For choice, perhaps, "vurry"; "Amurrica," "Philadelphica," "tullegram," "twuddy" (what becomes of "twenty" here is an ineptitude truly beyond any alliteration), and the like, descend deepest into the abyss. It is enough to say of those things that they substitute limp, slack, passive tone, for clear, clean, active, tidy tone, and that they are typical . . . of an immense body of limpness and slackness and cheapness.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 31 [H. M. & Co. '05].

Throughout his book Phye uses *ē* long, as in "eel," indiscriminately, and without proper regard for the correct value of the symbol. See many unaccented syllables in words given in his work, as *détude, démonstrative, dêmy, dêpends*, etc. None but the illiterate pronounce these words *dēlude, dē'monstrative, dêmy, deepends*, etc. The sound of the *e* in the first syllable of these words is the sound of *e* in "valley."

each: ích¹; êch² [Every one of any number].

eager: í'gar¹; ē'ger² [Ardent to do or to realize].

eagle: í'gl¹; ē'gl².

The strength, keen vision, graceful and powerful flight of the *eagle* are proverbial, and have given to him the title of the king of birds.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. III, pt. 1, p. 3 [CL. P., Oxford, 1891].

Eames: ēmz¹; āms² [Am. prima donna (1867-)].

Eanes: í'ā-níz¹; ē'ā-nēs² [Apocrypha].

ear: ír¹; ēr²; *not* yŭr¹ [The organ for hearing].

earl: ūrl¹; ērl² [A member of the British nobility].

earnest: ūr'nest¹; ēr'nēst². *I.* & *St.* ūr'n'est¹; *M.* ūr'níst¹ [determined].

earth: ūrth¹; ērth² [The globe on which we dwell].

Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,

A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown;

Fair Science frowned not on his humble birth,

And Melancholy marked him for her own.

GRAY *Elegy in a Country Churchyard, The Epitaph.*

easel: í'zl¹ or íz'el¹; ē'sl² or ē's'él². The first indicates American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain [An artist's frame to support a picture].

east: íst¹; ēst² [The point where the sun rises].

eastward: íst'wārd¹; ēst'wārd², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* íst'wērd¹; *I., St., & W.* íst'wŭrd¹ [Toward the east].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

eat: It¹; ēt². Compare ATE and BEAT.

The preterimperfect tense of *eat* is sometimes written *ate*, particularly by Lord Bolingbroke, and frequently, and perhaps more correctly, pronounced *et*, especially in Ireland.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 229, p. 32 (1791).

eau de Cologne [Fr.]: ɔ də ko-lɒn¹; ɔ de eo-lɒn² [A perfume or toilet water].

eau-de-vie [Fr.]: ɔ¹=da=vi¹; ɔ²=de=vē² [Brandy].

Ebal: i¹bal¹; ē²bal² [Bible].—**Ebed:** i¹bed¹; ē²bēd² [Bible].—**Ebed-melech:** i¹bed-mē¹lek or mē¹lek¹; ē²bed-mē²lēc or mē²lēc² [Bible].—**Ebeh:** i¹bei¹; ē²bē² [Bible].—**Ebenezer:** eb¹i-mē¹zēr¹; ēb²e-nē²zēr² [Bible].—**Eber:** i¹bar¹; ē²bēr² [Bible].

Ebers: ē¹bərz¹; ē²bērs²; not -i¹bərz¹ [Ger. author (1837-98)].

Ebez: i¹bez¹; ē²bēz² [Bible (R. V.)].

Eblasaph: i-bai¹a-saf¹ or i¹bi-ēsaf¹; e-bi²a-sāf² or ē²bi-ā²sāf² [Bible].

Eblonite: eb¹i-ən-aɪt¹ or i¹bi-ən-aɪt¹; ēb²i-on-īt² or ē²bi-on-īt² [A religious party of 2d to 4th cent.].

Eblis: eb¹lis¹; ēb²līs² [Moham. devill].

ebony: eb¹o-nɪ¹; ēb²o-ny² [A variety of hardwood].

ébrillade [Fr.]: ē¹bril¹yād¹; ē²bril²yād², *Standard*; C. ē-brī-lyād¹; E. e-bril¹lēd¹; I. i-bril¹lēd¹; W. ē²bril²yad²; W. e-bril²yad² [The jerking of a horse's reins when he refuses to turn].

Ebro: i¹bro or (Sp.) ē²bro²; ē²bro or (Sp.) ē²bro² [Span. river].

Ebron: i¹bren¹; ē²brōn² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ebronah: eb-rō-nā¹ or i-brō-nā¹; ēb-rō-nā² or ē-brō-nā² [Bible].

ebullient: i-bul¹yent¹; e-bul²yent² [Boiling].

ebullition: eb¹u-līsh¹ən¹; ēb²ū-līsh²on² [The state of boiling].

eburnation: eb¹ur-nē¹shən¹; ēb²ūr-nā²shon², *Standard*; C. eb-ur-nē¹shən¹; E. e-bril¹lēd¹; I. i-bril¹lēd¹; M. i-bur-nē¹shən¹; St. i¹būr-nē¹shun¹; W. i¹bur-nē¹shən¹ [Ossification of joint-cartilage].

Eburones: eb¹yu-rō-nīz¹; ēb²yū-rō-nēs² [A nation of Belgic Gaul].

Ecanus: i-kē¹nus¹; e-eā²nūs² [Bible].

écarté [Fr.]: ē¹kār¹tē¹; ē²ēār²tē² [A game of cards].

Ecbatana: ek-bat¹a-nā¹; ēc-bāt²a-na² [Apocrypha].

Ecce Homo [L.]: ek¹sī hō¹mo¹; ēe²qē hō²mo² [Behold the Man! (*John* xix, 5)]. [irregular].

eccentric: ek-sen¹trik¹; ēe²çen²trie² [Not regulated by central control];

Eccetan: ek¹sī-tan¹; ēe²çe²tān² [Douai Bible].

[place of Carlyle].

Ecclefechan: ek¹l¹fen¹ən¹; ēe²l²fēn²an² [Scot. village, birth- and burial-]

Ecclesiastes: e-klī¹zī-as¹tīz¹; ē-clē²gī-ās²tēs² [A book of the Old Testament].

Ecclesiasticus: e-klī¹zī-as¹tī-kus¹; ē-clē²gī-ās²tī-eūs² [One of the books of the Apocrypha].

Echafa: i-kē¹yā¹; e-eā²yā² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, büt, bürn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, præy; hit, políce; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

echelon: ešh'í-len¹; êçh'e-lôn² [Parallel, as the rungs of a ladder].

echidna: í-kid'ná¹; e-êd'ná² [A porcupine-like Austral. mammal].

echo: ek'ó¹; êe'ó²; not í'ko¹ [A repetition of sound].

Echo: ek'ó¹; êe'ó² [In Gr. myth, a mountain nymph who pined away till nothing was left but her voice].

éclair [Fr.]: ê'klár'¹; e'elár'² [A long narrow cake with a chocolate coating].

éclaircissement [Fr.]: ê'klár'sis'mân'¹; e'elár'cis'mân'²—now heard occasionally; formerly common. Bailey (1732) indicated *éclaircisse'ment*, Perry (1777) *e-klár'siz-ment*¹; Sheridan (1780), *e-klér'siz-ment*¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827), *ek-klér'siz-ment*¹; Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), *ek-klér'siz-men*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), *e-klér'siz-man*¹ [An explanation; enlightening].

éclat [Fr.]: ê'klár'¹; e'elár'². *E.* á'kla¹; *Wr.* e-klár'². Of the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) spelt the word *éclat*, defining it "Splendour, Show, Lustre;" Bailey (21st ed., 1775) spelt it *éclat*, which may have been a printer's error, and Ash (1775) *éclat*, which form became established.

Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated *e-klár'*. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) recorded *e-klér'*—a pronunciation condemned by Savage as a vulgarism in 1833 ("The Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 30). See BILLET-DOUX.

[as of a heavenly body].

eclipse: í-klips'¹; e-elíps'²; not í-klips'¹ nor e-klips'¹ [A hiding or obscuring,

economic: ek'o-ném'ík¹ or í'ko-ném'ík¹; êe'o-nóm'ie² or ê'eo-nóm'ie², *Standard*; *C. & M.* í-ko-ném'ík¹; *E.* ek-o-ném'ík¹; *I.* í-ken-ém'ík¹; *St.* ek'e-ném'ík¹; *W.* í'ko-ném'ík¹; *Wr.* ek-e-ném'ík¹ [Relating to economy].

economical: ek'o-ném'ík-al¹; êe'o-nóm'í-eal². *Standard*; *C. & M.* í-ko-ném'ík-al¹; *E.* ek-o-ném'ík-al¹; *I.* í-ken-ém'ík-al¹; *St.* ek'e-ném'ík-al¹; *W.* í'ko-ném'ík-al¹; *Wr.* ek-e-ném'ík-al¹. Perry (1777) indicated *e-ko-ném'ík-al*¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844), *í-ke-ném'ík-al*¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), *ek-o-ném'ík-al*¹.

economy: í-ken'o-mí¹; e-eôn'o-my¹. Formerly spelt **œconomie** (Blount) and **œconomy** (Phillips, 1706, Kersey, 1708, and Bailey, 1724), but Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791) spelt it *economy*. Horace Walpole (1717-97), Burke (1729-97), Adam Smith (1723-90), and Dean Farrar (1831-1903) used the form *œconomy*, but Jefferson (1743-1826), Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), and Cardinal Newman (1801-90) preferred the simpler form.

Oeconomie the guiding and ordering of things pertaining to household; also an order in doing a thing.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia*, s. v. [London, 1656.]

écru [Fr.]: ê'krú'¹; e'erú'², *Standard*; *C.* e-krú'¹; *M.* ê'krú'¹; *W.* ê'krú'¹.

A word of recent introduction into Eng. not yet fully Anglicized, but sometimes pronounced as an Eng. word ek'rú¹ [Unbleached, as linen].

écu [Fr.]: ê'kü'¹ or ê-kiü'¹; e'ëü'² or e-ëü'² [A five-franc piece].

Ecuador: ek'wa-dôr'¹; êe'wá-dôr'² [South-Am. republic.] See ASK.

ecumenical: ek'yü-men'ík-al¹; êe'yü-mén'í-eal² [General; universal].

écurie [Fr.]: ê'kü'rí'¹; e'ëü'rë'², *Standard*; *E.* ê-kiü-rí¹; *I.* ê-kü-rí¹; *Wr.* ek'e-rí¹ [A stable].

eczema: ek'zi-má¹; êe'ze-má². Noted in Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706) as *eczemata*, it is there described as "fiery, red and burning pimples which are painful, but do not run with Matter."

2: árt, ápe, fát, fáre, fást, whát, ál; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; í=ē; í=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ed: ed¹; ɛd² [Bible].

Edam: ɛ'dām¹; ɛ'dām² [A city of the Netherlands which produces a cheese of the same name, but pronounced, in Eng., ɪ'dam¹; ɛ'dām²].

Edar: ed'ar¹; ɛd'ar² [Bible].—**Eddias:** e-dai'as¹; ɛ-dī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Eddinus:** e-dai'nus¹; ɛ-dī'nus² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

edelweiss [Ger.]: ɛ'del-vaɪs¹; ɛ'dɛl-vɪs²; not ed'l-vaɪs¹ [Literally, "noble white," a plant of the aster family].

edema: ɪ-dī'mə¹; e-dē'ma²; not ɪ-dī'ma¹; ɛ-dē'ma² as indicated by Phye Dropsy].

Edema: ed'ɪ-mə¹; ɛd'e-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Eden:** ɪ'dn¹; ɛ'dn² [Bible].—**Eder:** ɪ'dər¹; ɛ'dər² [Bible].—**Edes:** ɪ'dɪz¹; ɛ'dɛz² [Apocrypha].

Edgar: ed'gar¹; ɛd'gar² [A masculine personal name]. Ger. **Edgar:** et'gor¹; ɛt'gār²; It. **Edgardo:** ed'gā-ro¹; ɛd-gā-ro²; Lat. **Edgarus:** ed-gē'rus¹; ɛd-gā'rūs².

edge: ej¹; ɛg² [1. The sharpened side of a blade. 2. The border or boundary of a surface].

edible: ed'ɪ-bl¹; ɛd'ɪ-bl² [That may be eaten].

edict: ɪ'dɪkt¹; ɛ'dɪkt²—the pronunciation indicated by modern lexicographers. In the 16th and 17th centuries the word was accented on the last syllable (MURRAY, "New Eng. Dict." s. v., Oxford 1891), Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) noted ed'ɪkt¹, but Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Walker (1802), indicated ɪ'dɪkt¹ [An official proclamation].—**edictal:** ɪ-dɪk'təl¹; e-dɪk'təl², *Standard & M.*; C. & St. ɪ'dɪk-təl¹; E. ɪ-dɪkt'əl¹; I. ɪ-dɪkt'əl¹; W. ɪ-dɪk'təl¹; W. ɛ-dɪk'təl¹.

edile: ɪ'daɪl¹; ɛ'dɪl². Same as **ÆDILE**.

Edinburgh: ed'in-bur-ɔ¹; ɛd'in-būr-ɔ² [Scot. capital]. See **BOROUGH**; **BURGH**.

Edith: ɪ'dɪθ¹; ɛ'dɪθ² [A feminine personal name]. It. **Edita:** ɛ'di-ta¹; ɛ'di-tā²; Lat. **Editha:** ed'ɪ-tha¹; ɛd'ɪ-tha².

edition¹: ɪ-dɪʃ'ən¹; e-dɪʃ'on² [A published form of a literary work].

édition² [Fr.]: ɛ'di'syən¹; ɛ'di'syōn². See **DE LUXE**.

Edmund: ed'mund¹; ɛd'mūd² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. ed'-mūnth¹, ɛd'munth²; D. **Edmond:** et'mōnt¹; ɛt'mōnt²; Fr. **Edmond:** ed'mōn²; ɛd'mōn²; Ger. **Edmund:** et'mūnt¹; ɛt'munt²; It. **Edmondo:** ed-mōn'do¹; ɛd-mōn'do²; Pg. Sp. **Edmundo:** ed-mūn'do¹; ɛd-mun'do².

Edna: ed'nə¹; ɛd'na² [Apocryphal and feminine personal name].—**Edom:** ɪ'dam¹; ɛ'dom² [Bible].—**Edomite:** ɪ'dem-aɪt¹; ɛ'dom-ɪt² [Bible].—**Edos:** ɪ'des¹; ɛ'dɔs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Edrai:** ed'ɪ-ra¹; ɛd'ra-ɪ² [Douai Bible].—**Edrei:** ed'ɪ-raɪ¹; ɛd're-ɪ² [Bible].

educate: ed'yu-kēt¹; ɛd'yu-cāt². This pronunciation was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Goodrich (Webster, 1847), Worcester (1859), *E., I., M., St., & W.*, and prevails to-day. Walker (1791) noted ej'u-kēt¹, which is preferred by *Standard & C.* [To develop the mental powers of].

education: ed'yu-kē'shən¹; ɛd'yu-cā'shon²; *Standard & C.* ej'u-kē'shən¹. See **EDUCATE**.

2: wɒf, dg; bōók, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Edward: ed'wärd¹; äd'wärd² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Edvard:** äd'vārth¹; ed'vārth²; D. & G. **Eduard:** ē'dū-ärt¹; e'dy-ärt²; Fr. **Edouard:** ē'dū-är¹; e'dy-är²; It., Pg., & Sp. **Eduardo:** ē'dū-är'do¹; e'dy-är'do²; Sw. **Edward:** ē'dū-ärd¹; e'dy-ärd².

Edwin: ed'win¹; äd'win² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. ed'vin¹; äd'vin²; G. et/vin¹; ät/vin²; It. **Eduino:** ē'dū-i'no¹; e'dy-i'no²; L. **Edwinus:** ed-wai'nus¹; äd-wi'nüs².

Edwy: ed'wi¹; äd'wy² [A masculine personal name].

Eecloo: ē-klō¹; ē-elō² [Belg. town].

eel: il¹; ēl² [A snake-like fish].

e'en: in¹; ēn²; *not* ēn¹ [Contraction of EVEN].

e'er: är¹; ēr². I. & St. ēr¹ [Contraction of EVER].

eery: i'ri¹; ē'ry² [Inspiring fear]. *eerie*†.

effect: e-fekt¹; ē-fēt² [A result; consequence].

effectual: e-fek'tiu-al¹ or -chū-al¹; ē-fē'e-tū-al² or -chū-al² [Capable of producing results].

efferent: ef'är-ent¹; ēf'er-ent² [Carrying outward, as a nerve].

effort: ef'ort¹; ēf'ort²—the o as in "obey," *not* as in "no," *nor* as in "senator." *Standard* ef'ort¹; C. & Wr. ef'ort¹; E. ef'ort¹; I. ef'ort¹; M. & St. ef'ort¹; W. ef'ort¹ [Laborious attempt]. In the 17th and 18th centuries accented *effort* (MURRAY, "New Eng. Dict.," s. v., Oxford, 1891).

effrontery: e-frunt'är-¹; ē-front'er-y² [Unblushing impudence].

effusion: e-fiū'zän¹; ē-fū'zhön² [An outpouring]. See EFFUSIVE.

effusive: e-fiū'siv¹; ē-fū'siv²; *not* ä-fiū'ziv¹ [Overflowing with sentiment].

Egbert: eg'bärt¹; ēg'bert² [A masculine personal name]. It., Pg. **Egberto:** eg-ber'to¹; ēg-bär'to²; L. **Egbertus:** eg-bür'tus¹; ēg-bär'tüs².

Egeus: r-jī'us¹; e-gēs'üs² [1. Douai Bible. 2. In Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the father of Hermia].

egg: eg¹; ēg²; *not* ēg¹, *nor* aig¹.

Eglah: eg'lā¹; ēg'lä² [Bible].—**Eglalm:** eg'h-im¹; ēg'la-im² [Bible].

eglantine: eg'län-tain¹; ēg'lan-tin². Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Century, eg'lan-tin¹.

Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine.

SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer Night's Dream* act II, sc. 1.

Eglath=Shelishijah: eg'lath=shel'i-shoi'yā¹; ēg'lāth=shēl'i-shi'yā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eglon:** eg'lön¹; ēg'lön² [Bible].

ego: eg'ō¹; ēg'ō², *Standard*, E., & M. The Scottish pronunciation i'go¹, noted by C., I., St., W., & Wr., is found also in Thomas Davidson's revision of "Chambers's English Dictionary," Edinburgh (no date, but after 1896). In Eng., and in some parts of the United States, the accepted standard is eg'ō¹ for this word and its relatives, **eg'olism**, **eg'olst**, **eg'otist**, **eg'otistic**, **eg'otistical**, **eg'otize**. See **EGOTISM** [The individuality personified by the pronoun I].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nót, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

egotism: eg'o-tizm¹; ɛg'o-tizm², *Standard, E., I., M., & St.*—the pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755); C., W., & Wr. i'go-tizm¹. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835) indicated i'go-tizm¹; Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Elphinstone (1786), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Cooley (1863), eg'o-tizm¹. See ego.

egregious: i-grɪ'jus¹; e-grɛ'gʊs², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* e-grɪ'ji-us¹; I. i-grɪ'jus¹; M. i-grɪ'jes¹; Wr. e-grɪ'jes¹. Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), i-grɪ'ji-us¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), i-grɪ'jus¹ [Remarkable; extreme].

egret: i'gret¹; ɛ'grɛt². *M.* eg'ret¹. Modern Eng. usage favors the last; Scottish usage still indicates the first, which is the approved standard in the United States.

Egypt: i'jɪpt¹; ɛ'jɪpt² [A sultanate of northeastern Africa].—**Egyptian:** i-jɪp'shen¹; e-gɪp'shan².—**Egyptize:** i'jɪpt-aɪz¹; ɛ'jɪpt-ɪz², *Standard; E. & M.* i-jɪp'-taɪz¹; *St. & W.* i'jɪp-taɪz¹; *Wr.* i-jɪp'taɪz¹ [To give an Egyptian appearance to].

eh: ē or e¹; ē or ē²—in Eng. final *h* is not pronounced when preceded by a vowel. This rule does not apply to Bible names, as they are not of Eng. origin.

The respective short and long values of this [the second vowel of the alphabet] are heard in the words "met" and "mate." . . . The long sound is now very generally denoted by *a*. *E* itself no longer has it, save in the exclamation *eh*, and in certain cases where it is followed by *4* or *7*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. III, § 2, pp. 103-104 [n. '09].

Eh: i'hai¹; ɛ'hi² [Bible].

Ehud: i'hud¹; ɛ'hūd² [Bible].

elder: ai'dər¹; i'dər² [A sea-duck or its down].

eidolon: ai-dō'len¹; i-dō'lōn² [A phantom; specter].

Eiffel: ɛ'fel¹; ɛ'fɛl²; *not* ai'fal¹ [Fr. engineer (1832-); built tower in Paris that bears his name].

eight: ɛt¹; ɛt². See the following word.—**eighth:** ɛtħ¹; ɛtħ².

eigne: ɛn¹; ɛn², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* ɛn¹; *I.* ɛ'ne¹; *Wr.* ɛ'nə¹ [In law, elder-born; also, entailed].

Elkon Basilike: ai'ken bæ-sil'i-ki¹; i'ɛɔn bæ-sil'i-kɛ² [Work ascribed to Charles I. but claimed by Gauden, Bishop of Exeter].

Elleen: ai'lɪn¹ or ɛ'lɪn¹; i'lɛn² or ɛ'lɛn² [Ir., Helen].

either: i'thər¹; ɛ'thər², *Standard & M.; C., St., W., & Wr.* i'thur¹; *E. & I.* i'thūr¹. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in indicating this as the best usage. As alternative *Standard & M.* indicate ai'thər¹; *C., St., W., & Wr.*, ai'thur¹; *E. & I.*, ai'thūr¹.

In his "Etymological Dictionary" (Oxford, 1910), Dr. Skeat pointed out that the word was derived from Anglo-Saxon *egþer*, a contraction of *eghwæþer*, compounded of *ǣ* + *ge* + *hwæþer*, where *ǣ* connotes "aye," "ever," *ge* is a common prefix, and *hwæþer* is Eng. "whether." The sound of AS. *ǣ* is that of a in "dare." Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (London, 1784), said: "*Ei*ther and *ne*iher are spoken by some with the sound of long *i*: I have heard even that of long *a* given to them; but as the regular way is also in use, I think it is preferable. These differences seem to have arisen from ignorance of the regular sound of *ei*" (p. 59). But by what rule he determined this "regular sound" is not stated.

In Eng. the diphthong *ei* has various sounds that have affected the pronunciation of this word, whose orthography experienced the following modifications between the 14th and 16th centuries before the form *either* became established: *ayther* (Ham-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, boy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

I: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

pole, 1340; Cromwell, 1540; *athir* (Barbour, 1375); *eythir* (Chaucer, 1385); *aylper* (Langland, 1393); *eyther* (Caxton, 1483); and the three following all from Coverdale's Bible, *ether* (1535), *either* (1545), and *eyther* (1548). In "eight," "freight," "neigh," "sleigh," "weight," etc., the diphthong *ei* has the sound of Continental *e*, as heard in English "prey," "they," "why,"—the sound of AS. *e* in folkspeech, that varied from *e* in "there" (approximately) to *ey* in "they."

Walker (1806) claimed that "the true analogical sound of the diphthong in these words [*either*, *neither*] is that of slender *a*, as if written *ay-ther* and *nay-ther*." This is the folk pronunciation in Ireland even to-day, and it approximates more closely to the original than either of the pronunciations indicated by the dictionaries. Again, in Eng. the diphthong *ei* has the sound of diphthongal *i* (*a*+*i*) as in "aisle," heard in such words as "eider" (Icelandish, "ædhr"), "height," "sleight," etc. In "ceiling," "deceive," "inveigle," "perceive," "receive," etc., it has the sound of Continental *i*, as heard in Eng. "machine," "police," etc.—the sound of AS. *i*, so that if analogy were to be our guide any one of the three pronunciations indicated might be used. But the genius of the language having, in England at least, cast the historic pronunciation aside, favors (1) *either* for the mass of the English, (2) *athir* for the Scots, and (3) *eyther* for the Irish, the latter serving to show to this extent, at least, that the English, spoken in Ireland, is preserved in its pristine purity. If one may take Bailey's (1732) and Johnson's (1755) accentuation for a guide to the pronunciation of the word in their times they noted the last, for they gave *eigh'ty* and *ei'ther* the same stress. Had they wished to designate *ei'ther* the stress would have been put after the *e*.

The writer has heard the pronunciation *ai'ther*¹ in southern England and along the course of the River Thames from London to Stroud in Gloucestershire, as well as north of it as far as Stratford-on-Avon. That it was used in Scotland is evidenced by the fact that Buchanan (1757) and Johnston (1764) both indicated it, while Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) gave *i'ther*¹.

Eker: *el'kər*¹; *ē'ker*² [Bible].—**Ekrehel:** *ek'n-bel*¹; *ē'k-rēl*² [Apocrypha].—**Ekrōn:** *ek'rən*¹; *ē'krōn*² [Bible].—**Ekrōnites:** *ek'rən-its*¹; *ē'krōn-its*² [Bible].—**El:** *el*¹; *ēl*² [Heb. God].—**Ela:** *el'a*¹; *ē'la*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Elada:** *el'a-da*¹; *ē'l'a-da*² [Douai Bible].—**Eladah:** *el'a-da*¹; *ē'l'a-dā*² [Bible].

Elagabalus: *el'a-gab'a-lus*¹; *ē'l'a-gāb'a-lūs*² [Rom. emperor (204-222)].

Elah: *el'a*¹; *ē'la*² [Bible].

elain: *el'ā'in*¹; *e-lā'in*² [Standard & M.; C. & I. *e-lē'in*¹; E. *e-le'in*¹; St. *i-lē'in*¹; W. *i-lē'n*¹; Wr. *e-lē'n*¹ [A liquid fat; olein].

Elaine: *el-lē'n*¹; *e-lā'n*² [A feminine personal name].

Elam: *el'lām*¹; *ē'lam*² [Bible].

Elamites: *el'lām-its*¹; *ē'lam-its*² [Bible].

elan [Fr.]: *ē'lān*¹; *e'lān*² [Impetuous rush; dash].

eland: *el'lānd*¹; *ē'land*² [A species of ox-like antelope].

Elasa: *el'a-sa*¹; *ē'l'a-sā*² [Bible: Apocrypha; Douai; R. V.].

Elasah: *el'a-sā*¹; *ē'l'a-sā*² [Bible].

elastic: *el-las'tik*¹; *e-lās'tie*², *Standard & M.*; C. *el-las'tik*¹; E. & St. *e-las'tik*¹; I. & W. *i-las'tik*¹; Wr. *e-las'tik*¹. Dr. Murray indicates the *a* as in "at" as the English standard, yet the pronunciation noted by the Century more closely approximates to what the writer has heard in England. See *ASK*.

Elath: *el'lāth*¹; *ē'lāth*² [Bible].

Elberith: *el'bē'rīth*¹; *ē'l'bē'rīth*² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hlt, lee; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle = out; ɔll; lū = frud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

Elbert: el'bart¹; ɛl'bert² [A masculine personal name]. L. **Elbertus:** el-būrtus¹; ɛl-bēr'tūs².

Elbethel: el'bethel¹; ɛl'bēth'ɛl² [Bible].

Elcana: el'kə-nə¹; ɛl'ea-na² [Douai Bible].—**Elcesite:** el'ses-aɪt¹; ɛl'çes-ɪt² [Douai Bible].—**Elchanan:** el-kə'nən¹; ɛl-cā'nan² [Douai Bible].—**Elcia:** el'shi-ə¹; ɛl'shi-a² [Apocrypha].—**Eldah:** el-də'ā¹; ɛl-dā'ā² [Bible].—**Eldad:** el'dad¹; ɛl'dād² [Bible].

elder¹: eld'ər¹; ɛld'er² [Earlier born; senior].

elder²: el'dər¹; ɛl'der² [A shrub].

El Dorado: el do-rā'do¹; ɛl do-rā'do²; *not* do-rē'do¹ [Sp., the golden; specifically, any region rich in gold].

Elead: el'ī-ad¹; ɛl'e-ād² [Bible].—**Eleadah:** el'ī-ēdā¹; ɛl'e-ā'dā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Eleale:** ɪ'li-ē'lī¹; ɛ'lē-ā'lē² [Douai Bible].—**Elealeh:** ɪ'li-ē'lē¹; ɛ'lē-ā'lē² [Bible].

Eleanor: el'ə-nər¹ *or* el'ī-ə-nōr¹; ɛl'a-nor² *or* ɛl'e-a-nōr² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. G. **Eleonore:** ɛ'lē-o-nō'rā¹; ɛ'lē-o-nō'rē²; D. **Leonora:** lē'o-nō'rā¹; lē'o-nō'rā²; Fr. **Allénor:** ɔ'lī'ē'nōr¹; ɔ'lī'e'nōr²; It. **Eleonora:** ɛ'lē-o-nō'rā¹; ɛ'lē-o-nō'rā²; L. **Eleanora:** el'ī-ə-nō'rā¹; ɛl'e-a-nō'rā²; Sp. **Leanor:** lē'o-nōr¹; lē'a-nōr².

Eleasa: el'ī-ē'sā¹; ɛl'e-ā'sā² [Apocrypha].

Eleasah: el'ī-ē'sā¹; ɛl'e-ā'sā² [Bible].

Eleatic: el'ī-at'ik¹; ɛl'e-āt'ie², *Standard & W.*; C. & M. el'ī-at'ik¹; E. e-le-at'ik¹; I. ī-lī-at'ik¹; W. el'ī-at'ik¹ [Pert. to Elea, ancient Gr. town in south Italy].

Eleazar: el'ī-ē'zār¹; ɛl'e-ā'zar² [Bible].

Eleazurus: el'ī-ə-zū'rūs¹; ɛl'e-a-zū'rūs² [Apocrypha].

elect (*a., n., & v.*): ɪ-lekt¹; e-lēet²; *not* i'lekt¹.

electricity: ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; e-lēe-trī'g'ī-ty², *Standard*; C. & M. ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; E. e-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; I. ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; St. ɪ'lek-tris'ī-tī¹; W. ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī¹; W. ɪ-lek-tris'ī-tī¹. Murray gives el-ek-tris'ī-tī¹ as alternative. [trolyte by electricity].

electrolysis: ɪ-lek-trol'ī-sis¹; e-lēe-trōl'y-sis² [Decomposition of an electrolyte].

electrolyte: ɪ-lek-trol'ī-tī¹; e-lēe-tro-līt² [A chemical compound subject to decomposition]. See ELECTROLYSIS.

electrometer: ɪ-lek-trem'ī-tər¹; ɛ-lēe-trōm'e-ter², *Standard & M.*; C. ɪ-lek-trem'e-tur¹; E. e-lek-trem'e-tūr¹; I. ɪ-lek-trem'et-ūr¹; St. el-ek-trem'e-ter¹; W. ɪ-lek-trem'ī-ter¹; W. ɪ-lek-trem'ī-ter¹ [An instrument for measuring electric power].

electrotype: ɪ-lek'tro-taip¹; e-lēe'tro-tīp² [A metallic copy of a surface made, as for printing].

electrotypy: ɪ-lek'tro-taip'ī¹; e-lēe'tro-tīp'y² [The art of making electrotypes].

eleemosynary: el'ī-i-mes'ī-nē-rī¹; ɛl'e-e-mōs'y-nā-ry², *Standard*; C. el-i-mes'ī-nā-rī¹; I. el-i-mes'ī-nā-rī¹; M. el'ī-i-mes'ī-nā-rī¹; St. el'e-mez'ī-nur'ī¹; W. el'ī-mes'ī-nī-rī¹; W. el-i-mez'ī-nā-rī¹ [Charitable].

elegiac: ɪ-lī'jī-ak¹ *or* el'ī-jai'ak¹; e-lē'gī-āc² *or* ɛl'e-gī'āc². *Standard, C., I., & W.* indicate the first; E. M., St., & W. note the second.

Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) gave the first, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) preferred the second [Of the nature of an elegy].

2: ärt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, all: mē, gēt, prev, fērn: hīt. Ice: ī=ē: ī=ē: gō, nōt, ōr, wōn

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

a-lū² [Douai Bible].—**Eliphaz**: el'í-faz¹; é'l'í-fáz² [Bible].—**Elipheleh**: 1-lí'í-le¹; e-lí'í-le² [Douai Bible].—**Eliphelet**: 1-lí'í-le¹; e-lí'í-le² [Bible].—**Elipheleth**: 1-lí'í-leth¹; e-lí'í-leth² [Douai Bible].—**Elisa**: 1-lí'í-sa¹; e-lí'í-sa² [Douai Bible].

Elisabeth: 1-liz'á-beth¹; e-líz'á-béth². Same as ELIZABETH.

Elisæus: el'í-sí'us¹; é'l'í-sé'ús² [Bible].—**Elisama**: 1-lis'á-ma¹; e-lís'á-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Elisaphan**: 1-lis'á-fan¹; e-lís'á-fán² [Douai Bible].—**Elisaphat**: 1-lis'á-fat¹; e-lís'á-fát² [Douai Bible].—**Eliseus**: el'í-sí'us¹; é'l'í-sé'ús². Same as ELISHA.—**Elisha**: 1-lai'sh¹; e-lí'sha² [Bible].—**Elisah**: 1-lai'sh¹; e-lí'sh² [Bible].—**Elishama**: 1-lis'á-ma¹; e-lís'á-ma² [Bible].—**Elishamah**: 1-lis'á-ma¹; e-lís'á-ma². Same as ELISHAMA.—**Elisaphat**: 1-lis'á-fat¹; e-lís'á-fát² [Bible].—**Elisheba**: 1-lis'á-ba¹; e-lís'á-ba² [Bible].—**Elishua**: el'í-shū¹ or 1-lis'á-u¹; é'l'í-shū¹ or e-lís'á-u¹ [Bible].—**Elisimus**: 1-lis'í-mus¹; e-lís'í-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Elisir d'Amore (L'): lé'l'í-zír' da-mó'rē¹; lé'l'í-zír' dá-mō'rē² [Opera buffa by Donizetti].

elisor: 1-lai'zai¹ or el'í-zai¹; e-lí'sor² or é'l'í-sör². *Standard & C.* indicate the first, *M. & W.* note the second. *E.* 1-lai'zai¹; *I.* 1-lai'zai¹; *Wr.* e-lai'sai¹ [In Eng. law, a substitute for a sheriff or coroner].

Elisua: el'í-siū¹; é'l'í-sū¹ [Douai Bible].

Elisur: 1-lai'sur¹; e-lí'sür² [Douai Bible].

élite [Fr.]: é'lít¹; é'lít² [The most select; pick, as of society].

Elu: 1-lai'ū¹; e-lí'ū² [Apocrypha].

Elud: 1-lai'ud¹; e-lí'ud² [Bible].

elixir: 1-líks'ar¹; e-líks'ar²; not el'ík-sir¹, 1-líks'ir¹, nor "even among the upper ranks of the people" (Walker), 1-leks'ir¹ [A sweetened medicine in solution].

Elizabeth: 1-liz'á-beth¹; e-líz'á-béth² [A feminine personal name]. *Dan.* D. G. **Elizabeth**: é'l'í'za-bet¹; e-lí'za-bét²; F. **Elizabeth**: é'l'í'za-bet¹; e-lí'za-bét²; **Elise**: é'l'í'za¹; e-lí'za²; Gr. **Elisabet**: é-lí-sa-bet¹; e-lí-sa-bét²; It. **Elisabetta**: é-lí'za-bet¹; e-lí'za-bét²; L. 1-liz'á-beth¹; e-líz'á-béth²; Sp. **Isabel**: í'sa-bet¹; í'sa-bét².

Elizabethan: 1-liz'á-beth-an¹ or 1-liz'á-bí'than¹; e-líz'á-béth-an² or e-líz'á-bé'than². *Standard, C., W.* (1893), & *Wr.* indicate the first as best usage if the United States; *E., M., St., & W.* (1909) note the second, which represents the best usage of Great Britain [Belonging to the period of Elizabeth, queen of England, 1558-1603].

Elizaphan: el'í-zé'fan¹ or 1-liz'á-fan¹; é'l'í-zá'fan² or e-líz'á-fan² [Bible].—**Elizur**: 1-lai'zur¹; e-lí'zur² [Bible].—**Elkanah**: el-ká'ná¹ or el'ká'ná¹; é'l-ká'ná² or é'l-ká'ná² [Bible].—**Elkiah**: el-kai¹; é'l-ká¹ [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Elkoshite**: el-kosh-ait¹; é'l-kosh-ít² [Bible].—**Elasar**: el'el'sar¹; é'l'el'sár² [Bible].

elleborin: el'í-bō'rín¹ or e-leb'o-rín¹; é'l'í-bō'rín² or é-leb'o-rín² [A chemical derived from the hellebore plant].

Ellen: el'en¹; é'l'en²; frequently el'an¹ [Fem. personal name].

Ellesmere: elz'mír¹; éls'mēr² [Eng. town]. See ANSTRUTHER; BELVOIR.

ellipse: e-lips¹; é-lips²; not el-ips¹.

Ellora: e-lō'rā¹; é-lō'rā²; not el'o-rā¹ [Town in India].

elm: elm¹; élm²; formerly corrupted to el'am¹, due to a vagary of orthography [A valuable shade- and timber-tree].

El-melech: el'mí'lek¹; é'l'mē'lē² [Douai Bible].

2: wōl, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, büt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Elmes: elmz¹; ělms² [Eng. family name].

Elmodad: el-mō'dad¹; ěl-mō'dād² [Douai Bible].—**Elmodam:** el-mō'dam¹; ěl-mō'dām² [Bible].—**Elnaam:** el-nē'am¹; ěl-nā'ām² [Bible].—**Elnaim:** el-nē'im¹; ěl-nā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Elathan:** el-nē'than¹; ěl-nā'than² [Bible].

elocation: el'o-kiū'shan¹; ěl'o-eū'shon² [The art of correct oral delivery].

Elohim: el'o-him¹; ěl'o'hīm², *Standard & C.*; *E.* e-lō'him¹; *I.* i'lō-him¹; *M.* el-ō'him¹; *St.* el'ō-him¹; *W.* e-lō'him¹; *Wr.* e-lō'him¹ [Heb., God].

Eloī: i-lō'ai¹ or i'lō-ai¹; e-lō'ī² or ē'lō-ī² [Bible].—**Eloī, Eloī, lama sabachthani** [Heb.]: lā'ma sa-bāk'tha-nī¹; lā'mā sā-bāc'thā-nī² [Bible: Mark xv, 34].—**Elon:** i'lēn¹; ē'lōn² [Bible].—**Elon-beth-hanan:** i'lēn-beth-hē'nān¹; ē'lōn-bēth-hā'nān² [Bible].

elongate: i-lēn'gēt¹, *Standard & M.*, or i'lēn'gēt¹; e-lōn'gāt² or ē'lōn'gāt². *C.* i-lēn'gēt¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *W.* i-lēn'gēt¹; *St.* & *Wr.* e-lēn'gēt¹ [To lengthen].

elongation: i'lēn'gē'shan¹; ē'lōn'gā'shon².

Elonites: i'lēn-aits¹; ē'lōn-its² [Bible].

elope: i-lōp'¹; e-lōp'² [To run away as for the purpose of being married].

eloquence: el'o-kwens¹; ěl'o-kwēng².

Eloth: i'lō'ch¹ or i'lō'ch¹; ē'lōth² or ē'lōth² [Bible].—**Elpaal:** el-pē'al¹; ěl-pā'al² [Bible].—**Elpalet:** el-pā-let¹ or el-pē'let¹; ěl-pā-lēt² or ěl-pā'lēt² [Bible].—**Elparan:** el-pē'ran¹; ěl-pā'ran² [Bible].—**Elphaal:** el-fē'al¹; ěl-fā'al² [Douai Bible].

Elphinston, Elphinstone: el'fin-stən¹; ěl'fin-ston² [Scot. family name].

Elroi: el'rō'i¹; ěl'rō'i² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

Elsa: el'sa¹; ěl'sa² [A feminine personal name; Alice]. **Else†.**

Elsass-Lothringen: el'zas-lōt'riŋ-en¹; ěl'gās-lōt'rīng-ēn². Same as AL-SACE-LORRAINE.

Elsinore: el'si-nōr'¹; ěl'si-nōr'² [Dan. spt.; scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*].

Elseje: els'yē¹; ěls'yē² [Dutch feminine personal name; Alice].

Eltecon: el'ti-ken¹; ěl'te-eōn² [Douai Bible].—**Eltekeh:** el'ti-ke¹; ěl'te-kē² [Bible].—**Eltekon:** el'ti-ken¹; ěl'te-kōn² [Bible].—**Elthece:** el'the-si¹; ěl'the-çē² [Douai Bible].—**Eltheco:** el'the-kō¹; ěl'the-eō² [Douai Bible].—**Eltholad:** el-thō-lad¹; ěl-thō'lād² [Douai Bible].—**Eltolad:** el-tō-lad¹; ěl-tō'lād² [Bible].

elucidate: i-liū'si-dēt¹; e-lū'ci-dāt², *Standard*; *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* i-liū'si-dēt¹; *E.* & *St.* e-lū'si-dēt¹; *I.* i-liū'sid-ēt¹; *Wr.* e-liū'si-dēt¹ [To throw light on; clear up].

elude: i-lūd'¹; e-lūd'², *Standard*; *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *St.* e-lūd'¹; *I.* i-lūd'¹; *Wr.* e-lūd'¹ [To remain undiscovered by].

Elul: i-lul'¹; ē-lul'², *Standard*; *C.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* i'lul'¹; *E.* & *W.* e-lul'¹ [A month of the Jewish year].

elusion: i-liū'zan¹; e-lū'zhon², *Standard*; *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *St.* e-lū'zun¹; *I.* i-liū'zan¹; *Wr.* e-liū'zan¹ [The act of eluding]. See ELUDE.

elusive: i-liū'siv¹; e-lū'siv². *St.* i-liū'ziv¹ [That seeks to elude].

Eluzai: i-liū'zi-ai or -zai¹; e-lū'za-i or -zi² [Bible].

Elvira: el-vai'rē¹; ěl-vī'ra² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Elvire:** el'vī'rē¹; ěl-vī'rē²; *It. Sp.* el-vī'ra¹; ěl-vī'rā².

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ȝll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Elymais: el'1-mē'is¹; ɛl'y-mā'is² [Apocrypha].—**Elymas:** el'1-mas¹; ɛl'y-mās² [Bible].—**Elyon:** el'1-en¹; ɛl'y-ən² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

Elysium: 1-liz'1-an¹; e-lýs'i-an², *Standard & M.*; C. 1-liz'1-en¹; E. e-li'zən¹; I. 1-li'zi-an¹; St. e-liz'1-an¹; W. 1-liz'an¹; Wr. e-liz'1-an¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) indicated 1-liz'1-en¹; by Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) 1-liz'1-en¹; by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Enfield (1807), 1-liz'1-en¹ [Pert. to Elysium].

Elysium: 1-liz'1-um¹; e-lýs'i-um², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; E. e-liz'1-um¹; I. 1-li'zi-um¹; St. & Wr. e-liz'1-um¹ [In Gr. myth, paradise or the abode of the blessed dead].

Elzabad: el-zē'bad¹ or el'zə-bad¹; ɛl-zā'bād² or ɛl'za-bād² [Bible].—**Elzaphan:** el-zē'fan¹ or el'zə-fan¹; ɛl-zā'fān² or ɛl'za-fān² [Bible].—**Elzebad:** el'zi-bad¹; ɛl'ze-bād² [Douai Bible].

Elzevir: el'zi-var¹; ɛl'ze-vir², *Standard, M., & W.*; C. el'ze-vir¹; E. el'ze-vür¹; I. el-zí'vür¹; St. el'ze-vur¹; Wr. el'zi-vur¹ [Dutch family of publishers (1592-1681)].

emaciate: 1-mē'shi-ēt¹; e-mā'shi-āt²; not e-mē'si-ət¹ [To waste away in flesh.]

Emadabun: 1'mā-dē'bun¹; ē'mā-dā'būn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

emanant: em'a-nant¹; ɛm'a-nant². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated 1'mā-nant¹ [Flowing from a source].

emanative: em'a-nē-tiv¹; ɛm'a-nā-tiv²—the pronunciation of the day, and that indicated by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) noted 1-man'a-tiv¹, and Walker (1806) em'a-ne-tiv¹ [Flowing forth].

Emanuel: 1-man'yu-el¹; e-mān'yu-əl² [A masculine personal name].

Ematheis: 1-mē'fhu-is¹; e-mā'the-ís² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

embalm: em-bām¹; ɛm-bām²—the l is silent. See CALM [To preserve from decay].

emblematize: em-blem'a-taiz¹; ɛm-blēm'a-tiz², *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr. C. & St.* em'blem-a-taiz¹; I. em-blem'at-aiz¹ [To serve as an emblem or representation].

embonpoint [Fr.]: ān'bōn'pwañ¹; ān'bōn'pwāñ² [A well-fed or plump appearance].

embouchure [Fr.]: ān'bū'shūr¹; ān'by'chūr² [The mouth, as of a river].

embrasure: em-brē'ziur¹; ɛm-brā'zhūr², *Standard* (1893-1912), C., M., & W.; E. em-brē'ziur¹; I. em-brē'ziur¹; St. & *Standard* (1913) em-brē'ziur¹; Wr. em-brā'ziur¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) the stress was indicated on the penult—*embra'sure*. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) recorded em-brē'ziur¹; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Knowles (1835) preferred em-brā'ziur¹. Smart (1840-57) first stressed the ultima, and later the antepenult [An opening in a wall or battlement].

embryo: em'bri-o¹; em'try-o² [Germ or larval stage].

Emek-kezig: 1'mek-ki-zig¹; ē'mēk-ke-zig² [Bible (R. V.)].

Emeline: em'1-lain or -lin¹; ɛm'e-lin or -līn² [A feminine personal name]. Written also **Em'me-line** and with variant forms, **Em'1-ly** and **Em'ma.** Fr. **Émilie:** ē'mī'lī¹; ē'mī'lē²; Ger. **Emilie:** ē-mī'lī-ai¹; ē-mī'lī-ai²; It. Pg. Sp. **Emilia:** ē-mī'lī-ai¹; ē-mī'lī-ai².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

emendation: em'en-dē'shān¹; em'en-dā'shon², *Standard* (1893-1912) & *St.*; *C.* em-en-dē'shān¹; *E.* i-mendē'shān¹; *I.* i-mend-ē'shān¹; *M.* i-men-dē'shān¹; *Standard* (1913-1915) i'men-dē'shān¹; *W.* (1864-1908) em'en-dē'shūn¹; *W.* (1909-1915) i'men-dē'shān¹; *Wr.* em-in-dē'shān¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fennig (1760), Ash (1775) noted *emendation*; Perry (1777) and Walker (1791) em-en-dē'shūn¹; Sheridan (1780) i'men-dē'shūn¹. Throughout Great Britain i-men-dē'shān¹ is preferred.

emeritus: i-mer'i-tūs¹; e-mēr'i-tūs² [*L.*, having served his time: said of a professor in a university].

Emery: em'ər-i¹; em'er-y² [A masculine proper name]. *Fr.* **Eméri:** em'ri¹; em'ri²; *It.* **Amérigo:** am'e-rí-go¹; am'e-rí-go²; *Lat.* **Almericus:** al'mu-rai'kus¹; al'me-rí'eus².

émeute [*Fr.*]: em'müt'¹; e'müt'² [A seditious outbreak].

emigrant: em'i-grānt¹; em'i-grant² [One who moves from one country into another]. See IMMIGRANT.

Émile: em'mil'¹; e'mil'² [A masculine personal name]. *Fl.* **Emilus:** em-mil'-lus¹; e-mil'us²; *Ger.* **Emil:** em'mil¹; e'mil²; *It.* **Emilio:** em-mil'i-o¹; e-mil'i-o²; *L.* **Æmil-i-us** or **Aemilius:** i-mil'i-us¹; em-mil'i-ūs²; *Sp.* **Emilio:** em-mil'i-o¹; e-mil'i-o².

Emilia: i-mil'i-a¹; e-mil'i-a² [A feminine personal name].

Emim: i'mim¹; em'mim² [Bible].

eminent: em'i-nent¹; em'i-nent². Compare EMANANT [High in station or merit; distinguished].

emir: em-mir'¹; e-mir'², *Standard*; *C.* e-mir'¹; *E.* i'mūr'¹; *I.* i'mir'¹; *M.* e-mir'¹; *St.* i'mur'¹; *W.* i-mir'¹; *Wr.* i'mir'¹ [A Mohammedan prince or chief].

Emma: em'ə¹; em'a² [A feminine personal name]. **Em†**; **Emmie†** (dims.). *Fr.* e'mā'¹; em'mā'²; *Ger.* *It.* *Pg.* em'ma¹; em'mā²; *Sp.* **E'ma:** em'ma¹; e'mā².

Emmanuel: e-man'yū-el¹; em-mān'yū-el² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Emanuel†**. *Fr.* e'ma'nū'el¹; em'mā'nū'el²; *Ger.* **Emanuel:** em-mānu-el¹; e-mānu-el², **Immanuel†**; *It.* **Emanuele:** em-ma'nu-el¹; e-mā'nu-el²; *Pg.* *Sp.* **Manuel:** ma'nū-él¹; mā'ny-el²; **Manoel†** [*Pg.*]. Compare IMMANUEL.

Emmaus: em'i-us¹ or e-mē'us¹; em'a-ūs² or em-mā'ūs² [Bible].

emmenagog: e-men'a-gog¹; em-mēn'a-gōg², *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* e-mīn'a-gog¹; *I.* em-mīn'a-gog¹; *M.* em-i'nā-gog¹; *St.* e-men'a-gog¹.

Emmer: em'ər¹; em'er² [*Apocrypha*].—**Emmeruth:** em-i-rū'h¹; em-e-rūth² [*Apocrypha* (R. V.)].—**Emmor:** em'ər¹; em'or² [Bible].

emollient: i-mel'i-ent¹; e-möl'i-ent², *Standard*; *C.* i-mel'yant¹; *E.* e-mel'i-ent¹; *I.* i-mel'i-ent¹; *M.* i-mel'i-ent¹; *St.* e-mel'i-ent¹; *W.* & *Wr.* i-mel'yant¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) indicated i-mel'i-ent¹, but Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) i-mel'yant¹ [An external application that softens or relaxes the tissues].

Emona: em'o-nā¹; em'o-nā² [Douai Bible].

empennage [*Fr.*]: an'pē'nāz'¹; an'pg'nāzh'² [In an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon, the planes that secure stability].

emperor: em'par-ər¹; em'pēr-ör²; not em'prər¹ [The sovereign of an empire].

emphasis: em'fā-sis¹; em'fa-sis² [Special force of voice in speaking or reading].

emphysema: em'fi-si'mā¹; em'fy-sē'mā² [Puffed condition of the skin].

1: ə = final; i = habbt; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

emphysematous: em-fi-si'mə-tus¹; ɛm-fy-sē'mə-tūs². *Standard*; *C.* em-fi-sem'a-tus¹; *E.* em-fi-si'mə-tus¹; *I.* em-fi-sim'at-us¹; *M.* em-fi-si'mə-tas¹; *St.* em-fi-sem'a-tus¹; *W.* em'fi-sem'a-tas¹; *Wr.* em-fi-sem'a-tus¹ [Distended by air or gas].

empire: em'pair¹; ɛm'pɪr². Indicated em'pɪr¹ by Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780), but Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), and others noted the i as in "aisle," as used for the past century.

empiric: em-pir'ik¹; ɛm-pɪr'ie². *E.* & *I.* em-pi'rik¹. Dr. Murray notes that in the 17th century the stress was indicated on the first syllable, the accentuation adopted by Dryden (1631?-1700), and noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). Modern usage, as indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, is founded on the accentuation adopted by Milton (1608-74) and noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844) [Based on experience or observation].

employé [Fr.]: ɔ̃n'plwa'yē¹ or em'plei-ē¹; ɔ̃n'plwā'yē² or ɛm'plōy-ē² [A person employed by another]. Compare EMPLOYEE, its Eng. correlative.

employee: em'plei-i¹; ɛm'plōy-ē². Best American usage favors this form rather than the preceding.

empyema: em'pi-i'mə; ɛm'py-ē'mə² [A collection of purulent matter].

empyrean: em-pir'i-al¹; ɛm-pyr'e-al². *C.*, *St.*, & *Knowles* em-pi-ri-əl¹ [Pertaining to the sky].

empyrean: em'pi-ri-on¹; ɛm'py-rē-an². *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* indicate em-pir'i-on¹ as alternative. Entick (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775) indicated the stress on the antepenult. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) accented the penult as we do to-day [The highest heaven; hence, the abode of God].

Ems: ems¹; ɛms². Anglicized, emz¹ [Prus. river and town].

emu: i'miū¹; ɛ'mū² [An Austral. ostrich-like bird]. **emeu**†.

Enacīm: en'a-sim¹; ɛn'a-çim² [Douai Bible].—**Enadad:** en'a-dad¹; ɛn'a-dād² [Douai Bible].—**Enaim:** i-nē'im¹; e-nā'im² [Bible (R. V.)].

enallage: en-al'a-jī¹; ɛn-āl'a-gē² [The use of one part of speech for another].

Enam: i'nam¹; ɛ'nām² [Bible].—**Enan:** i'nan¹; ɛ'nān² [Bible].—**Enasibus:** i-nas'i-bus¹; e-nās'i-būs² [Apocrypha].

enate: i-nēt¹ or i'nēt¹; e-nāt² or ɛ'nāt². The first indicates American usage as noted by *Standard* (1893-1915), *W.* (1847-1908), & *Wr.* (1855-59); the second represents British usage as indicated by Dr. Bradley (Murray's "New English Dict." 1891-1916), and by *E.* & *I.*, but both of which stress the ultima. *C.* & *W.* (1909) i'nēt¹; *Wr.* e-nēt¹ [Growing out].

enceinte [Fr.]: ɔ̃n'sant¹; ɔ̃n'çānt² [Pregnant].

[and Ge].

Eneladus: en-sel'a-dus¹; ɛn-çel'a-dūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Tartarus]

encephalic: en'si-fal'ik¹; ɛn'çe-fāl'ie². See CEPHALIC.

encephalon: en-sef'a-len¹; ɛn-çef'a-lōn² [The brain].

enchant: en-chant¹; ɛn-chānt². See ASK; CHANT.

[Gr. Church].

encheirion: en-kai'ri-on¹; ɛn-ei'ri-ōn² [A vestment of the clergy of the

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

enchiridion: en'ki-rid'i-en¹; ên'ei-rid'i-ôn² [Handbook].

encore [Fr.]: ân'kôr¹; ân'eôr², *Standard & I.*; C. ân-kôr¹; E. ân-kôr¹; M. an-ker¹; St. & Wr. ân'kôr¹; W. ân-kôr¹. Notwithstanding the pronunciations indicated by the dictionaries, usage generally favors o as in "or" for the final syllable.

Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) both indicated the stress on the final syllable, the latter noting en-kôr¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated en-kôr¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Reid (1844) recorded ân-kôr¹ [Literally, once more; again].

encuirassé: en'kwi-rast¹; ên'ewi-rast², *Standard*; C. en-kwi-rast¹; W. en'kwi-rast¹; Wr. en-kwi-rast¹ [Having a cuirass-like covering].

encyclic: en-sik'hik¹; ên-çye'lie². *I. & M.* en-sai'klik¹ [I. a. Circular. II. n. A circular letter from the Pope to the bishops].

encyclopedia: en-sai'klo-pi'di-a¹; ên-çy'elo-pe'di-a²; not en'si-klo-pi'di-a¹ [The entire circle of knowledge, or a work devoted to it]. *encyclopaedia*†.

encyclopedia: en-sai'klo-pi'dik¹; ên-çy'elo-pe'die². *C. & W.* give en-sai'klo-ped'ik¹ as alternative.

endeavor: en-dev'ar¹; ên-dëv'or². In *Ire.*, formerly, en-dëv'vür¹ (see Charles Lever, "Harry Lorrequer," ch. xiv, 1839: in Derbyshire, en-dí'vür¹ (see Verney, "Stone Edge," ch. xi, 1868) [Attempt; effort].

endive: en'div¹; ên'div²; not en'daiv¹, a pronunciation noted as alternative by *W.* (1909) & *Standard* (1913), but not by any earlier editions of these works, or by any other modern dictionaries. It was unknown to Blount, Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Johnson, Ash, Perry, Walker, etc., and is not noted even in Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary," nor in Joseph Wright's "English Dialect Dictionary."

endocarditis: en'do-kar-dai'tis¹; ên'do-eär-di'tis². *Standard* indicates en'do-kar-di'tis¹ as alternative [Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart].

endogen: en'do-jen¹; ên'do-gën² [A type of plant, an "inside grower"].—**endogenous:** en-dej'i-nus¹; ên-dög'e-nüs².

Endor: en'dör¹; ên'dör² [Bible].

[layer of a sponge].

endosome: en-des-mös¹; ên'dös-mös². In England en'dez-mös¹ [Inner

Endymion: en-dim'i-en¹; ên-dým'i-ôn² [In Gr. myth, a beautiful youth to whom Zeus granted eternal youth].

[Bible].

Eneas: i-ní'as¹; e-né'as² [Bible].—**Eneclaim:** en-eg'h-im¹; ên-ëg'la-im²

enema: en'i-ma¹ or i-ní'ma¹; ên'e-ma² or e-né'ma². The Am. & Eng. lexicographers agree on the first; the second is noted by Scottish lexicographers as preferred by them.

The normal pronunciation is en'i-ma¹, but the incorrect form is in very general use.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. iii, p. 166 [Oxford 1891].

The plural **enemata** is pronounced i-nem'a-ta¹; e-ném'a-ta².

Enemessar: en'i-mes'ar¹; ên'e-mës'ar² [Apocrypha].—**Eneneus:** en'i-ní'us¹ or i-ní'ni-us¹; ên'e-né'üs¹ or e-né'ne-üs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Enenius:** en'i-ní'us¹ or i-ní'ni-us¹; ên'e-ní'üs¹ or e-né'ni-üs² [Apocrypha].

enervate: en'er-vët¹ or i-nür'vët¹; ên'ër-vät² or e-nër'vät². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.*; the second has the support of *C.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* and was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Smart (1840) [To deprive of nerve; weaken].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; më, gët, præy, fërn; hit, Ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this

enfeoff: en-fef¹; ɛn-fɛf²—so indicated by Perry (1777), Jones (1798, Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) noted en-fif¹ [To dispose of land in fee to].

enfilade: en-fi-léd¹; ɛn-fi-lād², *Standard, St., & W.; C., I., M., & W.* en-fi-léd¹; *E.* en-fi-léd¹; *Smart*, en-fi-lād¹ [A raking fire against a column of troops].

enfranchise: en-fran'chiz¹ or -chaiz¹; ɛn-frān'chis² or -chis²—*W.* & the Scottish lexicographers prefer the latter [To free from political disabilities].

enfranchisement: en-fran'chiz-ment or -mant¹; ɛn-frān'chis-ment².

Engaddi: en-gad'ai¹; ɛn-gād'ī² [Apocrypha].

Engadine: en'gā-din¹; ɛn'gā-dīn² [Swiss valley].

Engannim: en-gan'im¹; ɛn-gān'im² [Bible].

Engedi: en-gi'dai¹ or en'gn-dai¹; ɛn-gē'dī² or ɛn'gē-dī² [Bible].

Englien (d'): d'ān'gan¹; d'ān'gān² [Fr. soldier (1772-1804)].

engine: en'jin¹; ɛn'gin²; *not* in'jin¹, formerly very common; *nor* en'join¹ [A machine for applying power to work].—**enginery:** en'jin-ri¹; ɛn'gin-ry²—three syllables, *not* four.

England: in'gland¹; ɪn'gland². There is a tendency to pronounce it en'gland¹ in the country itself [A country of Europe]. Compare **ENGLISH**.

The word and its cognates, *English*, etc., are the only instances in which in modern standard English the letter e stands in an accented syllable for (i).

HENRY BRADLEY, *New English Dictionary* vol. III, p. 179 [Oxford, 1891].

Dr. Bradley notes a regrettable anomaly that should be corrected.

English: in'glɪsh¹; ɪn'glɪsh². See **ENGLAND**, and **Introductory**, page xi.

I have heard even educated men pronounce the words *English* and *England* just as they are spelled—that is, the initial syllable was sounded as *ɪng* and not as *ɪnɡ*. No such pronunciation is ever likely to become common enough to bring itself into notice.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. v, p. 261 [H. '09].

engross: en-grōs¹; ɛn-ɡrōs² [To absorb or occupy completely].

Enhaddah: en-had'ā¹; ɛn-hād'ā² [Bible].—**Enhakkore:** en-hak'o-ri¹; ɛn-hāk'o-rē² [Bible].

enhance: en-hans¹; ɛn-hānç² [To intensify]. See **ASK**.

Enhazor: en-hē'ser¹; ɛn-hū'sōr² [Douai Bible].—**Enhazor:** en-hē'zer¹; ɛn-hū'zōr² [Bible].

enigma: i-nig'mā¹; e-nīg'mā²—modern dictionaries, including Stormonth, uniformly indicate this [Something that must be solved, as a riddle].—**enigmatic:** i'nig-mat'ik¹; e'nig-māt'ic². *E.* e-nig-mat'ik¹; *St.* en'ig-mat'ik¹.

Enmishpat: en-mish'pat¹; ɛn-mīsh'pāt² [Bible].—**Ennatan:** e-nē'tan¹; ɛn-nā'tan² [Apocrypha].

ennui [Fr.]: ān'nwī¹; ān'nwī² [Weariness; tedium]. A word frequently used in Eng. during the 19th cent., but always with its native pronunciation, for which lovers of both the Eng. and Fr. languages have good reason to be thankful, having been delivered from a possible en'ū-ā¹.—**ennuyé** [Fr.]: ān'nwī'yē¹; ān'nwī'yē² [Wearied].

Enoch: i'nek¹; e'nōe² [Bible].—**Enon:** i'nen¹; e'nōn² [Bible. Same as **ÆNON**].—**Enos:** i'nes¹; e'nōs² [Bible].—**Enosh:** i'nesh¹; e'nōsh² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

enough: 1-nuf¹; e-nŭf² [Sufficient].

enow: 1-nō¹; e-nō²; *not* 1-nau¹ [Poetic form of ENOUGH].

Enrimmon: en-rim¹on¹; ěn-rim¹on² [Bible].—**Enroge:** en-rō¹gel¹; ěn-rō¹gēl² [Bible]. [effect].

ensemble: ān¹sōn¹bl¹; ān¹sān¹bl²; *not* en¹sem-bl¹ [General appearance or

Ensemes: en-sī¹mes¹; ěn-sē¹mēs² [Douai Bible].—**Enshemesh:** en-shī¹-mesh¹; ěn-shē¹mēsh² [Bible]. [heraldic charge].

ensign¹ (v.): en-sain¹; ěn-sīn² [To distinguish, as by mark or sign: said of

ensign (n.): en¹sain¹; ěn¹sīn²; *not* en¹sin¹ [A distinguishing flag].

ensilage: en¹si-lj¹; ěn¹si-lāg² [Air-tight preservation of fodder].

en suite [Fr.]: ān swit¹; ān swit² [In a series].

entail: en-tēl¹; ěn-tāl² [To transmit, as by heredity].

Entappuah: en-tap¹yu-ā or en¹ta-piū¹ā¹; ěn-tāp¹yu-ā or ěn¹tā-pū¹ā² [Bible].

entasis: en¹tə-sis¹; ěn¹ta-sīs² [Muscular rigidity, as in lockjaw].

entelechy: en-tel¹i-ki¹; ěn-tēl¹e-ey² [Completeness].

entente cordiale [Fr.]: ān¹tānt¹ kōr¹dyū¹l¹; ān¹tānt¹ eōr¹dyāl² [A cordial understanding].

enthusiasm: en-ĥiū¹zi-azm¹; ěn-thū¹gi-āsm². Sheridan (1780) en-ĥiū¹-ziazm¹; Walker (1791) and Fulton & Knight (1802) en-ĥiū¹zi-azm¹. Usage has decreed that when *ia* do not completely coalesce it is preferable to sound the *s* as *z* and not as *3* (zh) as indicated by Walker.

enthymeme: en¹ĥi-mīm¹; ěn¹thy-mēm² [A term in logic].

entr'acte [Fr.]: ān¹tr-ōkt¹; ān¹tr-āet² [An interval between two acts of

entrée [Fr.]: ān¹trē¹; ān¹trē² [1. Admission. 2. A side-dish].

entremets (n. pl.): ān¹trā-mē¹; ān¹tre-mē² [Fr., side-dishes].

entre nous [Fr.]: ān¹tr nū¹; ān¹tr nū² [Between us].

entrepôt [Fr.]: ān¹trā-pō¹; ān¹tre-pō² [Commercial center].

entrepreneur [Fr.]: ān¹trā-prā-nūr¹; ān¹tre-pre-nūr² [One who engages to carry on an enterprise; an undertaker].

entresol: en¹tər-sol¹ or (Fr.) ān¹trā-sōl¹; ěn¹ter-sōl² or (Fr.) ān¹tre-sōl² [F. mezzanine].

enunciate: 1-nūn¹si-ēt¹ or 1-nūn¹shi-ēt¹; e-nūn¹ci-āt² or e-nūn¹shī-āt². *Standard, E., I., & St.* prefer the first, but *I.* gives the initial *e* long; *C., M., W., & Wr.* prefer the second [To explain; disclose].

enunciation: 1-nūn¹si-ē¹shōn¹ or 1-nūn¹shi-ē¹shōn¹; e-nūn¹ci-ā¹shōn² or e-nūn¹shī-ā¹shōn². The first is indicated by *Standard, E., I.* (giving initial *e* long), *St., & W.*; the second by *C., M., & Wr.* [The mode of utterance of vocal sounds].

envelop, envelope (n.): en-vel¹ap¹ or en¹vi-lōp¹; ěn-vēl¹op² or ěn¹ve-lōp². *Standard, C., E., St., & W.* indicate the first; *I. & M.* the second; *Wr.* ān-vi-lōp¹.

Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Knowles (1835) en-vel¹ap¹; Perry (1777) en-vi-lōp¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), en-vi-lōp¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Reid (1844) an-vi-lōp¹; Jameson (1827) en-vi-lōp¹; Jones (1798

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

en-vi-lōp¹; Smart (1840) ɛŋv'lep¹. This word, the spelling of which has been Anglicized for more than 200 years, should be pronounced like the verb and the New Standard Dictionary so indicates it. The form ɛn-vi-lōp¹, still occasionally heard on both sides of the Atlantic, is not French, Anglo-French, nor American French. As Townsend Young noted, "it is eminently ridiculous," for which reason, perhaps, it still finds some votaries [A case of paper or linen used to cover a letter].

envelope (v.): en-vel'əp¹; ɛn-vəl'op² [To cover with an envelop].

environ: en-vai'rən¹; ɛn-vi'ron² [To enclose; surround].

environment: en-vai'rən-mənt¹; ɛn-vi'ron-mənt² [One's surroundings].

environs: en-vai'rən¹; ɛn-vi'rɒŋ². *St.* en-vi'renz¹. A word that has been traced by Dr. Bradley (New Eng. Dict. vol. iii, p. 231, Oxford, 1891) to Hampole (Richard Rolle of Hampole, "The Pricke of Conscience"), 1340, and which, after being nearly 600 years in the language, is still sometimes pronounced as Fr.

Perry (1777) and Craig (1849) indicated en-vai'rən¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807), en-vi'rɒnz¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), ɛn-vi'rɒnz¹; Jameson (1827), en-vi'rən¹; Knowles (1835), ɛn-vi'rɒnz¹, and Smart (1840), en-vi'renz¹ [Outskirts; suburbs]. Walker (1791) claimed the word "ought to be pronounced like the verb *environ*, but the vanity of appearing polite keeps it still in the French pronunciation . . . ; it is impossible for a mere Englishman to pronounce it fashionably. Jameson gave the stress on the first syllable, as was done later also by Stormonth, a Scotsman by birth.

envoy¹: en-vei'¹; ɛn-vɔy'², *Standard & C.*; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* en'vei'¹. Pedantically, hence erroneously, ɛn'vwā'¹ [Concluding stanza of a poem]. **envoÿ**². A word which dates its title to English pronunciation from the days of Chaucer (c. 1398).

envoy²: en'vei'¹; ɛn'vɔy'² [A diplomatic representative].

enzym, enzyme: en'zim¹; ɛn'zym², *Standard & C.*; *W.* en'zaim¹ [A compound produced by living animal or vegetable cells].

Eocene: i'ɔ-sin¹; ɛ'ɔ-ʃɛn² [A geological epoch].

Eoghan: ɔ'an¹; ɔ'an². [Ir.] A Gaelic masculine personal name variously translated as Owen and Eugene.

Eolian: i-ɔ'h-an¹; ɛ-ɔ'li-an² [Pert. to Æolus, god of the winds, or to the winds].

eolipile: i-ɔ'l-i-pail¹; ɛ-ɔ'l-i-pil². *C.* i'ɔ-h-pail¹; *Wr.* e-ɔ'l-i-pail¹ [A reaction motor reputed to be the first steam-engine].

eon: i'en¹; ɛ'on² [An age of the universe]. See **ÆON**.

Eos: i'ɔs¹; ɛ'ɔs² [In Gr. myth, the goddess of the dawn].

epact (n.): i'pakt¹; ɛ'pækt², *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* ep'akt¹. Bailey (1732) indicated the stress on the initial e, and his example was followed by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), but Johnson (1755) and Ash (1775) noted *epact'* [The days in the solar year that exceed the days in the lunar year].

Epænetus: i-pi'n-i-tus¹; e-pē'ne-tūs² [Bible]. **Epenetus**¹.

Epaphras: ep'ə-fras¹; ɛp'a-frās² [Bible].

Epaphroditus: i-paf'ro-dai'tus¹; e-pāf'ro-dī'tūs² [Bible].

epaulet, epaulette: ep'ə-let¹; ɛp'a-lēt²; *not* e-pau'let¹ [Shoulder-ornament].

epencephalic: ep-en'si-fal'ik¹; ɛp-ən'ʃe-fāl'ie², *Standard & M.*; *I. & W.* ep'en-si-fal'ik¹ [Pert. to the epencephalon].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

epencephalon: ep'en-sef'a-lon¹; ðp'æn-çef'a-lon² [A cerebral vesicle].

epergne: i-pûrn¹ or (Fr.) è'pârn¹; e-pêrn² or (Fr.) è'pêrn² [A center dish or ornamental piece for a dinner-table].

Épernay: è'pâr'nê¹; è'pêr'nâ² [Fr. town].

Ephaal: ef'i-al¹; èf'a-äl² [Douai Bible].—**Ephah:** i'fâ¹; è'fâ² [Bible].—

Ephai: i'fai or i'fi-ai¹; è'fi or è'fa-i² [Bible]. [seldom or never heard.]

ephemeral: i-fem'ar-al¹; e-fêm'er-al². Sheridan (1780) i-fi'mu-räl¹, now

ephemeric: i-fem'ar-ik¹ or ef'i-mer'ik¹; e-fêm'er-ic² or è'f'e-mër'ic². Standard, C., E., & I. favor the second; M., St., W., & Wr. note the first.

Epher: i'fêr¹; è'fêr² [Bible].—**Ephes=dammim:** i'fêz-[or i'fes=]dam'im¹; è'fêz-[or è'fes=]dâm'im² [Bible].—**Ephesian:** i-fi'zên¹; e-fê'zhan².—**Ephesus:** ef'i-sus¹; è'f'e-sûs² [City in Asia Minor]. [slain by Apollo.]

Ephialtes: ef'i-al'tüz¹; èf'i-äl'têz² [In Gr. myth, a giant son of Poseidon]

Ephial: ef'lal¹; èf'läl² [Bible].—**ephod:** ef'ed¹; èf'öd²—the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). Samuel Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), and Kenrick (1773) gave the initial as long—i'fed¹, which in Walker's opinion (1800) was "best."—**ephor:** ef'er¹; èf'ör² [Gr. magistrate].

Ephphatha: ef'ə-thä¹; èf'a-tha² [Bible].—**Ephpheta:** e-fi'tä¹; è-fê'ta² [Douai Bible].—**Ephraim:** i'fri-im¹; è'fra-im² [Bible].—**Ephraimite:** i'fri-im-ait¹; è'fra-im-it² [Bible].—**Ephraim:** i'fri-in¹; è'fra-in² [Bible].—**Ephratah:** ef'ra-tä¹; èf'ra-tä² [Bible].—**Ephrath:** ef'rath¹; èf'räth². Same as EPHRATAH.—**Ephrathite:** ef'rath-ait or i'frath-ait¹; èf'räth-it or è'fräth-it² [Bible].—**Ephree:** i'fri-i¹; è'fre-ä² [Douai Bible].—**Ephron:** i'fren¹; è'frön² [Bible].

epicene: ep'i-sin¹; èp'i-çên² [Of common gender, as fish, hare, thrush].

Epictetus: ep'ik-ti'tus¹; èp'ie-tê'tüs² [Gr. philosopher (50?-125?)].

epicure: ep'i-kiür¹; èp'i-eür² [One who has a taste for table delicacies].

Epicurean: ep'i-kiu-rî'an¹ or ep-i-kiu-rî'an¹; èp'i-eür-rê'an² or èp-i-eür-rê'an². Standard, I., M., St., & W. (1909) indicate the first; C., E., & Wr. note the second; W. (1864-1908), ep'i-kiü'rî-an¹ [Pert. to Epicurus].

Epicurus: ep'i-kiü'rüs¹; èp'i-eür'üs² [Gr. philosopher, 341-270 B. C.].

epicycle: ep'i-sui'kl¹; èp'i-çy'el² [A term in Ptolemaic astronomy].

epicyclic (a.): ep'i-sik'lik¹ or ep-i-sui'klik¹; èp'i-çy'e'lie² or èp-i-çy'elie². Standard, C., M., & W. indicate the first; E., I., St., & Wr. prefer the second.

Epigoni [L.]: i-pig'o-nai¹; e-pîg'o-nî² [In Gr. myth, descendants of the heroes who fell in the war against Thebes].

epilog: ep'i-leg¹; èp'i-lög² [The close of a narrative].

epilogize: ep-il'o-jaiz¹; èp-il'o-ğiz², Standard (1893-1912) & W.; C. ep'i-lo-jaiz¹; E. e-pil'o-jaiz¹; I. e-pi'lo-jaiz¹; M. & Standard (1913), i-pil'o-jaiz¹; Wr. e-pil'a-jaiz¹ [To furnish an epilog].

epimeron (n.): ep'i-mî'ren¹; èp'i-mê'rôn², Standard & W.; C. & Wr. ep-i-mî'ren¹; M. ep-im'i'ren¹ [A side-piece of a segment of an arthropod].

Épinal: è'pi'näl¹; è'pi'näl² [Fr. town].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

epinicion (n.): ep¹i-nis¹i-ən¹; ep¹i-niç¹i-ən², *Standard*; C. & M. ep-i-nis¹i-ən¹; E. ep-i-niç¹i-ən¹; I. e-pi-niç¹i-ən¹; W. ep¹i-nish¹i-ən¹; Wr. ep-i-nish¹i-ən¹ [In Gr. antiquities, a choral ode commemorating victory].

Epiphanes: i-pif¹ə-niz¹; e-pif¹ə-nēs² [Apocrypha].

Epiphanius: ep¹i-fē¹ni-us¹; ep¹i-fā¹ni-ūs² [Gr. Church Father (310-403)].

Epirus: i-pai¹rus¹; e-pi¹rūs²; not ep¹i-rus¹ [Part of Albania].

episcopacy: i-pis¹ko-pə-si¹; e-pls¹eo-pa-çy² [Church government by bishop].

episode: ep¹i-sōd¹; ep¹i-sōd².—**episodic**: ep¹i-sed¹ik¹; ep¹i-sōd¹ie².

epistle: i-pis¹l¹; e-pls¹l²—the *t* is silent.

epitaph: ep¹i-taf¹; ep¹i-tāf². See **ASK**.

epithalamion, epithalamium: ep¹i-tha-lē¹mi-ən or -um¹; ep¹i-tha-lā¹-mi-ən or -üm² [A nuptial poem].

epithelium: ep¹i-thē¹li-um¹; ep¹i-thē¹li-üm² [Cellular tissue of the animal body].

epitome: i-pit¹o-mi¹; e-pit¹o-mē² [An abridgment or abstract].—**epitomize**: i-pit¹o-maiz¹; e-pit¹o-miz².

epizootic: ep¹i-zō-ot¹ik¹; ep¹i-zō-ōt¹ie² [A disease affecting animals].

epizooty: ep¹i-zō'o-ti¹; ep¹i-zō'o-ty². Same as the preceding.

epoch: ep¹ek¹ or i¹pek¹; ep¹ōe² or ē¹pōe². *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* note the second.

The first is recorded by all the earlier lexicographers except Daniel Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), who record the second.

epode: ep¹ōd¹; ep¹ōd²—so indicated by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Kenrick (1773) the initial was given long and so preferred by Kenrick (1773) and Craig (1849)—*e¹pode* [An after-song].

eponym: ep¹o-nim¹; ep¹o-nym² [The name of a person assumed to be the founder of a race].

epopee: ep¹o-pi¹; ep¹o-pē² [An epic poem].

equability: i¹kwa-bil¹i-ti¹ or ek¹wa-bil¹i-ti¹; ē¹kwa-bil¹i-ty² or ēk¹wa-bil¹i-ty². *St.* prefers the second, which is indicated as alternative also by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*

equable: i¹kwa-bl¹ or ek¹wa-bl¹; ē¹kwa-bl¹ or ēk¹wa-bl¹. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated the first. Stormonth and Smart prefer the second, which is indicated also by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* as alternative.

equality: i¹kwel¹i-ti¹; e¹kwal¹i-ty²—so indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840); but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) indicated i¹kwal¹i-ti¹.

equanimity: i¹kwa-nim¹i-ti¹; ē¹kwa-nim¹i-ty²—pronounce the initial *e* long.

equation: i¹kwē¹shan¹; e¹kwa¹shon², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* & *St.* i¹kwē¹shun¹; *I.* i¹kwē¹shen¹ [Equal division].

equery: ek¹war¹ or i¹kwēr¹i¹; ēk¹wēr¹y² or e¹kwēr¹y²—the first is indicated uniformly by modern dictionaries; the second is noted only as alternative by

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle. cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Standard, C., M., W., & W. Fenning, Ash, Perry, Walker, and Jameson indicated the initial *e* as long, Jameson noting the stress upon it; but Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, and Enfield stressed the penult [A master of the horses, as of a prince].

equestrienne: i-kwes'tri-en¹; e-kwēs'tri-ën² [A horsewoman].

equilibrant: i'kwī-lai'brant¹ or i-kwīl'i-brant¹; ē'kwī-lī'brant² or e-kwīl'i-brant² [That which produces equilibrium].—**equilibrate:** i'kwī-lai'brēt¹; ē'kwī-lī'brēt².—**equilibration:** i'kwī-lai-brē'shan¹; ē'kwī-lī-brā'shon².—**equilibrator:** i'kwī-lai'brē-tar¹; ē'kwī-lī'brā-tor².—**equilibrist:** i-kwīl'i-brist¹; e-kwīl'i-brist². *C. & St.* i-kwī-lai'brist¹ [One skilled in balancing].

equilibrium: i-kwī-lib'ri-um¹; ē-kwī-līb'ri-üm²; not -lai'bri-um¹ [Balance].

equine: i'kwain¹; ē'kwīn². *C.* i'kwīn¹. Phyfe (1914) incorrectly cites *Standard* (1913) [Pert. to a horse].

equinoctial: i'kwī-nek'shəl¹; ē'kwī-nōē'shal². *Smart, ek-wi-nek'shəl¹* [Pert. to the equinox].

equinox: i'kwī-neks¹; ē'kwī-nōks². *Smart, ek'wi-neks¹* [The time when the sun crosses the equator].

equipage: ek'wi-pij¹; ēk'wi-pag² [1. Traveling equipment. 2. A carriage].

equipoise: i'kwī-peiz¹; ē'kwī-pōis². *Smart, ek'wi-peiz¹* [Even balance].

equitable: ek'wi-tā-bl¹; ēk'wi-tā-bl²; not i-kwīt'a-bl¹ [Characterized by fairness].

equisonance: i'kwī-sō'nans¹; ē'kwī-sō'nanç². *Wr.* i-kwis'o-nans¹ [Consonance of octaves].—**equi-ul-so'nant** [Of like or equal sound].

equivalent: i-kwiv'a-lent¹; e-kwiv'a-lënt² [Equal in value].

equivoke, equivogue: ek'wi-vōk¹ or i'kwī-vōk¹; ēk'wi-vōk² or ē'kwī-vōk². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain, both as to spelling and pronunciation. *St.* spells it *equivogue* and gives ē'ki-vōk¹ [A play upon words].

Er¹: ūr¹; ēr² [Bible].—**Er²:** er¹; ēr² [In Norse myth, Tyr, the god of war].

era: i'rā¹; ē'rā²; not yī'rā¹ [A historic period of years; as, the Christian *era*].

Eran: i'ran¹; ē'rān² [Bible].—**Eranites:** i'rən-aits¹; ē'ran-its² [Bible].

Ērad: ē'rār¹; ē'rār²—the *a* as in "art," not as in "ask," and the *d* silent [Fr. pianoforte-maker (1752-1831)].

erasion: i-rē'gən¹; e-rā'zhon² [The act of taking out as by rubbing or

Erasmus: i-raz'mus¹ or i-ras'mus¹; e-rās'mūs² or e-rās'mūs² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Dutch theologian and scholar (1466-1536)].

Erastian: i-ras'ti-an¹; e-rās'ti-an², *Standard, E., M., & St.*; *C.* i-ras'chian¹; *I.* i-ras'ti-an¹; *W.* i-ras'chen¹; *Wr.* i-ras'tyen¹ [Pert. to Erastus].

Erastus: i-ras'tus¹; e-rās'tūs² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Swiss divine (1524-83)].

erasure: i-rē'gur¹; e-rā'zhur² [Anything that has been rubbed or scratched

Erato: er'ā-to¹; ē'rā-to²; not ā-rē'to¹ [In Gr. myth, the Muse of erotic and lyric poetry].

Eratosthenes: er'ā-tes'chi-nīz¹; ē'rā-tōs'the-nēs² [Gr. astronomer (276-

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Erckmann: ər'k'mān¹; ər'k'mān² [Fr. novelist (1822-99)]. See CHATRIAN.

ere: ər¹; ər². *I. & St.* ər¹—the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Perry (1777), ər¹; Sheridan (1780), er¹ and Enfield (1807), ɪr¹ [Before].

Erebus: er'ī-bus¹; ər'e-būs² [In Gr. myth, the realm of the dead].

Eregh: i'rek¹ or ər'ek¹; ər'ree² or ər'ee² [Bible].

Eretheum: er'ek-fhī'um¹; ər'ēe-thē'ūm² [Temple in Athens].

eremacausis: er'ī-mə-kō'sis¹; ər'e-ma-ēa'sis²; not -kau'sis¹ [Decay by oxidation].

eremite: er'ī-mait¹; ər'e-mīt² [1. A hermit. 2. A flower-beetle].

Eretrian: i-rī'tri-an¹; e-rē'tri-an², *Standard*; C. e-rī'tri-an¹; W. er-ī'tri-an¹ [Pert. to ancient Eretria, a chief town of Euboea].

erg: ūrg¹; ərġ²; not ūrj¹ [A unit of work or energy].

ergot: ūr'gāt¹; ər'gōt² [A fungoid growth in rye, etc., used in medicine].

Eri: i'rai¹; ərī² [Bible].

Erie: er'ik¹; ər'ie² [A masculine personal name].

Erigena: i-rīj'ī-nā¹; e-rīg'e-na² [Ir. philosopher (833?-886?)].

Eri: i'rīn¹ or er'īn¹; ər'īn² or ər'in² [Ireland: ancient native and modern poetic name, and a corruption of *Éire*, the correct Gaelic name].—**Eri** go bragh: i'rīn gō brāh¹; ər'īn gō brāh² [Ireland for ever: ancient battle-cry].

Eriinnyes: i-rīn'ī-iz¹ or i-rai'nī-iz¹; e-rīn'y-ēs² or e-rī'ny-ēs² [In Gr. myth, any one of the three avenging deities]. Spelt also **Érianys**, **Erinys**: i-rīn'is¹ or i-rai'nis¹; e-rī'ys² or e-rī'ny².

Erioch: i'rī-ok¹; ər'ri-ōe² [Douai Bible].—**Erites:** i'raits¹; ər'rits² [Bible].

ermine: ūr'mīn¹; ər'mīn² [A weasel-like quadruped or its fur].

Ernest: ūr'nest¹; ər'nēst² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. Sw. **Ernst:** ernst¹; ərnst²; D. **Ernestus:** er-nes'tus¹; ər-nēs'tus²; F. **Ernest:** ər'nest¹; ər'nēst²; It. Pg. Sp. **Ernesto:** ər-nes'to¹; ər-nēs'to²; L. **Ernestus:** ūr-nes'tus¹; ər-nēs'tūs².

Ernestine: ūr'nes-tīn¹; ər'nēs-tīn² [A feminine personal name].

Eros: i'res¹; ər'ros² [In Gr. myth, the god of love].

Erostratus: i-res'tra-tus¹; e-rōs'tra-tūs². Same as **HEROSTRATUS**.

erotic: i-ret'ik¹; e-rōt'ie²; not ə-ret'ik¹ [Pert. to Eros].

err: ūr¹; ər² [To make a mistake].

errand: er'and¹; ər'and². Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760), *er'rand*; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), ar'rend¹, in deference to a short-lived usage of the beau-monde of their day. Perry, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, Jameson, Knowles, Smart, and Craig all noted er'and¹ [A trip to carry a message or do a commission].

errata [L.]: e-rē'tā¹; ər-rā'tā² [Pl. of **ERRATUM**].—**erratum** [L.]: e-rē'tum¹; ər-rā'tum² [An error].

erring: ūr'īn¹; ər'īng². *E.* er'īn¹. See **ERR**.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

error: *er'ər¹*; *ēr'or²*; *not ūr'ər¹*; *nor ār'ər¹* [Mistake]. [men, etc.]

Erskine: *ūr'skin¹*; *ēr'skin²* [Scot. family name of patriots, jurists, church-

erudite: *er'u-dait* or *er'yu-dait¹*; *ēr'u-dit* or *ēr'yu-dit²*. *Walker* (1806), *er-yu-dait¹* [Learned].—**erudition:** *er'u-dish'en¹* or *er'yu-dish'en¹*; *ēr'u-dish'on²* or *ēr'yu-dish'on²* [Learning]. [tory disease of the skin].

erysipelas: *er'i-sip'i-las¹*; *ēr'y-sīp'e-las²*; *not i-ri-sip'i-las¹* [An inflamma-

Esaan: *es'a-an¹*; *ēs'a-ān²* [Douai Bible].—**Esafas:** *i-zē'yas¹* or *i-zai'as¹*; *e-sā'yas²* or *e-sī'as²* [Bible and Apocrypha].—**Esarhaddon:** *i'sar-had'en¹*; *ēs'sār-hād-on²* [Bible].—**Esau:** *i'sē¹*; *ēs'sē²* [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Esbaal:** *es'-bi-al¹*; *ēs'ba-al²* [Douai Bible]. [cā-dril¹ [A squadron of air-planes].

escadrille: *es'ka'dri'ya¹* or (Eng.) *es'ka-dril¹*; *ēs'eā'dri'ye²* or (Eng.) *ēs'-*

escalade: *es'ka-lēd¹*; *ēs'ea-lād²* [To scale, as the walls of a citadel].

escalator: *es'ka-lē'tar¹*; *ēs'ea-lā'tor²* [A copyrighted trade name for a moving stairway].

scallop: *es-kel'ap¹*; *ēs-eal'op²*, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. es-kel'up¹*; *I. es-kel'lep¹*; *M. es-kal'ep¹*; *St. es-kal'ep¹* [A scallop].

escapade: *es'ka-pēd¹*; *ēs'ea-pād²* [A frolic; prank].

escape: *es-kēp¹*; *ēs-eāp²* [To flee from].

[Compare *SHALLOT*.

eschalot: *esh'a-let¹* or *esh-a-let¹*; *ēsh'a-lōt²* or *ēsh-a-let²* [A small onion].

eschatology: *es'ka-tel'o-ji¹*; *ēs'ea-tōl'o-gy²*—the o of the penult as in "obey"; *not* as in "old" [A branch of theology that treats of death, resurrection, immortality, etc.].

eschew: *es-chūt¹*; *ēs-chēt²* [The reversion of lands to a state].

eschew: *es-chū¹*; *ēs-chū²*. *Elphinston* (1786), *es-kew'* [To keep away from; shun]. Compare *SCHEDULE*.

Eschscholtzia: *e-shōlt'si-a¹*; *ē-shōlt'si-a²*—German *sch* equals Eng. *sh*, as in *ship* [A genus of poppies, including the California poppy].

Escorial: *es-kō'ri-al¹* or (*Sp.*) *es-kō'ri-āl¹*; *ēs-eō'ri-al²* or (*Sp.*) *ēs-eō'ri-āl²* [*Sp.* palace and mausoleum: from *Sp.*, a heap of rubbish, from *scoria*, dross of metal].

escritoire: *es'kri-twōr¹* or *es-kri-twōr¹*; *ēs'eri-twār²* or *ēs-eri-twōr²*; *Standard, M., W., Perry* (1777), and *Smart* (1840) indicate the first; *E. I., St., Wr.*, *Jameson* (1827), and *Knowles* (1835) give the second. *C. es-kri-twer¹*. *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), and *Enfield* (1807) note *es-kra-tōr¹* [A writing-desk]. [The Escorial].

Escorial: *es-kiū'ri-al¹* or (*Sp.*) *es-kū'ri-āl¹*; *ēs-eū'ri-al²* or (*Sp.*) *ēs-eū'ri-āl²*

Esdraelon: *es'dra-i-lan¹*; *ēs'dra-ē'lon²* [Apocrypha].—**Esdras:** *ez'dras¹* or *es'dras¹*; *ēs'dras²* or *es'dras²* [Apocrypha].—**Esdrelon:** *es-dri-lan¹*; *ēs-drē'lon²* [Apocrypha].—**Esdreis:** *ez'dris¹*; *ēs'dris²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eseban:** *es'i-ban¹*; *ēs'e-bān²* [Douai Bible].—**Esebon:** *es'i-ben¹*; *ēs'e-bōn²* [Apocrypha].—**Esebras:** *es'i-bras¹* or *i-sī'br-as¹*; *ēs'e-brī'as²* or *e-sē'brī-as²* [Apocrypha].—**Esek:** *i'sek¹*; *ēs'ēk²* [Bible].—**Essilas:** *es'i-lai'as¹*; *ēs'e-lī'as²* [Douai Bible].—**Eseblas:** *es'i-rī-bi-as¹*; *ēs'e-rē-bi-as²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Eshan:** *i'shan¹*; *ēs'shan²* [Bible (R. V.)].—**Esh-baal:** *es'h-be'āl¹*; *ēs'h-bā'al²* [Bible].—**Eshban:** *esh'ban¹*; *ēs'h-bān²* [Bible].—**Esh-col:** *esh'kol¹*; *ēs'h-cōl²* [Bible].—**Eshcan:** *esh'i-an¹* or *i'sh-an¹*; *ēs'h-e-ān²* or *ēs'h-e-ān²* [Bible].—**Eshkek:** *i'shek¹*; *ēs'hēk²* [Bible].—**Eshkalonites:** *esh'ka-len-oits¹*; *ēs'h-kā-lōn-tāts²* [Bible].—**Esh-tal:** *esh'ta-el¹*; *ēs'h-tā-ōl²* [Bible].—**Esh-taulites:** *esh'te-ū-lāts¹*; *ēs'h-ta-ū'lts²* [Bible].—**Esh-temoa:** *esh'ta-mō'el¹*; *ēs'h-te-mō'as²* [Bible].—**Esh-temoh:** *esh'ta-mō¹*; *ēs'h-te-mō²* [Bible].—**Esh-ton:** *esh'tan¹*; *ēs'h-ton²* [Bible].

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlale; əu = out; əil; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Eskimau, Eskimo: es'ki-mō¹; ɛs'ki-mō² [A race of American aborigines inhabiting Greenland and Labrador]. **Es'qui-maut.**

Esli: es'lai¹; ɛs'li² [Bible].

Esmeralda: ez'mi-ral'də¹; ɛz'me-rāl'də² [A feminine personal name].

esophagus: 1-sef'ə-gus¹; e-sōf'a-gūs² [The canal through which nutriment passes to the stomach].

Esora: 1-sō'rə¹; e-sō'ra² [Apocrypha].

esoteric: es'o-ter'ik¹; ɛs'o-tēr'ie² [Intelligible only to a select and enlightened few]. Compare **EXOTERIC**. [Language].

Esperanto: ɛs'pē-rūn'to¹; es'pē-rān'tō²; not es'pə-ran'to¹ [A universal language].

Esphatha: es'fa-thə¹; ɛs'fa-tha² [Douai Bible].

espionage: es'pi-o-nij¹; ɛs'pi-o-nāg², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* es'pi-un-ij¹; *I.* es'pi-en-ēj¹; *S.* es'pi-ō-nēj¹; *Wr.* es'pi-o-nēj¹. *C.* indicates es-pi-o-nāg¹ as alternative. Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844), es'pi-o-nēj¹; Davis (1830), es-pai-o-nēj¹; Knowles (1835), es-pi-o-nēj¹; Smart (1840), es'pi-o-nāg¹ [Spying].

esplanade: es'plā-nēd¹; ɛs'pla-nād² [An open space for driving and walking, as by the seashore].

esplees (*n. pl.*): es-pliz¹; ɛs-plēs².

Esplees (Esplees) seem to be the full profits that the ground or land yieldeth, as the Hay of the Meadows, the Feed of the Pasture, the Corne of the Earable, the Rents, Services, and such like issues. JOHN COWELL The Interpreter: or Booke Containing the Signification of Words. s. v. Esplees [London, 1607].

espousal: es-pau'zəl¹; ɛs-pou'ʃəl² [1. Betrothal. 2. Adoption of a cause].

espouse: es-pauz¹; ɛs-pouʒ² [1. To promise in marriage; also, to marry. 2. To assume interest in].

esprit [Fr.]: es'pri¹; ɛs'pri² [Spirit; wit].—**esprit de corps** [Fr.]: es'pri' də kōr¹; ɛs'pri' de cōr² [Comradeship].

Esquimau: es'ki-mō¹; ɛs'ki-mō². Same as **ESKIMO**.

esquire: es-kwair¹; ɛs-kwīr² [In Eng. a title of dignity next below a knight; also, a form of address].

In Ireland, it betrays some degree of low breeding to accent this word on the first syllable [*es'quīre*], where it is scarcely ever heard pronounced correctly except in really high circles. TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859].

Esquirol: es'kwī-rōl¹; ɛs'kwī-rōl² [Fr. alienist (1772-1840)].

Esrelom: es-ri'lōm¹; ɛs-ri'lōm² [Apocrypha].—**Esriel:** es'ri-el¹; ɛs'ri-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Esril:** ez'ril¹ or es'ril¹; ɛz'ril² or ɛs'ril² [Apocrypha].—**Esrom:** ez'ram¹ or es'ram¹; ɛz'rom² or ɛs'rom² [Bible].

essay (*v.*): e-sō¹; ɛ-sā² [To try to do something]. Compare **ABSENT**.

essay (*n.*): es'ē¹; ɛs'ā². By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) stressed on the ultima [A literary composition; also, an endeavor to do something].

essayist: es'ē-ist¹; ɛs'ā-ist². *C. & W.*, es'1-ist¹. Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), es-sē'ist¹; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), es'ē-ist¹.

Essene: e-sin¹; ɛ-sēn² [One of a Jewish sect of about 2d cent.].

Estaing (*d'*): dās'taŋ¹; dēs'tāŋ² [Fr. admiral (1729-94)].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, hʊt, hʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Estaires: äs'tär¹; äs'tär² [Fr. town].

estaminet [Fr.]: es'ta'mi'nē¹; äs'tä'mi'ne² [A wine-shop].

Estaol: es'ti-el¹; äs'ta-öl² [Douai Bible].

estate: es-tēt¹; äs-tät²; not ä-stēt¹ [One's entire property]. [SED [Prized].

esteemed: es-timd¹; äs-tēmd²; not es-ti'med¹. See BEQUEATHED; BLES-

Estemo: es'ti-mō¹; äs'te-mō² [Douai Bible].

Esterhazy: es'tär-hä'zi¹; äs'tēr-hä'zȳ²; not es'tär-hē'zi¹ [1. Fr. officer (1847-1910). 2. Hung. family name].

Esthamo: es'fha-mō¹; äs'tha-mō² [Douai Bible].

Esthaolites: es'fhi-el-aits¹; äs'tha-öl-its² [Douai Bible].

Ester: es'tär¹; äs'ter² [Bible and feminine personal name]. **D. Hester:** hes'tär¹; hēs'tär²; **Fr. Esther:** es'ter¹; äs'tēr²; **G. es'tär¹; äs'tēr²; It. Ester:** es'ter¹; äs'tēr²; **L. Esthira:** es'fhi'ra¹; äs-thē'ra²; **Sp. Ester:** es'ter¹; äs'ter².

estival: es'ti-val¹; äs'ti-val². **E. & I. es-tai'val¹**—a form noted also by *M. & W.* as alternative. Dyche (1752) and Barclay (1774), es-tai'val¹ [Pert. to summer].

estuary: es'tiu-ē-ri¹ or es'chu-ē-ri¹; äs'tū-ä-ry² or äs'chū-ä-ry² [The mouth of a tidal river].

Esyelus: es'i-lus¹; äs'y-ē-lüs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Etain: eth'in¹; äth'in² [Gaelic goddess, wife of Midir].

Ētain: ē'ta¹; ē'tā² [Fr. town].

Etam: i'tam¹; ē'tām² [Bible].

eteslan: i-ti'zan¹; e-tē'zhan² [Recurring yearly].

Ethai: efh'i-ai¹; äth'a-i² [Douai Bible].

ethal: efh'al¹ or i'fhal¹; äth'al² or ē'thal². *Standard, M., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & W.* note the second [A chemical].

Etham: i'fham¹; ē'thām² [Bible].

Ethan: i'fhan¹; ē'than²; also, frequently heard efh'en¹ [Bible and a masculine personal name]. [pound].

ethane: efh'en¹; äth'an², *Standard, M., & W.*; *E. i'fhen¹* [A gaseous com-
pound].

Ethanim: efh'e-nim¹; äth'a-nim² [Jewish month].

Ethanus: efh'e-nus¹; äth'a-nüs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ethbaal:** efh'bä'al¹; äth'bä'al² [Bible].—**Etheel:** i'fhi-el¹; ä'the-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ethel:** i'fhi-ai¹; ä'the-i² [Douai Bible].

Ethel: efh'il¹; äth'el² [A feminine personal name].

Ethelbald: efh'el-böld¹; äth'el-bäld² [A masculine personal name].

Ethelbert: efh'el-bürt¹; äth'el-bērt² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. D. G. Adelbert:** ä'del-bert¹; ä'däl-bērt²; **Fr. Adalbert:** ä'däl'ber¹; ä'däl'bēr²; **Adelbert:**.

Ethelind: efh'i-lind¹; äth'e-lind² [A feminine personal name].

Ethelred: efh'el-red¹; äth'el-rēd² [Anglo-Saxon kings of (1) Wessex; (2) England (871-1016)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ethelwolf: eθ'h'el-wulf¹; eθ'h'el-wolf² [King of England (739?–858?)].

ethene: eθ'h'in¹; eθ'h'en², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., E., & St.*, i'θ'hin¹ [An inflammable gaseous compound present in coal-gas].

Ether¹: i'θ'ar¹; e'ther² [Bible].

ether²: i'θ'ar¹; e'ther² [An anesthetic].

ethid, ethide: eθ'h'id¹ or eθ'h'id²; eθ'h'id² or eθ'h'id². *E.* i'θ'haid [A chemical compound].

ethine: eθ'h'in¹ or eθ'h'in²; eθ'h'in² or eθ'h'in². *C.* i'θ'hin¹; *E.* i'θ'hin¹ [Acetylene].

Ethiopia: i'θ'i-ō'pi-ā¹; e'thi-ō'pi-ā² [Ancient name of a region of Africa].

—**Ethiopic:** i'θ'i-ō'p'ik¹; e'thi-ō'p'ic².

Eth-kazin: eθ'h'kē'zin¹; eθ'h'kā'zin² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ethma:** eθ'h'mā¹; eθ'h'mā² [Apocrypha].—**Ethnan:** eθ'h'nān¹; eθ'h'nan² [Bible].—**Ethni:** eθ'h'nai¹; eθ'h'ni² [Bible].

ethnic: eθ'h'nik¹; eθ'h'nie² [Pert. to races or people].—**ethnicism:** eθ'h'ni-sizm¹; eθ'h'ni-çizm²; not eθ'h'nik-izm¹.

Étienne [Fr.]: e'ti'en¹; e'ti'en² [Stephen].

etiolate: i'ti-ō-lēt¹; e'ti-ō-lāt² [To blanch through lack of light, as a plant].

etiology: i'ti-el'ō-jī¹; e'ti-ōl'ō-gy² [The science of final causes].

etiquette: et'i-ket¹; e'ti-kēt². *C. & Wr.* indicate chief stress on the ultima [The usages of polite society].

étude [Fr.]: e'tüd¹; e'tüd² [Study].

Euboea: yu-bi'ō¹; yu-bē'ā² [Ægean island].

Eubulus: yu-biū'lus¹; yu-bū'lūs² [Bible].

[anesthetic].

eucalin, eucaline: yū'ki-in¹ or -in¹; yū'ea-īn² or -īn²; not yū-kēn¹ [A local

Euclidian: yū-kli'd'ī-an¹ or yū'kh-dī'an¹; yū-elīd'e-an² or yū'eli-dē'an². *M.* yu-kli'd'ī-an¹ [Pert. to Euclid, "father of geometry" (350–300 B. C.)].

Eudora: yu-dō'ra¹; yu-dō'ra² [A feminine personal name]. **Dora** (dim.) dō'ra¹; dō'ra². *Fr.* **Eudore:** ū'dō'r¹; ū'dō'r².

Euergetes: yu-ūr'jī-tīz¹; yū-ēr'ge-tēs² [Apocrypha].

Eugene: yu-jīn¹ or yū'jīn¹; yū-gēn² or yū'gēn² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* **Eugenius:** ū-nē-ni-us¹; ū-nē-ni-us²; *Fr.* **Eugène:** ū'žān¹; ū'žhēn²; *G.* **Eugen:** ū-gēn¹; ū-gēn²; *It.* **Eugenio:** ē'ū-jē-ni-ō¹; ē'ū-gē-ni-ō²; *Pg.* **Eugenio:** ē'ū-žē-ni-ō¹; ē'ū-žhē-ni-ō²; *Sp.* **Eugenio:** ē'ū-hē-ni-ō¹; ē'ū-gē-ni-ō²; *Sw.* **Eugenius:** ē'ū-gē-ni-ūs¹; ē'ū-gē-ni-ūs².

Eugenia: yu-jī'n-ā¹; yū-gē-ni-ā² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Eugénie:** ū'žē-ni¹; ū'žhē-nē²; *Ger.* ū-gē-ni-ā¹; ū-gē-ni-ā²; **Eugeniet;** *It.* ē'ū-jē-ni-ā¹; ē'ū-gē-ni-ā²; *Sp.* ē'ū-gē-ni-ā¹; ē'ū-gē-ni-ā².

euhemerism: yu-hēm'ar-izm¹ or yu-hem'ar-izm¹; yū-hē'mer-izm² or yū-hēm'er-izm². *Standard, C., M., & W.* indicate the first; *E. & I.* note the second; *St.* yū-hēm'er-izm¹ [Historic mythology].

Eulalia: yū-lā'h-ā¹; yū-lā'li-ā² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.* **Eulalie:** ū'la'li¹; ū'la'le²; *It., Sp.* **Eulalia:** ē'ū-lā'li-ā¹; ē'ū-lā'li-ā².

Euler: yū'lār'or (*Ger.*) ū'lār¹; yū'ler'or (*Ger.*) ū'ler² [Swiss physicist (1707–83)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; žo, žem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Eumenes: yū'mi-niz¹; yū'me-nēs² [Apocrypha].—**Eunice:** yū'nis¹ or (Lat.) yu-nai'sē¹; yū'ni² or (Lat.) yū-ni'cē² [Bible and feminine personal name].—**Euodia:** yu-o'di-a¹; yu-o'di-a². Same as ERODIA. —**Euodias:** yu-o'di-as¹; yu-o'di-as² [Bible].—**Eupator:** yū'pā-ter¹; yū'pā-tōr² [Apocrypha].

Euphemia: yu-fi'mi-a¹; yū'fē-mi-a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Euphémie:** ū'fē'mi¹; ū'fē'mē²; Ger. ei-fe'mi-a¹; ōi-fe'mi-ä²; It., Sp. **Eufemia:** ē'ū-fē'mi-a¹; ē'ū'fē'mi-ä².

euphemism: yū'fi-mizm¹; yū'fē-miism²—the e of the penult obscure, not long [An agreeable word or phrase substituted for a less agreeable one; as, "he fell asleep" for "he died"].

euphonic: yu-fen'ik¹; yū-fōn'ie².

euphony: yū'fo-mi¹; yū'fo-ny² [Agreeableness of sound].

euphotide: yu-rak'wi-lō¹ or yu-rak'wi-lō²; yū-rak'wi-lō² or yū-rak'wi-lō². *Standard* & C. indicate the first; M., W., & W. prefer the second. [A granite-like stone.]

Euphrates: yu-frē'tiz¹; yū-frā'tēs² [River of Asiatic Turkey].

Euphrosyne: yu-fres'i-ni¹; yū-frōs'y-nē² [In Gr. myth, one of the Graces].
See CHARIS.

Euphues: yū'fii-iz¹; yū'fū-ēs² [The chief character in a work by Lyly].

euphuism: yū'fii-izm¹; yū'fū-ism² [Affectation of elegance in writing].

eupion: yu-pai'en¹; yū-pi'ōn², *Standard* & C.; E., I., & W. yū'pi-ōn¹; M. yū'pi-ōn¹; St. yū'pi-ōn¹; W. yū'pi-ōn¹ [An inflammable oily liquid].

Eupolemus: yu-pol'i-mus¹; yū-pōl'e-mūs² [Apocrypha]. [Levant].

Euraquilo: yu-rak'wi-lō¹; yū-rak'wi-lō² [A stormy northeast wind of the eureka [Gr.]: yu-rī'ka¹; yū-rē'ka² [I have found (it): a cry of exultation].

Euripides: yu-rip'i-diz¹; yū-rīp'i-dēs² [Gr. tragedian (480-406 B. C.)].

euripus: yu-rai'pus¹ or yū'ri-pus¹; yū-rī'pūs² or yū'ri-pūs². Ainsworth (1736), Walker (1806), Brande (1842), and modern dictionaries indicate the first; Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) note the second [A strait through which the tide rushes with shifting current].

Euraquilo: yū'ro-ak'wi-lō¹; yū'ro-ak'wi-lō². Same as EURAQUILO.

Euroclydon: yu-rek'h-den¹; yū-rōe'ly-dōn² [Euraquilo. See Acts xxvii].

Europa: yu-rō'pa¹; yū-rō'pa² [In Gr. myth, a sister of Cadmus].

Europe: yū'rēp¹; yū'rop².

European: yū'ro-pi'an¹; yū'ro-pē'an². By Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777), the stress was indicated on the antepenult, but by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and the modern lexicographers it is placed on the penult. [Nisus].

Euryalus: yu-roi'ə-lus¹; yū-rī'a-lūs² [In Vergil's "Æneid," the friend of

Euryanthe: yū'ri-an'fhi¹; yū'ry-ān'the² [An opera by Weber (1823)].

Eurydice: yu-rid'i-si¹; yū-rīd'i-çē² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Orpheus].

Eusebius: yu-si'bi-us¹; yū-sē'bi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. Fr

Eusebe: ū'zēb¹; ū'zēb²; Ger. Eusebius: ei-sē'bi-us¹; ōi-sē'bi-ūs²; It., Pg., Sp. **Eusebio:** ē'ū-sē'bi-ō¹; ē'ū-sē'bi-ō².

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Eustace: yūs'tis¹; yūs'tač² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Eustatius:** ei-stā'si-us¹; ɔi-stā'si-us²; **Fr. Eustache:** ū'stāsh'ɪ; ū'stāch'ɪ²; **Ger. Eustachius:** oi-stā'ti-us¹; ɔi-stā'ti-us²; **It. Eustazio:** ē'ū-stā'dzi-ō¹; ē'ū-stā'dzi-ō²; **L. Eustachius:** yu-stā'ki-us¹; yu-stā'ei-ūs²; **Pg. Estacio:** ē-stā'si-ō¹; ē-stā'ci-ō²; **Sp. Eustaquio:** ē'ū-stā'ki-ō¹; ē'ū-stā'ki-ō².

Eustachian: yu-stē'ki-an¹; yu-stā'ei-an² [Pert. to Eustachio].

Eustachio: ē'ū-stā'ki-ō¹; ē'ū-stā'ei-ō² [It. anatomist (1500-74)].

Eustachius: yu-stē'ki-us¹; yu-stā'ei-ūs² [Latinized form of EUSTACHIO].

Euterpe: yu-tūr'pɪ¹; yu-tēr'pe² [In Gr. myth, one of the Muses, who presided over lyric song].

euthanasia: yū'thā-nē'si-a¹ or yū'thā-nēz'i-a¹; yū'thā-nā'zhi-a² or yū'thā-nā'g-i-a². The first indicates American usage; the second usage in Great Britain Murray notes yū'thā-nē'si-a¹ as alternative [A painless death].

euthanasia: yū'thā'nā'si-a¹; yū'thā'nā'sy-a², and so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827). Smart (1840), yū'thān-ē'zi-a¹. Spelled *euthanasie* by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656) and defined "a happy death."

Eutychus: yū'ti-kus¹; yū'ty-ēus² [Bible].

Euxine: yūks'in¹; yūks'in² [The Black Sea].

Eva: i'vā¹; ē'vā² [A feminine personal name]. **Dan., D., Ger., It., Pg., Sp**

Eva: ē'vā¹; ē'vā²; **Fr. Ève:** āv¹; ēv²; **Sw. Eva:** i'vā¹; ē'vā².

evade: i-vēd'¹; e-vād'²; *not* i-vēd'¹ [To elude or escape from].

Evan: ev'ən¹; ēv'an² [A masculine personal name].

evangelical: i'van-jel'i-kəl¹ or ev'an-jel'i-kəl¹; ē'vān-gēl'i-eal² or ēv'an-gēl'i-eal². The first was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cull (1864), and it is noted by *C., E., I., M., S., W., & W.*. The second was recorded by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863) and is noted by *Standard*. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760) merely indicated the stress *evangel'ical*. Perry (1777) gave to initial *e* the sound it has in "valley."

Evangeline: i-van'jɪ-lɪn¹, -lɪn¹, or -lɪn¹; e-vān'ge-lɪn², -lɪn², or -lɪn² [A feminine personal name].

Fairest of all the maids was *Evangeline*, Benedict's daughter!

LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. 1, st. 4

evangelist: i-van'jel-ist¹; e-vān'gēl-ist² [A preacher of the Gospel].

evangelize: i-van'jel-aiz¹; e-vān'gēl-iz².

evasion: i-vē'zən¹; e-vā'zhon² [The act of evading. See EVADE].

evasive: i-vē'siv¹; e-vā'siv²; *not* i-vē'zɪv¹.

Eve: iv¹; ēv² [Bible].

Evelina: ev'i-lui'nə¹; ēv'e-lɪ'nə²; *not* ev'ə-lɪ'nə¹ [A feminine personal [name].

Evelyn: ev'ə-lɪn¹; ēv'e-lyn² [Variant of EVELINA].

Evelyn: iv'ln¹ or ev'ln¹; ēv'lyn² or ēv'lyn² [Eng. diarist (1620-1706)].

even: i'vn¹; ē'vn² [Free from inequalities or irregularities].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, būt, būrɪn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

evening: iv'niŋ¹; ēv'ning². Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Worcester (1859), Imperial (1884), Stormonth (1885), i'vn-iŋ¹.

event: i-vent'¹; e-vent'²; *not* i'vent¹ [Something that happens].

Everard: ev'ar-ard¹; ēv'er-ārd² [Masculine personal name]. Dan. **Eberhard:** ē'bar-hārth¹; ē'ber-hārth²; D. ē'va-rūrt¹; ē've-rārt²; Fr. **Évraud:** ē'vrō¹; ē'vrō²; Ger. **Eberhard:** ē'bar-hart¹; ē'ber-hārt²; It. **Everardo:** ē'vēr-rā'do¹; ē'vēr-rā'do².

Evergetes: i-vŭr'ji-tiz¹; e-vēr'ge-tēs² [Douai Bible].

every: ev'ri¹ or ev'ar-i¹; ēv'ry² or ēv'er-y². Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), *Standard*, & *C.* indicate two syllables, to which the word has been reduced by a large number of speakers, and this pronunciation is given as alternative by *M.* & *W.*; but the other lexicographers and the modern dictionaries indicate three syllables—ev'ə-ri¹. The tendency, however, in uttering this word, and its relatives *everybody*, *everyone*, *everything*, etc., is to obscure the *e* of the second syllable to the vanishing point—ev'ri-bed'¹; ev'ri-wun¹; ev'ri-thiŋ¹.

Evesham: iv'sham¹; ēv'sham². Also, but locally, ev'ə-shām¹; i'sham¹; iz'am¹ [Historic Eng. city in Worcestershire].

Evi: i'vai¹; ē'vī² [Bible].

evidence: ev'i-dens¹; ēv'i-dēŋs² [Testimony].

evil: i'vl¹; ē'vl². In the pronunciation of this word the *i* has reached the vanishing point. Compare EVERY [Morally bad; wicked]. [dāe² [Bible].]

Evil-merodach: i'vil-mi-rō'dak¹ or -mer'o-dak¹; ē'vil-me-rō'dāe² or -mēr'o-

evolute: ev'o-liūt¹; ēv'o-lūt². *E.* i'vu-lūt¹ [Turned over at the edge].

evolution: ev'o-liū'shān¹; ēv'o-lū'shon². *E.* (1888), i-vu-lū'shun¹.

The pronunciation (ivō-) is not sanctioned by any Dict., but is now somewhat common. HENRY BRADLEY in *New English Dictionary* vol. III, p. 354 [Oxford, 1891].

Ewan: yū'an¹; yu'an² [A masculine personal name].

Ewart: yū'art¹; yu'art² [Masculine personal name].

ewe: yū¹; yu² [A female sheep].

Ewell: yū'el¹; yu'el² [Am. general in Confederate army (1817-72)].

ewer: yū'ar¹; yu'er² [A water-pitcher].

exacerbate: egz-as'ar-bēt¹ or eks-as'ar-bēt¹; ēgz-āc'er-bāt² or ēks-āc'er-bāt². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *W.*; the second by *E.*, *I.*, & *St.*, and as alternative by *Standard* & *M.* By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), the stress was indicated on the penult—egz-ə-sŭr'bēt¹ [To aggravate; embitter]. [the dictionaries.]

exact: egz-akt¹; ēgz-āct². Sometimes heard eks-akt¹, but not noted by

exaggerate: egz-aj'ar-ēt¹; ēgz-āg'er-āt² [To embellish, amplify, or overstate; as, to exaggerate a report].—**exaggeration:** egz-aj'ar-ē'shān¹; ēgz-āg'er-ā'shon².

exalt: egz-ālt¹; ēgz-ālt² [To glorify or extol].—**exaltation:** egz'āl-tē'shān¹; ēgz'āl-tē'shon².

examination: egz-am'i-nē'shān¹; ēgz-ām'i-nā'shon² [The act of examining].—**examine:** egz-am'in¹; ēgz-ām'in² [To test by questions; investigate carefully].

example: egz-am'pl¹; ēgz-ām'pl² [A pattern]. See ASK.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

exarch: eks'ārkh¹; eks'āre²; *not* eks'ārkh¹ [A provincial governor under the Byzantine empire].

exarchate: eks'ār-kēt¹; eks'ār-eāt². *E.* eks'ār-kēt¹; *Wr.* eks'ār-kēt¹. *C.* indicates eg-zār'kēt¹ as alternative. Maunder (1830) and Goodrich (1847) noted eks-ar'kēt¹.

exarillate: eks-ar'i-lēt¹; eks-ār'i-lāt². *E. & I.* eks-a-ril'lēt¹ [In botany, lacking an aril or cover: said of a seed].

exasperate: egz-as'pər-ēt¹; ěgz-ās'pər-āt² [To excite great anger in].

Excalibur: eks-kal'i-bur¹; eks-eāl'i-būr².

. . . King Arthur's sword, *Excalibur*
Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake.

TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* l. 103.

excarficate: eks-kār'ni-fi-kēt¹; eks-eār'ni-fi-eāt². *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.;* *E. & M.* eks-kar-ni'fi-kēt¹; *W.* eks'kar-ni'fi-kēt¹ [To free from flesh; also, torture].

ex cathedra [*L.*]: eks kath'i-dra¹; eks eāth'e-dra², *Standard & C.; M., W., & Wr.* kə-thi'dra¹, which was noted also by Ash (1775), Maunder (1830), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). See CATHEDRA [With authority].

excavate: eks'kə-vēt¹; eks'ea-vāt²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fulton (1802), Roes (1826), Maunder (1830), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The stress was placed on the penult—eks-kə'vēt¹, by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To make hollow by removing the inside].

[high degree].

excellent: ek'se-lent¹; ěk'čē-lent²; *not* ek-sel'ent¹ [Of good quality to a

excerpt: ek-sūrpt¹; ěk-čērpt². *M.* ek'sərpt¹.

excise (*n. & v.*): ek-saiz¹; ěk-čis². Compare ABSENT.

excitant: ek-sai'tant¹ or ek'si-tant¹; ěk-čī'tant² or ěk'čī-tant². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Adapted to excite or stimulate].—**excitation:** ek'si-tē'shan¹; ěk'čī-tā'shon².—**excite:** ek-sait¹; ěk-čīt² [To arouse to action; also, stimulate].

excrement: eks'kri-ment¹; eks'ere-mēnt².

excreta: eks-kri'tā¹; eks-erē'tā² [Matter thrown off].

excrete: eks-krit¹; eks-erēt² [To throw off by normal discharge].

excretin: eks'kri-tin¹ or eks-krit'in¹; eks'ere-tin² or eks-erēt'in². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [A chemical compound].

excretive: eks-kri'tiv¹; eks-erē'tiv². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Worcester (1859), eks'kri-tiv¹.

excretory: eks'kri-to-ri¹ or eks-krit'o-ri¹; eks'ere-to-ry² or eks-erēt'o-ri². The first indicates American usage; the second, that of Great Britain, which is indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

excruciate: eks-krū'shi-ēt¹; eks-erū'shi-āt² [To inflict severe pain on].

excruciation: eks-krū'shi-ē'shan¹; eks-erū'shi-ē'shon². *M.* eks-krū'si-ē'shon¹.

exculpate: eks-kul'pēt¹; eks-eül'pāt². *M.* eks'kūl-pēt¹ [To free from blame].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

excursion: eks-kūr'shən¹; ěks-eūr'shon² [A pleasure-trip].

excuse (v.): eks-kiūz¹; ěks-eūs² [To acquit of blame].

excuse (n.): eks-kiūs¹; ěks-eūs² [A plea in exoneration].

execute: eks'i-kiūt¹; ěks'e-eūt² [To carry out or perform (something)].—
executer: eks'i-kiūt'er¹; ěks'e-eūt'er². Compare **EXECUTOR**.

executive: egz-ek'yu-tiv¹; ěgz-ěe'yu-tiv², *Standard, E., St., & Wr.; C. & W. eg-zek'yu-tiv¹; I. egz-ek'iūt-iv¹; M. eks-ek'yu-tiv¹* [One who carries out or administers].

executor: egz-ek'yu-tər¹; ěgz-ěe'yu-tör². *M. eks-ek'yu-tər¹* [One who carries out the provisions of the will of another].

executrix: egz-ek'yu-triks¹; ěgz-ěe'yu-triks² [Fem. of **EXECUTOR**].

exedra: eks'i-drā¹ or egz'e-drā¹; ěks'e-dra² or ěgz'ě-dra². *M. & W. ek'si-drā¹; Wr. eks-i'drā¹* [A range of seats, as by a roadside].

exegesis: eks'i-jī'sis¹; ěks'e-gē'sis² [Interpretation of a literary work].—
exegete: eks'i-jīt¹; ěks'e-gēt².—**exegetist:** eks'i-jī'tist¹; ěks'e-gē'tist².

exemplar: egz-em'plār¹; ěgz-ěm'plar² [A specimen].

exemplary: egz'em-plē-rī¹; ěgz-ěm-plā-ry². *C. ek'sem-plā-rī¹; E. & M. egz-em'plā-rī¹, indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Knowles (1835); I. egz'em-plā-rī¹; St. egz'em-plur-i¹; W. egz'em-plā-rī¹; Wr. egz'em-plā-rī¹* [Serving as an example].

exemplify: egz-em'pli-fai¹; ěgz-ěm'pli-fy² [To show by example].

exempt: egz-empt¹; ěgz-ěmpt² [To release from liability to].

exequatur [L.]: eks'i-kwē'tur¹; ěks'e-kwā'tūr² [Official recognition of a consul by the country to which he is appointed].

exert: egz-ürt¹; ěgz-ěrt². Frequently heard eks-ürt¹ [To use efforts].

exeunt [L.]: eks'i-unt¹; ěks'e-ünt² [They go out: a textual direction to actors in a play].

exhalation: eks'ha-lē'shən¹; ěks'ha-lā'shon², *Standard & W.; C. eks-hā-lē'shən¹; E. egz-a-lē'shun¹; I. egz-hā-lē'shən¹; M. eks-a-lē'shən¹; St. eks'ha-lē'shun¹; Wr. egz-hā-lē'shən*. In Eng. usage the *h* is not aspirated [A breathing out].

exhale: eks-hēl¹; ěks-hāl², *Standard, C., & W.; E. egz-āl¹; I., M., St., & Wr. egz-hēl¹* [To breathe forth; send out; as, to exhale perfume].

exhaust: egz-ōst¹; ěgz-ōst², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr. egz-hēst¹* [To use up completely].—**exhaustion:** egz-ōs'chən¹; ěgz-ās'chon², *Standard, C., M., & W.; I., St., & Wr. egz-hēst'yon¹*.

exhibit: egz-ib'it¹; ěgz-ib'it². *I., St., & Wr. egz-hib'it¹; M. eks-hib'it¹; W. egz-zib'it¹* [A collection of objects placed on show].

exhibition: eks'i-bish'an¹; ěks'i-bish'on², *Standard; C. ek-si-bish'an¹; E. egz-i-bi'shun¹; I. eks-hi-bi'shən¹; M. eks-i-bish'an¹; St. eks'hi-bish'un¹; W. ek'si-bish'an¹; Wr. eks-hi-bish'an¹*. The foregoing presentation indicates that in modern times in England and the United States the *h* is not aspirated (for Worcester's notation of it dates as long ago as 1859) and that in Scotland it is. This remark applies also to its relatives **exhibitive**, **exhibitor**, **exhibitory**. The aspiration was noted by Perry and Walker.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; ɔ̃sle; au = out; ɔ̃ll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-

exhibitive: egz-ib'i-tiv¹ or egz-hib'i-tiv¹; ɛgz-ib'i-tiv² or ɛgz-hib'i-tiv². See EXHIBITION.—**exhibitor:** egz-ib'i-ter¹ or egz-hib'i-ter¹; ɛgz-ib'i-tor² or ɛgz-hib'i-tor². See EXHIBITION. [refresh; stimulate]

exhilarate: egz-il'ə-rēt¹ or egz-hil'ə-rēt¹; ɛgz-il'ə-rāt² or ɛgz-hil'ə-rāt² [To

exhort: egz-ört'¹ or egz-hört'¹; ɛgz-ört'² or ɛgz-hört'². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. C. & W. eg-zört'¹ [To arouse by appeal; as, to *exhort* men to preparedness against attack].

exhortative: egz-ört'ə-tiv¹ or egz-hört'ə-tiv¹; ɛgz-ört'ə-tiv² or ɛgz-hört'ə-tiv²; C. & W. eg-zört'ə-tiv¹. In England and the United States the *h* is not now aspirated, but in Scotland it is: this applies also to the words **exhortation** and **exhorter**.

exhume: eks-hiūm'¹; ɛks-hiūm'²; not egz-hiūm'¹ [To dig out of the earth].

exigency: eks'i-jen-si¹; ɛks'i-gĕn-çy² [Pressing need].

exiguous: egz-ig'yu-us¹; ɛgz-ig'yu-üs², *Standard & Wr.*; C. & W. eg-zig-yu-us¹; E., I., & St. eks-ig'yu-us¹; M. egz-ig'yu-əs¹ [Small].

exile (v. & n.): eks'ail or egz'ail¹; ɛks'il or ɛgz'il². The first indicates American and English usage; the second, usage in Scotland.

To *exile* was formerly accented on either syllable. Dryden has, "Expell'd and *exil'd* left his native shore," and also, "His brutal manners from his breast *exil'd*." It is now uniformly accented as the noun.

ROBERT NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 165 [London 1784].

Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated egz-ail¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), eks'ail¹.

exist: egz-ist'¹; ɛgz-ist'² [To have actual being].

exit: eks'it¹; ɛks'it² [Way out].

[plate].

ex libris [L.]: eks lai'bris¹; ɛks li'brɪs² [From the book of: used on book-

Exodus: eks'o-dus¹; ɛks'o-düs² [The second book of the Old Testament].

exogamy: eks-eg'ə-mi¹; ɛks-ɔ̃g'ə-my² [Marriage outside of one's clan, tribe, or family].

exogen: eks'o-jen¹; ɛks'o-gĕn² [A plant that is an "outside grower"]. Compare ENDOGEN.—**exogenous:** eks-əj'ə-nus¹; ɛks-ɔ̃g'ə-nüs.

exonerate: egz-en'ər-ēt¹; ɛgz-ən'ər-āt² [To free from blame].

exorable: eks'o-rə-bl¹; ɛks'o-ra-bl² [Capable of being moved by entreaty].

exorbitance: egz-ör'bi-tans¹; ɛgz-ör'bi-tanç² [In excess of regular limits].

exorcise, exorcize: eks'ör-saiz¹; ɛks'ör-çis², *Standard, E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; C. ek'sör-saiz¹; W. ek'ser-saiz¹; Knowles (1835), eks-ör'saiz¹ [To cast out evil spirits].

exorcist: eks'ör-sist¹; ɛks'ör-çist². Enfield (1807) and Knowles (1835), eks-ör'sist¹. Murray notes egz-ör'sist¹ as alternative.

exordium [L.]: egz-ör'di-um¹; ɛgz-ör'di-üm² [Introduction or prelude].

exosome: eks'ös-mōs¹ or eks'öz-mōs¹; ɛks'ös-mōs² or ɛks'ös-mōs². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The passing outward of a fluid].

exoteric: eks'o-ter'ik¹; ɛks'o-tēr'ie² [Intelligible to the public]. Compare

[ESOTERIC].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

exotic: eks-et'ik¹ or egz-et'ik¹; ěks-öt'ie² or ěgz-öt'ie²—the first pronunciation dates from Perry (1777), the second from Walker (1791). The *Standard* prefers the first; Murray indicates the second, which is noted also by *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* [Foreign].

expand: eks-pand'¹; ěks-pänd'² [To enlarge; extend].

expansion: eks-pan'shən¹; ěks-pān'shon² [The act of enlarging the size of].

expatiate: eks-pē'shū-ēt¹; eks-pā'shi-āt² [To give free range to; diffuse].

expatriate: eks-pē'tri-ēt¹; ěks-pā'tri-āt². *W.* (1827) eks-pat'ri-ēt¹.

expedient: eks-pi'di-ent¹; ěks-pē'di-ent², Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and the modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), eks-pr'dyant¹ [Advisable].

expedition: eks'pi-di'sh'an¹; ěks'pe-di'sh'on² [A journey, by land or sea, for a definite purpose; as, the New York Herald Stanley-Emin Relief Expedition of 1888].

expert (a.): eks-pūrt'¹; ěks-pért'². In the United States and in Great Britain the stress is placed on the ultima [Practised; skilled; dexterous].

expert (n.): eks'pūrt¹; ěks'pért², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.* (1909); *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *W.* (1847), & *Wr.* eks-pūrt¹; *St.* eks'purt¹ (One especially skilled in some science).

explanatory: eks'pi-a-to-ri¹; ěks'pi-a-to-ry²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and noted by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). By Bailey (1732), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) the stress was placed on the antepenult—eks-pi-ē'to-ri¹. Sheridan (1780) eks'pi-a-tur'¹. Making amends for injury done].

expirant: eks-pair'ant¹; ěks-pīr'ant² [One who expires].

expiration: eks'pi-rē'shən¹; ěks'pi-rā'shon² [The coming to an end or termination of anything].

expiratory: eks-pair'a-to-ri¹; ěks-pīr'a-to-ry².

expire: eks-pair'¹; ěks-pīr'² [To come to an end; also, to die].

explain: eks-plēn'¹; ěks-plān'² [To make clear or plain].

explanation: eks'plā-nē'shən¹; ěks'plā-nā'shon² [The act of explaining].

explanatory: eks-plan'a-to-ri¹; ěks-plān'a-to-ry² [That tends to explain].

explicative: eks'ph-tiv¹; ěks'ple-tiv²; *I.* & *St.* eks'pli-tiv¹. Murray notes eks-pli'tiv¹ as alternative.

explicable: eks'ph-kā-bl¹; ěks'pli-ea-bl² [Capable of explanation].

explicative: eks'ph-kē-tiv¹; ěks'pli-eā-tiv². Sheridan (1780) eks-plik'a-tiv¹ [Serving to explain].

explicit: eks-plis'it¹; ěks-plīç'it² [Plainly expressed].

exploit (n. & v.): eks-pleit'¹; ěks-plōit'². Compare ABSENT.

exploratory: eks-plōr'a-to-ri¹ or eks-plōr'a-to-ri¹; ěks-plōr'a-to-ry² or ěks-plōr'a-to-ry². Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), *M.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* note the second, which has become a dictionary rather than a spoken pronunciation. This remark may be said to apply also to its relatives **explore** and **explorer**.

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

explosive: eks-plō'siv¹; ĕks-plō'siv²; *not* -ziv¹.

exponent: eks-pō'nent¹; ĕks-pō'nent² [One who or that which explains].

export (n.): eks'pōrt¹; ĕks'pōrt²—the o as in "or," *not* as in "go." See O.

export (v.): eks-pōrt¹; ĕks-pōrt²—the o as in "or," *not* as in "go." See O.

exposé [Fr.]: eks'pō'zē¹; ĕks'pō'sē² [An embarrassing disclosure].

exprobrate: eks-prō'brēt¹ or eks'pro-brēt¹; ĕks-prō'brāt² or ĕks'pro-brāt².

Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), *Standard*, C., & W. indicate the first; Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), Noah Porter ("An American Dictionary of the English Language," 1864), E., I., M., & W. note the second. Johnson (1755), *exprobrate* [To censure].

expurgate: eks'pur-gēt¹ or eks-pūr-gēt¹; ĕks'pūr-gāt² or ĕks-pūr-gāt². *Standard*, M., & W. prefer the first, giving the second as alternative; C., E., I., St., & W. indicate the second, which was supported by Todd (1818), Jameson (1827), Maunders (1830), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The word is not recorded by the earlier lexicographers. [To purify, as a book, by omitting offensive passages].

expurgator: eks'pur-gē'ter¹; ĕks'pūr-gā'tōr², *Standard*, M., & W.; C. eks'pūr-gē-tar¹; E. eks'pūr-gē-tar¹; I. eks'pūr-gēt-ūr¹; St. eks'pur-ga-tur¹; W. eks-pūr-gē-tar¹ [One who expurgates]. [kwiz'it¹ [Dainty and delicate].

exquisite: eks'kwī-zit¹; ĕks'kwī-sīt²; sometimes, but erroneously, eks-

exsiccate: ek'si-kēt¹ or ek-sik'ēt¹; ĕk'si-cāt² or ĕk-sīc'āt². *Standard*, I., & W. indicate the first; C., E., M., St., & W. note the second [To dry out].

extant: eks'tant¹ or eks-tant¹; ĕks'tant² or ĕks-tānt². The first is more frequently heard in the United States. In Great Britain eks'tant¹ and eks-tant¹ are used, the first predominating [Still existing].

extempore: eks-tem'po-rī¹; ĕks-tēm'po-re² [Without preparation].

Exterminans: eks-tūr'mi-nanz¹; ĕks-tēr'mi-nānz² [Douai Bible].

extirpate: eks'tar-pēt¹; ĕks'tir-pāt², *Standard*, E., M., & W.; C. ek-stūr-pēt¹; St. & W. eks-tūr-pēt¹; I. ek-stūrp'ēt¹ [To take out by root and stem; rid of].

extirpator: eks'tar-pē'ter¹; ĕks'tir-pā'tōr², *Standard*, M., & W.; C. eks'tūr-pē-tar¹; E. eks'tur-pē-tur¹; I. ek-stūrp'ēt-ūr¹; St. eks-tūr'pa-tur¹; W. eks-tūr-pē-tar¹ [One who extirpates].

extol: eks-tel¹; ĕks-tōl², *Standard* (1893-1912), E., I., M., St., W., & W.; C. & *Standard* (1913), eks-tōl¹ [To praise highly].

extract (v.): eks-trakt¹; ĕks-trāct² [To draw or pull out].

extract (n.): eks'trakt¹; ĕks'trāct² [That which is extracted]. See ABSENT.

extraordinary: eks-trōr'di-nā-rī¹ or eks'trā-ōr'di-nā-rī¹; ĕks-trōr'di-nā-ry² or ĕks'trā-ōr'di-nā-ry². The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and *Standard* (1893-1912), C., M., St., & W. The second was noted by Kenrick (1773), Scott (1797), E., & I. The *Standard* (1915), eks-trōr'di-nā-rī, but the preponderance of usage favors an obscure penultimate a [Out of the common order, kind, etc.]. [position].

extravaganza: eks-trav'ā-gan'zā¹; ĕks-trāv'ā-gān'zā² [A fantastic com-

extravasate: eks-trav'ā-sēt¹; eks-trāv'ā-sāt² [To suffer to escape from the proper vessel, as blood].

2: wolf, dq; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rñe; but, būrn;

extreme: eks-trīm¹; ĕks-trēm² [Being of the highest degree, as best, worst, or greatest].

extremity: eks-trem¹-i-ti¹; ĕks-trēm¹-i-ty² [The utmost point, side, or [border].

extricate: eks¹-tri-kēt¹; ĕks¹-tri-ĕāt² [To set free from entanglement].—**extricable:** eks¹-tri-ka-bl¹; ĕks¹-tri-ĕa-bl².

extrude: eks-trūd¹; ĕks-trud² [To push or drive out; expel].

exuberance: eks-yū¹-bær-ans¹; ĕks-yū¹-ber-anĕ² [Great plentifulness].—**exuberant:** eks-yū¹-bær-ant¹; ĕks-yū¹-bēr-ant² [Producing plentifully].

exudation: eks¹-yū-dē¹-shan¹; ĕks¹-yū-dā¹-shon².

exude: eks-yūd¹; ĕks-yud²; C. ek-shiūd¹; E. egz-yūd¹ [To ooze slowly through pores; as, gum resin exudes from some trees].

exult: egz-ult¹; ĕgz-ult² [To rejoice in triumph].

exultation: eks¹-ul-tē¹-shan¹ or egz-ul-tē¹-shan¹; ĕks¹-ul-tā¹-shon² or ĕgz-ul-tā¹-shon². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, the usage in England [Triumphant joy].

exuviae: eks-yū¹-vi-i¹; ĕks-yū¹-vi-ē², Standard; C. ek-shiū¹-vi-i¹; E., M., St., W., & Wr. egz-yū¹-vi-i¹; I. egz-iū¹-vi-i¹ [Parts, as of skin or shell, cast off as outgrown by insects, crustaceans, or serpents].

exuviate: eks-yū¹-vi-ēt¹; ĕks-yū¹-vi-āt², Standard; C. ek-shiū¹-vi-ēt¹; E., M., St., W., & Wr. egz-yū¹-vi-ēt¹; I. egz-iū¹-vi-ēt¹ [To shed, as skin or shell].

eye: ai¹; i² [The organ of sight].

[judges].

eyre: ār¹; ēr²; Perry (1777) and Webster (1828), air¹ [A court of circuit

Eyre: ār¹; ēr²; not air¹ [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; EYTON.

eyrie, eyry: ai¹-ri¹; y¹-ri² [An aerie: forms dating from the 17th cent., due to an attempt at tracing the word from the Teutonic *ey*, an egg].

Eyton: ait¹-on¹; yt¹-on² [Eng. family name]. See EYRE.

Ezar: i¹-zār¹; ē¹-zār² [Bible].—**Ezba:** ez¹-bai¹ or ez¹-bi-ai¹; ēz¹-bī² or ēz¹-ba-i² [Bible].—**Ezbon:** ez¹-ben¹; ēz¹-bōn² [Bible].—**Ezechias:** ez¹-ka¹-as¹; ēz¹-e-ĕ-as² [Apocrypha].—**Ezechiel:** i¹-zi¹-ki-el¹; e-zē¹-ĕi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ezeclias:** ez¹-ka¹-as¹; ēz¹-e-ĕ-as² [Apocrypha].—**Ezekias:** ez¹-ka¹-as¹; ēz¹-e-ĕ-as² [Apocrypha].—**Ezekiel:** i¹-zi¹-ki-el¹; e-zē¹-ĕi-ēl² [Bible].—**Ezel:** i¹-zel¹; ē¹-zēl² [Bible].—**Ezem:** i¹-zem¹; ē¹-zēm² [Bible].—**Ezer:** i¹-zar¹; ē¹-zēr² [Bible].—**Ezerias:** ez¹-ka¹-as¹; ēz¹-e-ĕ-as² [Apocrypha].—**Ezias:** i¹-za¹-as¹; e-zī¹-as² [Apocrypha].—**Eziel:** i¹-zi-el¹; ē¹-zi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ezion-gaber:** i¹-zi-on-gē¹-ber¹; ē¹-zi-on-gā¹-ber² [Bible].—**Ezion-geber:** i¹-zi-on-gē¹-ber¹; ē¹-zi-on-gē¹-ber². Same as EZION-GABER.—**Eznite:** ez¹-nit¹; ēz¹-nit² [Bible].—**Ezora:** i¹-zō¹-ra¹; e-zō¹-ra² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ezra:** ez¹-ra¹; ēz¹-ra² [Bible].—**Ezrah:** ez¹-rā¹; ēz¹-rā² [Bible].—**Ezrahite:** ez¹-ra-hit¹; ēz¹-ra-hit² [Bible].—**Ezri:** ez¹-rai¹; ēz¹-rī² [Bible].—**Ezriam:** ez¹-ri-kam¹; ēz¹-ri-cām² [Douai Bible].—**Ezriel:** ez¹-ri-el¹; ēz¹-rī-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ezrihel:** ez¹-ri-hel¹; ēz¹-rī-hēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ezril:** ez¹-ril¹; ēz¹-rīl² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

F

f: In English this letter has two sounds. The first is heard in *effort*, *fit*, *if*; the second is heard in *of*, pronounced *ev*¹; *ōv*². The sound of this letter is indicated in English by (1) *f* and *ff*, as in *fresh*, *chaff*; (2) *ph*, in words derived from the Greek, as *philology*; (3) *gh*, in words of Teutonic origin, as *laugh*, *rough*, *trough*, etc. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xxix.

2: ărt, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ɛhɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

Faba: fə'baɪ; fā'baɪ [A genus of plants of the bean family].

Fabaceæ: fə-bē'sɪ-ɪ; fa-bā'ʃe-ē [The bean family].

Faber¹: fē'ber¹ or fā'ber¹; fā'ber² or fā'ber² [Eng. family name].

Faber²: fā'ber¹; fā'ber² [Ger. family name].

Fabian: fē'bi-ən¹; fā'bi-ən² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. fā'bi-ən¹; fā'bi-ən²; D. **Fablaan:** fā'bi-ən¹; fā'bi-ən²; Fr. **Fabien:** fa'bi'æn¹; fā'bi'æn²; It. **Fabiano:** fa'bi-ā'no¹; fā'bi-ā'no²; L. **Fabianus:** fē'bi-ē'nus¹; fā'bi-ā'nūs².

fable: fē'blɪ; fā'blɪ [A story embodying a moral or legend].

fabilau [Fr.]: fāb'li'ɔ'ɪ; fāb'li'ɔ'ɪ [A tale written in eight-syllable verse].

fabric: fab'rik¹; fāb'rie². The pronunciation fē'brɪk¹, noted by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775), was indicated as alternative also by Walker (1797), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849), but that first recorded here antedated it, being noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1797), and Scott (1797) [Woven material used for clothing].

fabulist: fab'yu-list¹; fāb'yu-lɪst² [One who writes fables].

façade [Fr.]: fā'sād¹; fā'çād². By Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Goodrich (1847), and Stormonth (1871), fā-sād¹. If considered still unnaturalized, which the retention of the cedilla seems to indicate, both a's should be pronounced as a in "art." But C., E., I., & M. give first a as in "at," while W. & Wr. note it as in "final."

face: fēs¹; fāç² [The visage; also, the surface of anything].

facet: fas'et¹; fāç'et² [A small face such as is cut on a precious stone to increase its brilliancy].

facetious: fə-si'shi-ɪ; fa-çē'shi-ē [Coarse books; pornographic literature].

facetious: fə-si'shus¹; fa-çē'shūs² [Given to wittiness].

facial: fē'shəl¹ or fē'shi-al¹; fā'shal² or fā'shɪ-al². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain.

facient: fē'shient¹; fā'shient², *Standard* (1893-1912); C. & M. fē'shient¹; E. fē'si-ent¹; I. fē'si-ent¹; W. & *Standard* (1915), fē'shent¹ [A multiplier].

facies [L.]: fē'shi-iz¹; fā'shi-ēs² [The face].

facile: fas'il¹; fāç'il² [Easy of accomplishment].

facsimile: fak-sim'i-li¹; fāe-sim'i-lē² [An exact copy].

fact: fakt¹; fāet²; not fēkt¹, which is an absurd affectation [An act or deed].

facultative: fak'ul-tē-tiv¹; fāe'ul-tā-tiv² [Endowing with authority or power].

fade [Fr.]: fad¹; fād², *Standard* (1893-1912); C., M., W., & Wr. fēd¹; E., I., & *Standard* (1915), fād¹ [Dull; flat].

Faed: fēd¹; fād² [Scot. painters (1) 1820-1902; (2) 1826-1900].

Faenza: fa-en'dza¹; fā-ēn'dzā² [It. city, where *faience* ware is made].

faerie: fē'ar-ɪ¹; fā'er-ē²; not fār'ɪ¹ [Fairy: especially in Spenser's allegorical romance *The Faerie Queene* (1590-96)].

Fagin: fē'ɡɪn¹; fā'ɡɪn² [An old Jewish thief-trainer in Dickens's "Oliver Twist"].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃhɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

fagot, faggot: fäg'at¹; fäg'ot²; *not* fē'gāt¹ [A bundle of sticks, branches, or twigs of wood for various purposes].

faham: fā'am¹ or fē'am¹; fā'am², *Standard & W.*; *C.* fē'am¹; *E.* fā'am¹; *I.* fē'am¹ [An orchid the leaves of which are used in medicine].

Fahrenheit: fā'ren-hait¹; fā'rēn-hīt², *Standard, E., & I.*; *C.* far'en-hait¹; *M.* fār'en-hait¹; *St.* fār'nait¹; *W. & Wr.* fā'rēn-hait¹ [Ger. physicist (1686-1736); invented the mercurial thermometer].

faience [Fr.]: fā'yōñs¹; fā'yāñç² [Ware made originally at Faenza, Italy].

fail: fāl¹; fāl² [To prove inadequate; give out; as, the wind *failed*].

failure: fāl'yur¹; fāl'yur²; Perry (1777) and Smart (1840), fē'ar¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), fē'yur¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Jameson (1827), fē'lūr¹ [Deficiency of supply, power, etc.].

fait accompli [Fr.]: fēt a"kōñ'pli¹; fāt ä"eōñ'pli² [An accomplished fact].

faith: fēth¹; fāth²; *not* faith¹, as heard sometimes in England [Belief in].

faker: fēk'ar¹; fāk'er² [A humbug or one who originates one].

fakir: fa-kīr¹ or fē'kēr¹; fā-kīr² or fā'kīr², *Standard & W.*; *C., M., & St.* fa-kīr¹; *E., I., & Wr.* fā-kīr¹ [A mendicant devotee].

falchion: fāl'chōn¹ or fāl'shien¹; fāl'chōn² or fāl'shīōn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A curved broad-bladed sword].

falcon: fō'kn¹; fā'en², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *E.* fō'kun¹; *M.* fōl'ken¹, which *W.* gives as alternative. *Standard & C.* indicate fāl'ken¹ as alternative [A bird of prey].

Falconbridge: fō'kn-brīg¹; fā'en-brīdg²—*l* silent [A British family name].

falconer: fō'kn-ar¹; fā'en-er² [One who breeds or trains falcons or hawks].

Falconer: fō'kn-ar¹ or fāl'kn-ar¹; fā'en-er² or fāl'en-er² [Scottish family name].

falconet: fāl'ko-net¹; fāl'eo-nēt², *Standard*; *C.* fāl'ke-net¹; *E.* fāl'kun-et¹; *I.* fāl'kon-et¹; *M.* fōk'o-net¹; *W.* fō'ko-net¹; *Wr.* fāl'ke-net¹. Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) also indicated the first pronunciation given above; Perry (1777), fēl'kn-et¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), fōl'ko-net¹ [A little falcon].

falconry: fō'kn-rī¹; fā'en-ry² [Hawking; also the training of hawks for hunting]. Compare **FALCON**.

Falkenhayn: fāl'ken-hēn¹; fāl'kēn-hān² [Ger. chief of staff, 1914 ^[1916]].

Falkland: fōk'länd¹; fāk'land² [1. Scottish burgh. 2. Group of islands in south Atlantic off which the British under Admiral Sturdee defeated the Germans under Admiral von Spee, Dec. 8, 1914].

fall: fāl¹; fāl².

fallal: fāl'lāl¹; fāl'lāl² [A gaudy ornament].

fallen: fāl'n¹; fāl'n² [Sunk to a low level].

Fallières: fāl'yār¹; fāl'yēr² [Fr. statesman and President (1841-)].

Falmouth: fāl'mōth¹; fāl'muth² [Eng. seaport].

false: fōls¹; fāls² [Contrary to truth].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhɪn, this.

falsestto: fəl-set'o; fəl-sət'o² [It., artificial: said of a voice or tone].

falter: fəl'tər¹; fəl'ter² [To show hesitancy].

fame: fēm¹; fām² [Renown].

familiar: fə-mil'yər¹; fa-mil'yər²; *not* fə-mil'yər¹ [Having intimate knowl-^[edge of]].

familiarity: fə-mil'i-ar'i-ti¹; fa-mil'i-ar'i-ty². *Standard & W.* note fə-mil'yər'i-ti¹ as alternative [Intimate knowledge or acquaintance].

family: fam'i-lī¹; fām'i-ly²; *never* fam'h¹.

famous: fē'mus¹; fā'mūs² [Having won renown].

fan: fan¹; fān² [An implement for cooling the air].

fanatic: fə-nat'ik¹; fa-nāt'ie² [A zealot or ferocious bigot].—**fanaticism:** fə-nat'is-m¹; fa-nāt'i-ɛz-m².

fancy: fan'si¹; fān'cy²; *not* fūn'si¹, a pronunciation erroneously attributed to Englishmen [1. To take pleasure in. 2. [Colloq.] To suppose: used sometimes as an exclamation of surprise].

fandango: fan-dan'go¹; fān-dān'go² [Sp. dance].

fane: fēn¹; fān² [A place of worship].

Faneuil: fā'nūyl¹; fā'nūyl² [Fr. family of Huguenot descent].

Faneuil Hall: fan'l¹ or fun'l¹; fān'l² or fūn'l² [A market house on State Street, Boston, "the cradle of liberty," built by Peter Faneuil in 1742].

fanfare: fan'fār¹ or fan'fār¹; fān'fār² or fan'fār². The first is indicated by *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; the second by *I., St., & W.*

fanfaron: fan'fə-rən¹; fān'fə-rən²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), and Jameson (1827), fan'fə-rən¹; Smart (1840), fan-fə-rən¹ [A swaggerer; bully].

fantaisie [Fr.]: fān'tē'zi¹; fān'tā'sē² [A fantasia].

fantasia: fān'ta-zī'a or fan-tū'zi-a¹; fān'tā-si-ä or fan-tā'si-a² [It. mus. com-^[position]].

fantasm, phantasm: fan'tazm¹; fān'tāsm² [An imaginary existence that seems to be real; an apparition].—**fantasy:** fan'ta-si¹; fān'ta-sy² [A grotesque mental image].

farad: far'ad¹; fār'ād² [A unit of electric capacity].

farewell: fār'wel¹ or fār'wel¹; fār'wēl² or fār'wēl²—the pronunciations indicated by modern dictionaries. By Johnson (1755) the stress was indicated on the last syllable, and he was followed by Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827). By Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) the stress was put on the first syllable. Nares (1764) noted that *farewel*, *four-score*, receive the accent indifferently on either syllable. Kenrick (1773) and Scott (1797) indicated fār'wel¹, and Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), fēr-wel¹; Knowles (1835), fēr'wel²; Sheridan (1789) fār-wel¹. [An adieu; good-by].

See how the morning opens her golden gates,
And takes her *farewell* of the glorious sun.

SHAKESPEARE 3 *Henry VI.* act II, sc. 1.

Treading the path to nobler ends,

A long *farewell* to love I gave;

Resolved my country and my friends

All that remain'd of me should have.

WALLER cited by Dr. Johnson in his Dictionary.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ɛhɪn, ɛhɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

farina: fə-rī'nə¹ or fə-rai'nə¹; fā-rī'nə or fā-rī'nə²; *Standard, C., & St.* prefer the first; *E., I., M., W., & Wr.* favor the second, but usage has here disregarded the advice of the majority of the lexicons, and given the minority right [A meal of white Indian corn].

Farnese: fər-nē'sē¹; fār-nē'sē² [It. family name].

faro: fār'o or fē'ro¹; fār'o or fā'ro. *Standard, E., M., & W.* prefer the first; *C., I., St., & Wr.* favor the second [A gambling game played with cards].

Faroe: fē'rū or -rō¹; fār'ū or -rō² [Dan. islands].

Faroe: fē'ro-is¹ or fē'ro-iz¹; fā'ro-ēs² or fā'ro-ēs². *C.* fār-o-is¹; *St.* fē'rō-iz¹; *W.* fār'o-iz¹ [A native of the Faroe islands].

Farquhar: fūr'kwər or -kər¹; fār'kwar or -kar² [Ir. dramatist (1678-1707)].

Farquhar: fār'hər¹; fār'har² [Scottish masculine personal name].

Farquharson: fūr'kwər-sən¹, fūr'kər-sən¹, or (*Scot.*) fār'hər-sən¹; fār'-kwar-sən², fār'kar-sən², or (*Scot.*) fār'har-sən² [Scot. family name].

farrago: fā-rē'gō¹; fā-rā'gō² [Confused mass].

Farrar: fār'ər¹; fār'ar²; *not* fār'ər¹ [1. Eng. divine (1831-1903). 2. fā-rūr¹; fā-rār². Am. prima donna (1880-)].

farthingale: fār'thīŋ-gēl¹; fār'thīŋ-gāl²; *M.* fār'thin-gēl¹ [A hoop-skirt of the 16th and 17th centuries].

fascēs [L.]: fas'iz¹; fās'ēs² [A bundle of rods containing an ax, an insignia symbolic of Roman power].

fascia: fāsh'i-a¹; fāsh'i-a² [Connective tissue].

fascinate: fas'ī-nēt¹; fās'ī-nāt² [To bewitch; enchant; captivate].—**fascination:** fas'ī-nē'shən¹; fās'ī-nā'shən².

fascine: fa-sīn¹; fā-sīn² [A fagot-like bundle of wood].

fashion: fāsh'ən¹; fāsh'on² [The prevailing mode; said especially of dress].
The glass of fashion and the mould of form.
The observed of all observers! SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act III, sc. 1.

Fashoda: fa-shō'da¹; fā-shō'dā² [A province of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan].

fast: fast¹; fāst², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* fast¹. See ASK.

fasten: fas'n¹; fās'n²—the *t* is silent; so also in **fastener**, **fastening**. Compare FAST. See ASK; LISTEN.

fastidious: fas-tid'i-us¹; fās-tid'i-ūs². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), fas-tid'yəs¹ [Hard to please].

fastigate: fas-tij'i-ēt¹; fās-tīg'i-āt² [Tapering to a point].

fat: fat¹; fāt²—the *a* as in "at" [Having much flesh]. Compare FATE.
See A. [sister of Arthur].

Fata Morgana: fā'tə mər-gū'nə¹; fā'tə mör-gā'nə² [In Arthurian legend,

fate: fēt¹; fāt²—the *a* as in "great" [Destiny]. Compare FAT. See A.

father: fā'thər¹; fā'ther²; *not* fē'thər¹ as frequently heard locally in some parts of England [The male parent of a child].

fatigue: fə-tīg'ī¹; fa-tīg'ā² [Exhaustion of strength].

[med].

Fatima: fat'i-mə¹ or fā'ti-mā¹; fāt'i-mā² or fā'ti-mā² [Daughter of Moham-

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fāst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: æ = final; i = habit; aīse; au = out; oīl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

faubourg [Fr.]: fō'būr¹; fō'būr² [Suburb].

[being].

faucet: fō'sīz¹; fā'çēs² [The inner or back part of the mouth of a human

faucet: fō'set¹; fā'çet² [A spout fitted with a valve that controls the outlet of a pipe].

Faulconbridge: fō'kn-brij¹; fā'en-brīdg² [Characters in Shakespeare's "King John"]. Compare FALCONBRIDGE.

fault: fēlt¹; falt², and so indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Dr. Johnson (1755) noted that "the *l* is sometimes sounded—and sometimes mute. In conversation it is generally suppressed." By Sheridan (1780) and Elphinstone (1786) the *l* was unsounded. Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepy" (1784), remarked (p. 111):

"In *fault* the *l* is sometimes pronounced, and sometimes dropped, as will appear from these quotations:

Before his sacred name flies ev'ry *fault*.

And each exalted stanza teems with thought!

POPE'S *Essay on Criticism* (1711), 422.

"So Dryden (1631-1701):

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual *fault*.

"But Dr. William King (1663-1712):

Which of our thum-cap'd ancestors found *fault*
For want of sugar-tongs, or spoons for salt."

Swift in "Cadenus and Vanessa" (1713) wrote:

She own'd the wandering of her thoughts,
But he must answer for her *faults*.

Writing of the Schoolmaster in "The Deserted Village" (1770), Oliver Goldsmith rimed "fault" with "aught":

Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in *fault*.

That in their rimes the poets did not admit the *l* was due in large measure to the original orthography (as well as to the pronunciation) of the word, which was *faute* (Langland, "Vision of Piers Plowman," xi, 209 [1377]; Chaucer, "Squire's Tale," cited by Sir James A. H. Murray as l. 435 [1386]). This spelling is also that of the earliest French noted; the *l* was not inserted before the 15th century, and the insertion was persisted in somewhat sporadically till the 17th, when it became established in English, but was widely disregarded in rime, for Pope and Swift rimed it with *brought*, *ought*, *taught*, *thought*. Commenting on the subject the late Professor Lounsbury said: "By the end of the century [18th] Walker felt justified in applying to its suppression the one objective dearest to the earnest orthoepist. He termed it vulgar" ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 191).

Subsequently, however, Walker pleaded that "the *l* in question has nothing harsh or uncommon in its sound, and if it were mute, would desert its relation to the Latin *faustus*, and form a disgraceful exception." Dr. Skeat traced the word from the Folk Latin *fallita*, a defect. In 16th century, as in modern, French the *l* is omitted. Note the following madrigal by Jean de Lingendes (1580-1616):—

Si c'est un crime de l'almer,
On ne doit justement blâmer
Que les beautés qui sont en elle;
La *faute* en est aux dieux,
Qui la firent si belle,
Et non pas à mes yeux.

faun: fēn¹; fān² [In Rom. myth, one of a class of deities of the woods].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōīl, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

fauna: fō'nā¹; fā'na² [The animals inhabiting a given area].

Faunce: fēns¹; fānç² [Am. educator (1859-)].

Fauntleroy: fēnt'h-rei¹ or fānt'h-rei¹; fānt'le-rōy² or fānt'le-rōy².

Fauquier: fō-kir¹; fā-kēr²; not fō-kwīr¹ [A county in Virginia].

Faure: fōr¹; fōr² [Fr. statesman and President (1841-99)].

Fauré: fō'rē¹; fō're² [Fr. musical composer (1845-)].

Faust: faust¹; foust² [Ger. physician, alchemist, astrologer, and magician of the 16th cent.].

Faustine: fēs'tin¹; fās'tin² [A feminine personal name]. **Faustina.** Fr. fōs'tin¹; fōs'tin²; Ger. faus-tī'na¹; fous-tī'ne²; It. **Faustina:** faus-tī'na¹; fous-tī'na²; L. fēs-tai'na¹; fās-tī'na².

fauteuil [Fr.]: fō'tū'yā¹; fō'tū'yē², *Standard & W.*; C. fō-tū'y¹; E. fō'tūl¹; I. fō-tūl¹; M. fō-tūy¹; St. fō-tāl¹; Wr. fō-tūl¹ [An upholstered armchair].

faux pas [Fr.]: fō pā¹; fō pā² [Literally, a false step; blunder; breach of etiquette].

Favart: fā'vär¹; fäv'vär² [Fr. dramatist (1710-92)].

faverolle: fav'ar-öl¹; fäv'är-öl² [A French breed of fowl].

favor: fē'var¹; fā'vor² [Kindness].

Favorita (La): la fā'vō-rī'tā¹; lä fäv'vō-rī'tä² [Opera by Donizetti].

Favre: fā'vr¹; fäv'vr² [Fr. statesman (1809-80)].

Fawcett: fō'set¹; fā'çet² [Eng. family name].

Fawkes: fōks¹; fāks² [Eng. conspirator (1570-1606)].

Fayal: fui-äl¹; fy-äl² [Island in the Azores].

fayalite: fē'al-ait¹; fā'al-it², *Standard, E., W., & Wr.*; C. fai-äl'ait¹; I. fē-yal-ait¹; M. & St. fē'a-lait¹ [A mineral from Fayal].

fealty: fi'al-ti¹; fē'al-ty². By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), indicated as two syllables, *feal'ty*; but, by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1797), noted as three syllables, as above.

fear: fir¹; fēr² [Regard with dread, fright, or terror].—**fearful:** fir'ful¹; fēr'ful². Sheridan (1780), fer'ful¹. Walker made the distinction (Note 230) that "As in *fearful* is long when it signifies 'timorous,' and short when it signifies 'terrible,' as if written *fer-ful*," which may have been so in his time, but is certainly not so to-day.

Featherstonhaugh: feth'ar-stan-hō¹; fēth'är-ston-hā² [Brit. family name].

febrific: fi-brif'ik¹; fe-brif'ie² [Causing fever].—**febrifugal:** fi-brif'iu-gal¹; fe-brif'ü-gal².—**febrifuge:** fēb'ri-fiūj¹; fēb'ri-füg² [A medicine that reduce fever].

febrile: fēb'ril¹ or fi'bril¹; fēb'ril² or fē'bril². The first is preferred by *Standard & St.*, also indicated by Fenning (1760), Walker (1797), Smart (1840), and Cooley (1863); the second is the choice of C., M., W., & Wr., and was preferred by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Cull (1864). The pronunciation fi'bril¹, indicated by Sheridan (1780) and condemned by Walker (Note 140), is indicated by the Encyclopædic and the Imperial [Feverish].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

February: feb'ru-ā-rī¹; fēb'ru-ā-ry²—often mispronounced feb'iu-ār¹.

fecial: fī'shāl¹; fē'shāl². Same as FETIAL.

fecit [L.]: fī'sit¹; fē'cit² [He (or she) has done it].

fecund (a.): fek'und¹ or fī'kund¹; fēe'und² or fē'eund². The second is given as alternative by C., M., & W., and was preferred by Knowles (1835). Enfield (1807), fī-kund¹ [Fruitful].

fecundate: fek'un-dēt¹; fēe'un-dāt², indicated by all modern dictionaries and by Smart (1840) and Craig (1849). Wr. fī-kun'dēt¹, which was preferred by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Maunder (1830), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). C. notes fī-kun'dēt¹, & M. fī'kun-dait¹ as alternative [To render fruitful].—**fecundation:** fek'un-dē'shan¹; fēe'un-dā'shon².—**fecundity:** fī-kun'di-ti¹; fē-eūn'di-ty².

federal: fed'ər-al¹; fēd'er-al²—three syllables, not fed'rāl¹ as frequently heard. So also Fed'er-al-ist [Founded on alliance for mutual support].

Fedor, Fedora: See THEODORE.

fee, feed, feel, feet, feeze. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: fī, fēz; fid¹, fēd²; fil¹, fēl²; fit¹, fēt²; fiz¹, fēz².

feign: fēn¹; fēn² [To make a false show of; pretend].

Fellden: fil'den¹; fēl'dēn² [Eng. family name].

Felinn: fēn¹; fēn² [One who sympathizes with the Fenian Brotherhood].

feint: fēnt¹; fēnt² [An appearance assumed to mislead].

feis [Ir.]: fesh¹ or fēsh¹; fēsh² or fesh² [A festival].

Felicia: fī-līsh'ā¹; fē-līsh'ā² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Félicité:** fē'lī'si'te¹; fē'lī'ci'te²; **Félicie:** fē'lī'si'te¹; fē'lī'ci'te²; It. **Felicia:** fē-lī'si'ā¹; fē-lī'ci'ā²; Sp. **Felicidad:** fē-lī'thi-thāth¹; fē-lī'thi-thāth².

feline: fī'lain¹; fē'lin². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), fī-līn¹; C. & M. indicate fī'lin¹ as alternative [Cat-like].

Felix: fī'liks¹; fē'liks² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. fē'liks¹; fē'liks²; F. **Félix:** fē'liks¹; fē'liks²; It. **Felice:** fē-lī'che¹; fē-lī'che²; Pg. **Feliz:** fē-lis¹; fē-lis²; Sp. **Félix:** fē'liks¹; fē'liks².

fellow: fel'o¹; fēl'o². Vulgarly, fel'ər¹ [A person or individual; companion].

felly: fel'i¹; fēl'y². [A part of the rim of a wheel].

felucca: fī-luk'ā¹; fē-lūe'ā²; not fel-uk'ā¹ [A coasting-vessel of the Mediter-^[ranean]].

feme: fem¹; fēm². St. fam¹; Wr. fēm¹ [In law cant, a woman].—**feme covert:** fem kuv'ər't; fēm cōv'ər't² [A married woman].—**feme sole:** fem sōl¹; fēm sōl² [An unmarried woman].

feminine: fem'i-nin¹; fēm'i-nīn²; not -noin¹ [Characteristic of woman].

femoral: fem'o-rāl¹; fēm'o-rāl²; not fī'mo-rāl¹ [Pert. to the femur or thigh].

femur: fī'mur¹; fē'mūr² [The thigh].

fendu [Fr.]: fān'dū¹; fān'dū² [Slashed; split: said of a garment].

Fénelon: fē'nē-lōn¹; fē'ne-lōn² [Fr. writer (1651-1715)].

Fenian: fī'n-an¹; fē'ni-an² [1. One of a body of warriors who furnished the military force of the kings of Ireland. 2. A member of a modern organization formed to secure freedom for Ireland from dominion by Great Britain].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn:

Fenwick: fen'ik¹; fën'ik² [1. Eng. family name. See BEAUCHAMP. 2. Any one of several parishes in England and Scotland. See ALNWICK].

feod, feodal, etc. Same as FEUD.

feoff: fef¹; fëf². *E.* fif¹, also indicated by Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To give corporeal hereditament by delivery of possession].

feoffee: fef-ī¹; fëf-ē²—the pronunciation indicated by the modern dictionaries, Perry (1777), and Jameson (1827), but formerly fef¹, and so indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

Ferdinand: fūr'di-nand¹; fër'di-nānd² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Ger. fer'di-nānt¹; fër'di-nānt²; Fr. fer'di'nān¹; fër'di'nān²; It. **Ferdinando:** fer'di-nōn¹; fër'di-nōn²; Pg. **Fernão:** fer-naūn¹; fër-nouān²; **Fernando:** Sp. **Hernando:** her-nān¹; hër-nān²; Pg. Sp. **Fernando:** fer-nān¹; fër-nān².

Fergus: fūr'gus¹; fër'gūs² [A masculine personal name].

ferine: fir'in¹ or fir'in¹; fër'in² or fër'in². *Standard & C.* indicate the first; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* note the second [Existing in a wild state; not domesticated].

ferison (n.): fi-rai'san¹ or fir'i-sen¹; fe-rī'son² or fër'i-son². *Standard, C., & M.* indicate the first; *E.* fer'i-sen¹; *I.* fir-i-sen¹; *Wr.* fir'i-sen¹ [A term in logic].

Fermanagh: fër-man'a¹; fer-mān'a² [Ir. county].

ferment (v.): fër-ment¹; fer-mënt². Compare ABSENT [To produce fermentation in]. [mentation].

ferment (n.): fūr'ment¹; fër'mënt² [A substance which will cause fermentation].

Ferrara: fer-rā'ra¹; fër-rā'rā² [It. province and city].—**Ferrarese:** fer'-a-riz¹ or -ris²; fër'-a-ris² or -rēs² [Pert. to Ferrara].

ferriage: fer'i-j¹; fër'i-ag²—three syllables. Compare CARRIAGE.

ferrocyanid, ferrocyanide: fer'o-sai'a-nid¹ or -naid¹; fër'o-çy'a-nid² or -nid² [A chemical compound of iron].

ferrule: fer'ul¹ or fer'ul¹; fër'ul² or fër'ul²; not fer'il¹, *C., Standard, W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.*, which was noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802). The first is preferred by *I., M., St., & W.* (1909), and was indicated by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835); the second by *E.* [A metal cap, as for the end of a walking-stick]. Compare FERULE.

fertile: fūr'til¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or fūr'tail¹, *E., I., & St.*; fër'-til² or fër'til²; not fūr'til¹ [Producing abundantly].

ferule: fer'ul¹; fër'ul², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C. & E.* fer'ul¹; *I.* fer'iul¹; *M. & St.* fer'yl¹ [A rod used to inflict punishment].

fescue: fes'kiū¹; fës'eū² [A pointer used in teaching children to read].

festina lente [L.]: fes-tai'nə len'ti¹; fës-tī'na lën'te² [Make haste slowly].

Festus: fes'tus¹; fës'tüs² [Bible and masculine personal name].

fetal: fi'tal¹; fë'tal² [Pertaining to a fetus].

fête [Fr.]: fāt¹; fët² [Feast].—**fête champêtre [Fr.]:** fāt shān'pā'tr¹; fët chān'pē'tr² [An open-air festival].

fetich, fetichism. Same as FETISH, etc.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, prëy, fër'n; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; thin, this.

feticide: fi'ti-said¹, *C., E., M., St., & W.*, or fet'i-said¹; fē'ti-çid² or fēt'-i-çid², *Standard & Wr.* [In criminal law, the felonious killing of an unborn child].

fetid: fet'id¹; fēt'id², *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.*—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by most of the earlier lexicographers; *C., E., & I.*, fi'tid¹, also Perry (1805) [Emitting an offensive odor].

fetish: fi'tish¹ or fet'ish¹; fē'tish² or fēt'ish². Murray prefers the latter, which *Standard & W.* give as alternative [An object of worship other than an idol among savages].—**fetishism:** fi'tish-izm¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.*, or fet'ish-izm², *M.*; fē'tish-izm² or fēt'ish-izm².

feu: fiū¹; fū² [Land-tenure based on agricultural service].

feud: fiūd¹; fūd² [Enmity between families, clans, or the like].

feudal: fiū'dəl¹; fū'dal² [Pert. to feudalism].

feudalism: fiū'dəl-izm¹; fū'dal-izm² [A system of land-tenure based on (military service)].

Feuerbach: foi'ər-bān¹; fōi'er-bān² [Ger. jurist (1775-1833)].

Feuillant: fū'yān¹; fū'yān² [An order of monks of 1586].

Feuillet: fū'yē¹; fū'ye² [Fr. writer (1821-90)].

feuilleton [Fr.]: fū'ya-tōn¹; fū'ye-tōn² [A section of a newspaper devoted to a serial or short story].

Féval: fē'vāl¹; fē'vāl² [Fr. novelist (1817-89)].

fever: fi'vər¹; fē'vēr² [A disorder of the system of mammals].

Feversham: fäv'ər-shəm¹; fäv'er-sham² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

Ffoulkes: fōks¹ or fūks¹; fōks² or fūks² [Eng. family name].

fiacre [Fr.]: fi-ā'kr¹; fi-ā'er² [A four-wheeled public carriage].

fiancé (*mas.*), **fiancée** (*fem.*): fi'ān'sē¹; fi'ān'çē² [A betrothed].

Flanna: fi'nā¹; fi'na² [The Fenians as an ancient body of warriors]. See FENIAN.

fiasco: fi-as'ko¹ or fi-ās'ko¹; fi-ās'eo² or fi-ās'eo² [It., a complete failure]. A word of recent introduction into Eng. (*circa* 1850), which has become completely Anglicized.

fiat: fai'at¹; fi'āt² [An authoritative decree].

fiber, fibre: fai'bər¹; fi'ber² [A thread-like substance].

filril: fai'bril¹; fi'bril²; *not* fi-bril¹ [A fiber or filament]. So also with its relatives fi'bril-la, fi'bril-la-a, fi'bril-lar, fi'bril-la-ry, fi'bril-late, fi'bril-la'tion.

filrillous: fai'bril-lūs¹; fi'bri-lūs². *Wr.* fi-bril'us¹ [Composed of fibers].—**filrillouse:** fai'bril-lōs¹; fi'bri-lōs² [Appearing like fine fibers].

filrin, fibrine: fai'brin¹ or -brin¹; fi'brin² or -brin² [One of several nitrogenous substances].

fibrinous: fai'bri-nūs¹; fi'bri-nūs². *Wr.* fib'rī-nūs¹ [Pert. to fibrin].

fibula [L.]: fib'yu-lā¹; fib'yū-lā²; *not* fai-biū'lā¹ [An ornamental brooch of the safety-pin type].

Fichte: fi'h'tā¹; fi'h'tē² [Ger. philosopher (1762-1814)].

2: wolf, dg; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bōrn;

fico [It.]: fī'ko¹; fī'eo²; Perry (1777), fai'ko¹ [A fig: an archaism. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act i, sc. 3].

Ficus: fai'kus¹; fī'eūs² [A genus of shrubs; the figs].

Fidelio: fī-dē'li-ō¹; fī-dē'li-ō²; not fai-dī'li-ō¹ [The name of the only opera composed by Beethoven].

fidellty: fī-del'i-tī¹; fī-dēl'i-ty² [Faithfulness; devotion].

fidet: fīj'et¹; fīg'ēt² [One who is nervously restless].

fiducial: fī-diū'shāl¹; fī-dū'shāl² [Confident in trust or belief].

fiduciary: fī-diū'shā-rī¹; fī-dū'shī-ā-ry²; not fī-diū'shār-ī¹ [Confidential].

fief, field, fiend. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: fīf¹, fēf²; fīd¹, fēd²; fīnd¹, fēnd².

fieldfare: fīld'fār¹; fēld'fār². Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), fīld'fār¹; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), fīl'fār¹; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798), fēl'fār¹; Jameson (1827), fēld'fār¹ [A thrush].

Flenness: fainz¹; fīng² [Eng. family name].

Fierabras: fī-ē'ra-brā¹; fī-g'rā-brā² [A knight of the time of Charlemagne; hero of medieval romances].

fierce: fīrs¹; fērp². Sheridan (1780), fīrs¹—this was an idiosyncrasy of the stage which was noted also by Walker (1791). The first mode of pronouncing this word (*fierce*) is the most general; the second is heard chiefly on the stage. Actors, who have such continual occasion to express the passions, feel a propriety in giving a short vowel sound to a word denoting a rapid and violent emotion (*fierce*): and therefore, though this pronunciation may be said to be grammatically improper, it is philosophically right. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791).

Walker . . . was sometimes ruled by theory which was altogether too refined for practice. . . . *Fierce* and *pierce*, for instance, he made in his first work to rhyme with *verse*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. i, p. 71 [H. '04.]

fiery: fai'ēr-ī¹, I., W., Walker, & Wr., or fair'ī¹, C., E., M., St., & Standard; fī'er-y² or fīr'y² [Pertaining to fire].

Flesole: fī-ē'zo-lē¹; fī-ē'šo-lē²—It. s between vowels is generally pronounced z [It. town with Etruscan remains].

ffe: faif¹; fīf² [A tube-like musical instrument]. See I.

fifth: fīfth¹; fīfth²; not fīth¹.

Figaro: fī'gā'rō¹; fī'gā'rō². In England frequently heard fig'a-ro¹ [A shrewd unscrupulous schemer in various plays].

fight: fait¹; fīt²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH. [Opera by Donizetti].

Figlia del Reggimento: fīl'ya del rē'jī-men'tō¹; fīl'yā dēl rē'gī-mēn'tō²

figurant: fig'yu-rant¹; fīg'yu-rant², Standard, C., E., St., & W.; I. fig'iūr-ant¹; M. i-gu-rant¹; Wr. fig'u-rant¹ [One who figures in any scene, as on the stage, without taking prominent part].

figure: fig'yur¹; fīg'yur², Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; also, Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, and Jameson. E. fig'ūr; I. & Smart fig'iūr¹; M. & Perry, fig'ūr; Knowles, fig'yar¹. Modern American and Scottish usage favors the first; English usage supports the second, pronouncing the *u* as in "but" today, but as in "burn" half a century ago. Murray notes fig'iūr¹ as alternative [Form; shape; design; also, a written character].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāt, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

figurine: fɪɡˈyʊ-rɪnˈ/; fɪɡˈyʊ-rɪnˈ/² [A small terra-cotta figure; as, a Tanagra figurine of the 4th century B. C.].

Fiji: fɪˈjiː; fɪˈjiː² [An archipelago in the South Pacific].

flander: fɪ-lanˈdərː; fɪ-lənˈdərː² [A small wallaby].

flar: faiˈlərː; fɪˈlērː² [Thread-like].

flate: faiˈlētː; fɪˈlātː² [Straight, as the antennæ of certain flies].

flature: filˈə-tiurː or -churː; filˈa-tūrː or -churː² [Reeling raw silk from cocoons].

flch: filchː or filshː; flchː² or flshː². The first indicates American & Scottish usage, the second English usage.

Fildes: faiˈəlsː; fɪˈəlsː² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [de bœf.]

fllet [Fr.]: fɪˈlēː; fɪˈlēː² [A fillet].—**fllet de bœuf** [Fr.]: fɪˈlēː də bœfː; fɪˈlēː/

flial: filˈyəlː or filˈi-əlː; filˈyalː or filˈi-əlː²; Wr. filˈyəlː. The first indicates American usage; the second, British usage [Pert. to a son].

Filloque: filˈi-ōˈkwɪː; filˈi-ōˈkwēː² [L., literally, “and from the Son.” In Church History, the clause which furnished one of the grounds for the schism between the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches]. [band or strip].

fllet: filˈetː; filˈētː². Compare FILET [A band or something resembling a

flm: flmː; flmː². Vulgarly, fɪ-lumː¹ [A thin membrane or filament; also, a sensitized substance used in photography].

floplume: filˈo-plumː, *Standard, E., & W.,* or faiˈlo-plumː, *C. & M.,*; filˈo-plumː² or fɪˈlo-plumː² [A thread-feather].

fllose: faiˈlōsː; fɪˈlōsː² [Thread-like].

flselle: filˈo-zelː; filˈo-sēlː, *Standard, C., E., & W.,*; I. fɪ-lō-zēlː; M. filˈo-selː; St. faiˈlō-zelː; Wr. filˈo-selː [Floss-silk].

fls [Fr.]: fɪsː; fɪsː²—the *l* is silent [Son].

flnale [It.]: fɪ-nāˈlēː; fɪ-nāˈlēː² [The last part, act, or scene of a public per-

flnance: fɪ-nansː¹ or fai-nansː¹; fɪ-nāŋçː² or fɪ-nāŋçː². The second is noted only as alternative by *C., M., & W.* [Monetary affairs or their management].

flnancial: fɪ-nanˈshəlː; fɪ-nānˈshalː². In commercial circles, fai-nanˈshəlː has some vogue, but is not recognized by any dictionary and is condemned by some orthoepists [Pert. to finance].

flnancier: finˈan-sɪrː¹ or fɪ-nanˈsɪrː; finˈān-çērː² or fɪ-nānˈçērː². *Standard & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* indicate the second; *C.* fin-an-sɪrː¹; *M.* fɪ-nanˈsɪ-ərː¹; *Wr.* fin-an-sɪrː¹. The stress was indicated on the ultima by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Ash (1775) stressed the first syllable, but Perry (1777) stressed the second, indicating four syllables, fɪ-nanˈsɪ-ərː¹, as Murray [An expert in finance].

flndlater: finˈlā-tərː; finˈlā-tērː²—the *d* is silent [Scot. family name].

flndlay¹: findˈlēː; findˈlāː² [A town in Ohio].

flndlay²: finˈlɪː; finˈlyː² [Scot. family name].

flne (*a., n., & v.*): fainː; finː².

2: wɒlf, dɜː, bœk, bœt; fʊll, rʊle, cœre, bût, bûrn; œll, bœy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

fineness: fain'nes¹; fin'nēs² [The quality of being excellent]. See next.

finesse [Fr.]: fin-nes'¹; fi-nēs'² [The gaining of a point by subtle means; also, the means employed to this end].

Fingal: fin-göl'¹ or fin'gäl¹; fin-gäl'² or fin'gäl² [1. The hero of an epic poem of disputed authorship. 2. A cave on the island of Staffa, off the W. coast of Scotland].

fingrigo: fin'gri-gō¹; fin'gri-gō². C. fin-grig'ō¹; Wr. fin-grai'gō¹ [A West-Ind. shrub].

finis [L.]: fai'nus¹; fi'nis² [The end].

[Fr. cape and dept.]

Finistère: fin'is-tär'¹ or (Fr.) fi'nis'tär'¹; fin'is-tär'² or (Fr.) fi'nis'tär'²

Finisterre: fin-is-tär'¹; fin-is-tär'² [Sp. cape off Galicia].

finite: fai'nait¹; fi'nit²—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). Sheridan (1780), fai'nait¹; Perry (1805), fai'nit¹ [Having bounds; limited].

finocchio: fi-nō'ki-ō¹; fi-nō'ei-ō², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *M.* fi-nēk'i-ō¹; *Wr.* fi-nō'shi-ō¹ [Sweet fennel].

[A. D.]. See FIANNA.

Fionn: fin¹; fin² [In Ir. legend, the commander of the Fianna (3d cent.

fjord, fjord: fyörd¹; fyörd² [A long, narrow arm of the sea].

florite: fai'o-rait¹; fi'o-rit², *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*; C. fiō'rait¹; *M. & W.* fi-ō'rait¹ [A mineral].

fire: fair¹; fir². See I.

Firenze: fi-ren'tsē¹; fi-rēn'tsē² [It. name of the city of Florence].

firm: fūrm¹; firm². See I.

firman: fūr'men¹; fir'man². I. fūr-man'¹ [A Turkish or Oriental decree].

first: fūrst¹; first²; not fust¹. See I.

[the sea].

firth: fūrth¹; firth²; not firth¹ [The mouth of a Scottish river or an arm of

Flismes: fim¹; fim² [Fr. town].

fissile: fis'il¹; fis'il²; not fis'il¹, nor fis'ail¹ [That may be split].

fission: fish'an¹; fish'on² [The act of splitting].

fissura: fi-siū'rē¹; fi-sū'ra² [A fissure].

fissure: fish'ur¹; fish'ur² [A crack, slit, or furrow].

fist: fist¹; fist² [A clenched hand]. See I.

fistula: fis'tiu-lē¹ or fis'chu-lē¹; fis'tū-la² or fis'chū-la² [A canal or tube].

Fitzhardinge: fits-hār'dinj¹; fits-hār'ding²; not -dinj¹ [Eng. family name].

Fitzwygram: fits-wai'grām¹; fits-wy'gram²; not fits-wig'rām¹ [Eng. family name].

Flume: fi-ū'mē¹; fi-ū'mē² [Austr. seaport].

live: faiv¹; fiv².

[permanently in place].

fixture: fiks'tiur¹ or -chur¹; fiks'tūr² or -chur² [One who or that which is

flaccid: flak'sid¹; flä'e'id² [Lacking firmness].

flag: flag¹; flä'g². See G [A national banner].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

flagellant: flaj'e-lant¹; fläg'ɛ-lant² [One who scourges himself].

flagellate: flaj'e-lət¹; fläg'ɛ-lät² [To beat with a rod or whip].

flageolet: flaj'o-lət¹; fläg'o-lët², *Standard, C., M., & St.; E. & Wr.* flaj'ə-let¹; *I.* fla'jel-et¹; *W.* flaj'o-let¹ [A tube-like musical instrument].

flagitious: flə-jish'us¹; fla-gışh'üs² [Flagrantly wicked].

flagon: flag'on¹; fläg'on² [A vessel with a narrow mouth used for serving [liquors].]

flagrant: flē'grənt¹; flä'grənt²; *not* flag'rənt¹ [Openly scandalous].

flail: flēl¹; fläl² [An implement for threshing].

flake: flēk¹; fläk² [A thin piece or chip].

flambeau: flam'bō¹ *or* (*Fr.*) flän'bō¹; fläm'bō² *or* (*Fr.*) flän'bō² [A torch].
Plural flambeaux, -bōz¹ & ².

flamboyant: flam-bei'ənt¹; fläm-böy'ant² [Showy].

flamingo: flə-mɪn'go¹; fla-mɪn'go² [A long-legged and long-necked pink [or reddish bird].]

flâneur [*Fr.*]: fla'nūr¹; flä'nūr² [A loungeur; an idler].

flange: flanj¹; fläng². See G [A rim].

flank: fləŋk¹; flänk². See N [Side].

flannel: flän¹; flän²; *not* flän-nel¹ [Woven goods of wool or wool and [cotton].]

flare: flār¹; flār² [A large unsteady bright light].

flash: fləsh¹; fläsh² [A sudden gleam of flame].

flask: fləsk¹; fläsk². See ASK [A small bottle].

flat: flat¹; flät² [A plane surface or that which has such a surface].

flaunt: flänt¹ *or* flönt¹; flänt² *or* flänt². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Formerly Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) indicated the second, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) preferred the first [To wave gaily; display proudly].

flea, fleak, fleam. These words are all pronounced as one syllable:
flē¹, flē²; flīk¹, flēk²; flēm¹, flēm². [sufficiently for flight].

fledge: flēj¹; flēj² [To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are grown [person].]

fleece: flīs¹; flēj². See C [The wool of a sheep or other animal].

Fleming: flēm'ɪŋ¹; flēm'ing²; *not* flēm'in¹ [A native of Flanders].

fleur-de-lis: flūr'də-lī¹; flūr'də-lī²—the s is silent [A heraldic device used on the Fr. royal arms].

flew: flū¹; flū²; *not* flū¹ [Imperfect of FLY, v.].

flexion: flēk'shən¹; flēk'shon² [The act of bending].

flexure: flēk'shūr¹ *or* flēks'yur¹; flēk'shūr² *or* flēks'yur² [The act, manner, [person].
or state of being bent].

fibbertigibbet: flīb'ər-ti-jīb'et¹; flīb'er-ti-gīb'ët² [An impulsive, restless

flier, flyer: flōi'ər¹; flī'er² [One who or that which flies].

flies: flāiz¹; flīs² [The space over and at both sides of a stage].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡō, ɡem; ɪŋk; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

flight: flōit¹; flit²—the *gh* is now silent [The act of flying].

flimsy: flim'zī¹; flīm'sy² [Lacking in substance; thin; weak].

finch, fling, flint, flip. The *i* in all these words is open and short as in "hit": flinch¹, flinch²; flip¹, fling²; flint¹, flint²; flip¹, flip². See I.

flirt: flūrt¹; flirt². See I.

flit: flit¹; flit². See I.

float: flōt¹; flōt² [To rest on the surface of a fluid].

floe: flō¹; flō² [A floating mass of ice].

flog: flēg¹; flōg². See dog [To strike with a whip].

flood: flud¹; flōd² [An overflow of water].

floor: flōr¹; flōr²; but more frequently heard flēr¹, which is not yet noted by any dictionary.

Flora: flō'rā¹; flō'ra² [In Rom. myth, the goddess of flowers and spring].

floral: flō'rāl¹; flō'ral². There is a tendency to weaken the *o* to flēr'al¹ [Pert. to flowers].

Florence: flēr'ens¹; flōr'ēnç² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. Ger. **Florenz:** flo-rents¹; flo-rēnts²; D. **Florentia:** flo-ren'tsī-a¹; flo-rēn'tsī-ā²; F. **Florence:** flō'rāns¹; flō'rānç²; It. **Florenza:** flō'o-ren'dzā¹; flō'o-rēn'dzā²; Sp. **Floren-cia:** flo-ren'thī-a¹; flo-rēn'thī-ā²; Sw. **Florenz:** flo-rens¹; flo-rēns².

Florentine: flēr'en-tīn¹ or flēr'en-tain¹; flōr'ēn-tīn² or flōr'ēn-tīn². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage of Great Britain. St. flēr'en-tīn¹ [Pert. to Florence and its school of painting].

floriculture: flō'ri-kul-tiur¹ or flō'ri-kul-çur¹; flō'ri-çul-tūr² or flō'ri-çul-çur²; E., M., & St. flēr-i-kul'tiur¹; W. flēr-i-kul'tiur¹. Altho American lexicographers indicate a long *o* in the first syllable, it is heard only occasionally. Compare **FLORIST** [The cultivation of flowers].

florid: flēr'id¹; flōr'id² [Flushed with red].

florin: flēr'in¹; flōr'in² [A gold or silver coin].

florist: flō'rīst¹ or flēr'īst¹; flō'rīst² or flēr'īst². The first indicates American usage as recorded by the dictionaries, the second is the usage of Great Britain. There is a tendency in the United States to weaken the *o* to the sound of that letter heard in "not." [worm].

floss: flēs¹; flōs² [The coarse silk which envelops the cocoon of the silk-
[worm].

Flotow: flō'tō¹; flō'tō² [Ger. composer (1812-83)].

flour: flaur¹; flour². Altho indicated as one syllable, this word is more frequently uttered flau'ar¹, and Stormonth is the only lexicographer to note the fact. Murray gives flauer¹, but as one syllable.

flower: flau'ar¹; flow'er² [A plant which flowers].

flower-de-luce: flau'ar-də-lūs¹; flow'er-de-luç² [A fleur-de-lis].

flue: flū¹; fly²—the *u* as in "rule," not as in "full" [A channel or passage for smoke].

fluff: fluf¹; flūf². See U [The nap or down of anything].

fluid: flū'id¹; fly'id²; not flū'id¹ [That which is capable of flowing].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʌu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

fluke: flūk¹; flūk²; *not* fliūk¹.

flume: flūm¹; flūm², *Standard, M., W., etc.*; *not* fliūm¹ [A water-conduit].

fluor: flū'er¹; flū'or² [A mineral substance].

fluorid, fluoride: flū'o-rid¹ or flū'o-raid¹; flū'o-rīd² or flū'o-rīd². *Standard, C., & M. indicate the first, E., St., W., & Wr. prefer the second. I. flū'er-aid¹ [A chemical compound].*

fluorin, fluorine: flū'o-rin¹ or flū'o-rīn¹; flū'o-rīn² or flū'o-rīn² [A gaseous element].

fluorite: flū'er-ait¹; flū'or-it². Same as FLUOR.

flurry: flur'ɪ¹; flūr'y² [Nervous agitation].

flush: flūsh¹; flūsh². See U.

flute: flūt¹; flūt²; *not* fliūt¹ [A tubular wind-instrument of music].

fluvial: flū'vi-al¹; flū'vi-al² [Pert. to flowing water].

fluvialle: flū'vi-a-til¹; flū'vi-a-til² [Growing by fresh water].

fluxion: flūk'shən¹; flūk'shon² [The act of flowing or melting].

fly: flai¹; flȳ².

foal, foam. These words are both pronounced as one syllable: fōl¹, fōl²; [fōm¹, fōm².]

Foch: fēsh¹; fōch²; *not* fōk¹ *nor* fēsh¹ [Fr. marshal (1851-)].

foehn [Ger.]: fūn¹; fūn² [A warm dry southerly wind]. **fōhn**†.

fœtal, foetus, etc. Same as FETAL, FETUS, etc.

fog: feg¹; fōg² [A thick mist]. See DOG.

fogy: fō'gɪ¹; fō'gy².

folderol: fel'di-rel¹; fōl'de-rōl², *Standard*; C. fel'de-rōl¹; M. fol'dər-el¹; [W. fel'de-rel¹.]

follaceous: fō'h-ē'shūs¹; fō'li-ā'shūs² [Leaf-like].

follage: fō'h-ij¹; fō'li-ag² [A growth of leaves].

follate: fō'h-ēt¹; fō'li-āt² [Leafy or leaf-shaped].

folio: fō'h-o¹; fō'li-o², *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., M., St., & W.* fō'li-ō¹.

By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), indicated fō'li-o¹; by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), noted fō'li-ō¹ [A large book made up of sheets of paper folded once].

Foljambe: fūl'jam¹; fōl'jām² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

folk: fōk¹; fōk²—the *l* is silent [People; also, one's relatives].

Folkestone: fōk'stən¹; fōk'ston²—the *l* is silent [Eng. seaport]. See ALCESTER; BELVOIR.

Fomalhaut: fō'mal-hēt¹ or fō'ma-lō¹; fō'mal-hat¹ or fō'ma-lō² [A star of the first magnitude].

fond: fend¹; fōnd² [Having a strong liking for].

fond [Fr.]: fōn¹; fōn² [A background or basis].

fondant [Fr.]: fēn'dān¹; fōn'dān². Sometimes Anglicized fēn'dənt¹ [A soft, molded confection].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fūll, rʌle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: *artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; rule, but, börn;*

font: fent¹; fönt²; *not* funt¹ [A receptacle for holy water; also, a basin for the water used in baptism].

Fontaine (la): la fön'tän¹; lä fön'tän² [Fr. fabulist (1621-95)].

Fontainebleau: fön'tän'blö¹; fön'tän'blö² [Fr. town, forest, and palace].

fontanal: fön'tä-näl¹; fön'tä-näl² [Fountain-like].

fontanel: fön'tä-nel¹; fön'tä-nel² [A term in the anatomy of the cranium].

Fontenoy: fön'ti-nei¹ or (Fr.) fön'tä-nwä¹; fön'te-nöy² or (Fr.) fön'te-nwä² [Belg. town, where Saxe defeated Cumberland, May 11, 1745].

Foochow: fū'chau¹; fōō'chow²; *not* fū'chū¹ [Chin. treaty port].

food: fūd¹; fōōd². Pedantic attempts at refinement have produced fud¹, which is unnoted by the dictionaries. See *foor*.

fool: fūl¹; fōōl².

foot: fut¹; fōōt². See quotations.

And where she went, the flowers took thickest root,
As she had sowed them with her odorous foot.

BEN JONSON *The Sad Shepherd* act 1, sc. 1. Printed 1641.

But knit her brows and stamped her angry foot

To hear a Teacher call a rōōt a rōōt. HOLMES *Urania*. Printed 1846.

for: fēr¹; fōr². In the familiar speech of the best educated the *o* of this word is frequently weakened to fēr¹. Dr. Murray, however, notes fēr¹, fer¹, and fār¹.

forage: fer'ij¹; fōr'ag² [Food for cattle and horses].

foramen: fo-rē'men¹; fo-rā'men² [In anatomy, an opening].

[zoans].

Foraminifera: fo-ram'i-nif'er-a¹; fo-rām'i-nif'er-a² [An order of proto-

foray, forray: fer'ē¹; fōr'ā². *I.* fēr'ē¹; *Wr.* fēr'ē¹. Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), fer'ē¹; Smart (1840) and Clarke (1855), fēr'ē¹ [A raid].

forbad, forbade: fer-bad¹; fōr-bād². Altho the Century notes that the first of these is obsolete, it survives in classic literature and may be found in Spenser, Dryden, Gray, Hussey, Knight, and other writers.

[name].

Forbes: fērbsz¹ or (Scot.) fēr'bis¹; fōrbs² or (Scot.) fōr'bes² [Scot. family

force, ford, fore: fōrs¹, fōrç²; fōrd¹, fōrd²; fēr¹, fōr². In cultivated Eng. and Am. speech the *o* in these words is now pronounced as *o* in "or," but in Northern Eng. dialect and in some parts of the U. S. the long *o* indicated by the dictionaries is still heard. See *O*.

forebear: fēr-bār¹; fōr-bār². See *O* [An ancestor].

forebode: fēr-bōd¹; fōr-bōd². See *O* [To announce beforehand].

forecast: fēr'kast¹; fōr'east². See *O* [To tell in advance; as, to forecast the weather].

forecastle: fēr'kas¹ or (Naut.) fēk'sl¹; fōr'eas¹ or (Naut.) fōe'sl². See *O* [That part of a ship forward of the foremast].

forefather: fēr'fä'thär¹; fōr'fä'thär². *Standard & C.* fōr'fä'thär¹; fōr'fä'thär²; *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* fōr'fä'thär¹. See *O*. While Bailey (1732), Fenning (1780), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) stressed the antepenult, Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) stressed the penult.

2: *ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,*

1: æ = final; i = habit; æsle; au = out; øll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

forehead: fər'ed¹; fər'əd². *I.* fər'hed¹, which *C. & Wr.* indicate as alternative. Barclay (1774) and Sheridan (1780), fər'ed¹; Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles, fər'hed¹; Walker (1791), fər'hed¹; Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), fər'hed¹. See *H.*

foreign: fər'in¹; fər'in². Compare FEIGN.

foresail: fər'sel¹ or (Naut.) fə'sl¹; fər'sāl² or (Naut.) fə'sl².

forest: fər'est¹; fər'əst² [A large wooded tract of land].

forfeiture: fər'fi-tiur¹ or -chur¹; fər'fi-tūr² or -chur². Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802), fər'fit-ar¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), fər'fit-yiur¹ [The loss of possession of something as a penalty in law].

forge: fərj or fərj¹; fōrg or fōrg². See *O.*

forger: fərj'ər¹ or fərj'ər¹; fōrg'er² or fōrg'er².

forgery: fər'jər-i¹ or fər'jər-i¹; fōr'ger-y² or fōr'ger-y². The first indicates the usage of the people as it is, the second is the usage as the dictionaries prefer to record it. The pronunciation which Worcester noted as corrupt is the first noted and is fast displacing that preferred by most dictionaries, which is now seldom heard [The act of fraudulent imitation, as of a signature, coin, etc.].

forget: fər-get¹; fōr-gēt²; *not* fōr-get¹, *nor* fōr-git¹ [To be unable to remember]. So also with its relatives forgettable, forgetableness, forgetter, forgetful, etc.

forgive: fər-giv¹; fōr-gīv² [To pardon].

forgo: fər-gō¹; fōr-gō² [To deny oneself].

forked: fərkt¹ or fərkt'ed¹, *Wr.*; fōrkt² or fōrkt'ed². The second is noted by *Standard & W.* as alternative, but is not allowed in any form by Murray.

forlorn: fər-lōrn¹; fōr-lōrn²; *M.* fə-lōrn¹ [Abandoned; desolate].

This word is sometimes, but improperly, pronounced so as to rhyme with *mourn*. Mr. Sheridan, Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perry, and W. Johnston, make it rhyme with *corn*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. (1809).

In England it is generally rhymed with *turn*; in Ireland with *turn*. Analogy looks towards *corn*. The first of these modes may be attributed to that "curious pronunciation" noticed by Johnson, or perhaps to some absurd notion of refinement.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

form: fərm¹; fōrm²—the pronunciation recorded by modern dictionaries. Formerly indicated fərm¹ by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) fərm¹. Murray notes that Todd (1818) assigns to the word in the sense of a bench, class, or lair of a hare the pronunciation fərm¹, in other senses fōrm². "The distinction," he says, "if it was ever recognized, is now obsolete."

format: fər-mat¹ or (*Fr.*) fər-mā¹; fər-māt² or (*Fr.*) fōr-mā² [The typographical style and general make-up of a book]. [for alarm].

formidable: fər'mi-də-bl¹; fōr'mi-da-bl²; *not* fər-mid'ə-bl¹ [Giving cause

forsay: fər'ē¹; fōr'ā². Same as FORAY.

forsooth: fər-sūth¹; fōr-sōth²; *not* fər-suth¹. See SOOTH and SOOTHE.

Forsyth: fər-saith¹; fōr-syth² [A family and geographic name].

2: wɒlf, dɔː, bɒk, bɒt; full, rɪl, cɪr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ, ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Forsythia: fər-sai'fhi-ə¹ or fər-siŋ'i-ə¹; fər-sy'fhi-ə² or fər-syŋ'i-ə², *Standard*; C. fər-sai'fhi-ə¹; W. fər-siŋ'i-ə¹ [A genus of shrubs with yellow flowers].

fort: fōrt¹; fōrt². The pronunciation commonly indicated by the dictionaries (with the exception of Murray, who indicates fōart¹) gives to the *o* the sound it has in "go" instead of that which it has in "or." See O [A military defensive work].

fortalice: fōrt'a-lis¹; fōrt'a-lis², *Craig, E., M., & W. Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.* fōrt'a-lis¹; *Smart* fōrt-al'is. See O [An outwork of a fortification; a small fort].

forte¹ [It.]: fōrt'et; fōrt'e² [I. a. Loud. II. n. A passage in music to be performed loudly].

forte² [Fr.]: fōrt¹; fōrt² [That in which one excels].

forth: fōrth¹; fōrth². See notes under FORCE, FORT, and O.

forthwith: fōrth'with¹; fōrth'with². See O. *Standard, C., E., & W.* fōrth'with¹; I., St., & Wr. fōrth-with¹; M. fōrth'with¹. In American usage the final *th* is pronounced as in *then*, in Great Britain as in *thin*.

fortnight: fōrt'nait¹ or fōrt'nit¹; fōrt'nit² or fōrt'nit². Perry (1777) and Knowles (1835) preferred the second, giving the ultima the short sound. This is recorded by C. & W. as alternative. It is somewhat curious that no lexicographer indicates the pronunciation of this word—a contraction of *fourteenthnight*—as fōrt'nait¹, for which there is justification in its earlier spelling the like of which can not be found for indicating the pronunciation of *fort*, fōrt¹, and its relatives as modern lexicographers, following the trail blazed by their predecessors, invariably do. See O.

Fortuna: fər-tiū'nə¹; fōr-tū'na² [In Roman myth, the goddess of chance].

Fortunatus: fər'tiu-nē'tus¹; fōr-tū-nā'tūs² [Hero in folk-lore].

fortune: fər'tiun¹ or -chun¹; fōr'tūn² or -chun² [Favorable chance].

forty: fər'ti¹; fōr'ty². See O.

forum: fō'rūm¹; fō'rūm²; frequently, but incorrectly, fōr'əm¹ [A judicial assembly]. [col use.]

forward: fər'wārd¹; fōr'wārd²; not fōr'rārd¹, which is restricted to nauti-

forza [It.]: fōr'dza¹; fōr'dzā² [In music, emphasis].

foss, fosse: fəs¹; fōs² [A ditch].

Fouché: fū'shē¹; fū'ghē² [Fr. statesman (1763-1820)].

fougade [Fr.]: fū'gād¹; fū'gād² [A well-like mine as for repelling attack].

fought: fōt¹; fōt²—the *gh* is now silent [Imp. & pp. of *fight*].

foul: faul¹; foul² [Offensive]. See O.

Fouls: faulz¹ or faul's¹; foulz² or fou'lis² [Scot. family name].

foumart: fau'mart¹ or fū'mart¹; fou'mārt² or fū'mārt², *Standard*; C. fau'-mārt¹; E., I., St., & Wr. fū'mārt¹; M. fu'mart¹; W. fū'mart¹ [The European polecat].

found, fount. These words are both pronounced as one syllable: faund¹, found²; faunt¹, fount². See O.

fountain: faun'tin¹; foun'tin², *Standard, M., & Wr.*; C. faun'tan¹; E. faun'ten¹; I. & St. faun'tēn¹; W. faun'tin¹ [A spring of water].

four: fōr¹; fōr²; not fēr¹. See O [A cardinal number: 4].

Fourier: fū'ri'ē¹; fū'ri'ē² [Fr. socialist (1772-1837)].—**Fourierism:** fū'n-er-izm¹; fū'ri-ēr-izm² [A communistic system advocated by Fourier].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, lœ; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦɦn; go; ʊ = sing; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦs,

foveolate: fo-vi'o-lēt¹; fo-vē'o-lāt², *Standard, C., E., & W.* fō'vi-o-lēt¹; *I. & St.* fō'vi-o-lēt¹; *M.* fō'vi-o-lēt¹; *Wr.* fo-vi'o-lit¹ [Marked with little pits or holes].

foyer: fwā'yē¹ or (*Local, U.S.*) fōi'ər¹; fwā'yē² or (*Local, U.S.*) fōy'er² [Fr., a lobby or meeting-place in a theater]. The word is of recent introduction into Eng. and is not yet completely Anglicized.

fracas [Fr.]: frā'kū¹; frā'ēā². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* frē'kas¹; *E., I., M., & St.*, and Kenrick (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) frā'kū¹. The second pronunciation indicates an American usage that may be traced to the early American lexicographers and which has been perpetuated by their descendants, all failing to represent the word as spoken by the Creoles of Louisiana and the Gulf States. This gives to it an unwarranted Anglicized form. By educated Americans and Englishmen the word is pronounced frā'kū¹ and still retains its Fr. sound. Noted as first used in 1727 by Dr. Murray, the word is not yet Anglicized. See TAPIS.

fragile: fraj'il¹; frāg'il²; not fraj'oil¹ [Delicate; frail].

fragment: frag'ment¹; frāg'mēnt²; not frag'mənt¹ [A part or piece broken from a whole].—**fragmental:** frag-men'tal¹; frāg-mēn'tal²; *C. & M.* frag-men-tal¹.—**fragmentary:** frag'men-tē-ri¹; frāg'mēn-tā-ry²; not frag-ment'or-i.

France: frans¹ or (*F.*) frāns¹; frānç² or (*F.*) frānç² [A republic of Europe].

Frances: fran'ses¹; frān'çes² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. Pg. **Francisca:** fran-sis'ka¹; frān-çis'că²; Fr. **Françoise:** frān'swāz¹; frān'çwāz²; **Francisque:** frān'sis'k¹; frān'çis'k²; G. **Francisca:** fran-tsīs'ka¹; frān-tsīs'că²; It. **Francesca:** fran-ches'ka¹; frān-çhes'că²; Sp. **Francisca:** fran-ɦɦs'ka¹; frān-ɦɦs'că²; Sw. **Franciska:** fran-sis'ka¹; frān-çis'kă².

franchise: fran'chiz¹ or fran'chiz¹; frān'chis² or frān'chis². *I., St., & W.* note the first. *Standard, C., M., Wr., Perry* (1777), and *Walker* (1791) indicate the second. *E.* fran'shiz¹ [1. A right to vote at public elections. 2. A special privilege granted for a consideration, as to a public service corporation].

Franchise . . . cometh of the French so signifying: it is taken with us for a privileged, or an exemption from ordinary jurisdiction, and sometime an immunity from tribute.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

franchisement: fran'chiz-ment¹; frān'chis-mēnt². *E.* fran'shiz-ment¹; *St.* fran'chiz-ment¹.

Francis: fran'sis¹; frān'çis² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Frants:** frānts¹; frānts²; Dan. D. **Franciscus:** fran-sis'kus¹; frān-çis'cūs²; F. **François:** frān'swā¹; frān'çwā²; G. **Franciscus:** fran-tsīs'kūs¹; frān-tsīs'cūs²; It. **Francesco:** fran-ches'ko¹; frān-çhes'eo²; Pg. **Francisco:** fran-sis'ko¹; frān-çis'eo²; Sp. fran-ɦɦs'ko¹; frān-ɦɦs'eo²; Sw. **Frans:** frāns¹; frāns².

frangipane: fran'ji-pēn¹; frān'gi-pān². Same as FRANGIPANI: the spelling preferred in England.

frangipani, frangipanni: fran'ji-pan¹; frān'gi-pān² [A perfume]. See preceding. [incense].

frankincense: fraŋk'in-sens¹; frāŋk'in-çens² [A gum or resin burned as

Franz-Joseph: frānts-yō'zef¹; frānts-yō'ğēf² [Emperor of Austria-Hungary].

frap: frap¹; frāp² [To draw or bind together so as to strengthen].

frappé [Fr.]: frap'pē¹; frāp'pē² [Iced].

Fraser: frē'zər¹; frā'ğer² [Am., Eng., and Scot. family name].

fraternal: frā-tūr'nəl¹; fra-tēr'nal² [Brotherly].

2: wɒf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ŋŋle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦɦk; ɦɦɦn, ɦɦɦs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

fraternate: frat'ər-nēt¹; frāt'er-nāt². *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., & Wr.* fra-tūr'nēt¹; *M. & St.* frat'ūr-nēt¹ [To fraternize].

fraternize: frat'ər-noiz¹; frāt'er-nīz². *Standard, C., E., M., & W.; I.* fra-tūr-noiz; *St.* frat'ūr-noiz; *Wr.* fra-tūr'noiz¹. Murray notes frēt'er-noiz¹ as alternative. Defined by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656), "to agree as brothers," the word is recorded by Bailey (1724) but unstressed. It is not found in Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), nor Walker (1797). Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Todd (1818) indicated fra-tūr'noiz¹.

fratricidal: frat'n-soi'dal¹; frāt'ri-çī'dal². *M.* frē'tri-soi'dal¹. See **FRATRICIDE**.

fratricide: frat'ri-soid¹; frāt'ri-çid². *M.* frēt'ri-soid¹, which was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), frat'ri-soid¹ [One who kills his brother].

frau [Ger.]: frau¹; frou² [Mistress; Mrs.].

fraud: frōd¹; fraḍ² [Deliberate deception].

fräulein [Ger.]: frei'lain¹; fröi'lin² [Miss].

Fraunhofer: frau'n'hō-far¹; frou'n'hō-fēr² [Ger. physicist (1787-1826)].

Frederica: fred'ər-ī'kə¹; frēd'er-ī'ea² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr.*

Frédérique: frē'dē'rīk¹; frē'dē'rīk²; *Ger.* **Friederike:** frīd'ē-rī'kə¹; frīd'ē-rī'ke²; *It.* **Federica:** fē'dē-rī'kə¹; fē'dē-rī'cā²; *Pg. Sp.* **Federica:** frē'dē-rī'kə¹; frē'dē-rī'cā². See **FREDERICK**.

Frederick: fred'ər-īk¹; frēd'er-īk² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.*

Fredrik: frē'dər-īk¹; frē'dər-īk²; *D.* **Fredrik:** frē'dē-rīk¹; frē'dē-rīk²; *Fr.* **Frédéric:** frē'dē'rīk¹; frē'dē'rīk²; *G.* **Friedrich:** frīd'rīn¹; frēd'rīn²; *It.* **Federigo:** fē'dē-rī'gō¹; fē'dē-rī'gō²; **Federico:** fē'dē-rī'kō¹; fē'dē-rī'cō²; *Pg. Sp.* **Federico:** fē'dē-rī'kō¹; fē'dē-rī'cō².

free: frī¹; frē². See **E**.

freemason: frī'mē'sn¹; frē'mā'sn² [A member of an ancient secret order dating from the middle ages].

freeze: frīz¹; frēz² [To convert into ice].

Freiberg: frei'bern¹; frī'bēr² [Saxon town].

Frelburg: frei'bur¹; frī'būr² [Ger. town].

freight: frēt¹; frēt² [Goods transported by public carriers].

Freischütz (Der): der frei'shüts¹; dēr frī'shüts² [An opera by Weber].

Frelinghuysen: frī'liŋ-hai'zen¹; frē'liŋ-hy'gēn² [Am. family name].

Fremantle: frī'man-tl¹; frē'mān-tl² [Eng. family name].

Frémont: fri-mēnt¹; frē-mōnt²; *not* frī-mēnt¹ [Am. explorer (1813-90)].

Fremstad: frem'stat¹; frēm'stāt² [Am. prima donna of Sw. birth].

frenetic: fri-net'ik¹; frē-nēt'ie²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The word is not recorded by Bailey (1724-32). By Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), frēn'e-tik¹ [Distracted].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, loe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

frequency: fri'kwens¹; frē'kwēnç²; *Buchanan* (1757-66) fri-kwens¹ [Repetition].

frequent (v.): fri-kwent¹; fre-kwēnt². *Webster* (1828) fri'kwent¹. See [ABSENT.]

frequent (a.): fri'kwent¹; frē'kwēnt² [Occurring or happening often].

frequentage: fri-kwen'tij¹ or fri'kwen-tij¹; fre-kwēn'tag² or frē'kwēn-tag². The first is American usage, the second usage in England. *I.* fri-kwent'ej¹ is Scottish.

frequentative: fri-kwen'ta-tiv¹; fre-kwēn'ta-tiv²; *not* tē-tiv¹ [Denoting repetition; as, a frequentative verb].

frequented: fri-kwent'id¹; frē-kwēnt'ed²; *not* fri'kwēn-tid¹.

Frere: fri'r¹; frēr² [Welsh administrator; governor of Bombay and Cape Colony (1815-84)].

Frère: frār¹; frēr² [Fr. painter (1819-86)].

Fresenius: frē-zē'ni-us¹; frē-gē'nī-us² [Ger. chemist (1818-97)].

Fresnel: frē'nel¹; frē'nēl²—the s is silent [Fr. physicist (1788-1827)].

Frey: frē¹; frē²; *not* frai¹ [In Norse myth, the god of rain and sunshine, of abundance and prosperity]. See the next word.

Frey: frai¹; frȳ² [Swiss statesman and president (1838-)]. See the [preceding.]

Freja: frē'a¹; frē'a² [In Norse myth, goddess of love].

Freyinet (de): də frē'si'nē¹; de frē'qī'ng² [Fr. statesman (1828-)].

Freytag: frai'tā¹; frȳ'tā² [Ger. writer (1816-95)].

friar: frai'ar¹; fri'ar² [A member of a monastic order].

fricadillo: frik'a-dil'o¹; friē'a-dīl'o² [A ball of forced meat; croquette].

fricandeau: frik'an-dō¹; friē'an-dō² [Fr., a cutlet, fried or stewed, served garnished and with a sauce].

fricandel: frik'an-del¹; friē'an-dēl² [Ofr., a dish of veal prepared with eggs and spices]. [served with gravy].

fricassee: frik'a-si¹; friē'a-sē² [A dish of meat, cut, stewed or fried, and

fricassée [Fr.]: fri'kā'sē¹; fri'cā'sē² [Same as the preceding].

friend: frend¹; frēnd²; *not* fren¹. The tendency to drop the d in this word and its relatives should be discouraged as vulgar. See FRIENDS.—**friends:** frendz¹; frēnds²—the d should be pronounced and the s given the sound of z; *not* frens¹.—**friendless:** frend'les¹; frēnd'lēs²; *not* fren'les¹.—**friendly:** frend'li¹; frēnd'ly²; *not* fren'li¹.—**friendship:** frend'ship¹; frēnd'ship²; *not* fren'ship¹.

Friesian: fri'zən¹; frē'zhan², *Standard & W.*; *C.* fri'zian¹; *I.* friz'i-an¹; *M.* friz'i-an¹; *St.* friz'i-an¹; *Wr.* fri'zən¹ [Pert. to Friesland].

Friesic: friz'ik¹; frēs'ie². Same as FRIESIAN.

Friesland: friz'lənd¹; frēs'land² [A province of the Netherlands].

frieze: friz¹; frēz². Compare FREEZE [A woolen cloth with shaggy nap].

frigate: frig'it¹; frīg'at² [An old-style vessel of war].

fright: froit¹; frīt²—the gh is silent; so also in all its relatives [Fear].

frigid: frij'id¹; frīg'id² [Cold; wintry].

2: welf, dg; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; go, gem; iuk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

frijol, frijole [Mex.]: frī'hōl¹ or fri-hōl¹; frī'hōl² or fri-hōl² [Any cultivated bean used as food]. [first Fr. republic].

Frimalre: frī'mār¹; frī'mār² [The third month in the calendar of the

fringe: frinj¹; frīng² [An ornamental border].

friseur [Fr.]: frī'zūr¹; frī'sūr². By Walker (1806) and Jameson (1827), frī-zūr¹; Perry (1805), frī'zār¹; Knowles (1835), frī-zēr¹; Smart (1840), frī-zūr¹ [A hair-dresser].

frisk, frit, frith. In all these words the *i* is short: frisk¹, frīsk²; frit¹, frīt²; frith¹, frīth². See I.

Frithlof: frīth'yōf¹; frīth'yōf² [The hero of Tegner's saga of the same name].

frivol: friv'al¹; friv'ol² [To indulge in frivolity].

frivolity: fri-vol'i-ti¹; fri-vol'i-ty² [Disposition to trifle or indulge in levity].

Frobisher: frob'ish-ər¹ or frō'bīsh-ər¹; frōb'ish-er² or frō'bīsh-er² [Eng. navigator (1535?-94)].

Froebel: frū'bel¹; frū'bēl² [Ger. educator (1782-1852)].

frog: frog¹; frōg. See O [An amphibious animal].

Froissart: frwā'sār¹; frwā'sār² [Fr. chronicler (1333-1419)].

from: frēm¹; frōm²—the formal pronunciation is heard only occasionally in the speech of educated people, for in rapid speech the *o* is weakened to *ə* in "atom," "actor," and approximates to *u* in "but."

Frome: frōm¹; frōm² [Eng. town].

frond: frēnd¹; frōnd² [A leaf-like expansion of a plant].

Fronde: frēnd¹; frōnd² [Fr. political party opposed to Mazarin (1648-51)].

frondose: frōn'dōs¹, *Standard & C.*, or frēn-dōs¹, *M., W., & Wr.*; frōn'dōs² or frōn-dōs². *E. & I.* frōnd'ōs¹ [Like a leaf; leafy].

front: frunt¹; frōnt²—the accepted pronunciation to-day and the one noted by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835), frēnt¹ [The fore part of anything].

frontal: frēn'təl¹ or frunt'al¹; frōn'tal² or frōnt'al². The first indicates American usage, the second the usage of Great Britain [Pert. to the front].

Front de Bœuf: frēn də būf¹; frōn de būf² [In Scott's "Ivanhoe," a brutal Norman baron].

Frontenac: frōn'tə-nāk¹ or (*Anglice*) frēn'ti-nak¹; frōn'tə-nāe² or (*Anglice*) frēn'tə-nāe² [Canadian district named for Louis de Buade, Count of Frontenac (1621-98)].

frontier: frēn'tīr¹ or frunt'tīr¹; frōn'tēr² or frōnt'tēr². The first is indicated by *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1893-1912), frēn'tīr¹; *Standard* (1913-15), frēn'tīr¹. Historically, the stress has been indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1860), and Cull (1863). But Sheridan, Jones, and Fulton & Knight indicated frēnt'yīr¹, Walker frēn'tīr¹. Bailey (1732) and Webster (1828), frēn-tīr¹ [The boundary of a nation or state].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wén

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; au = out; ɔɪ; ɪd = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

frontiersman: frən-tīrʒ-mən¹ or frun-tīrʒ-mən¹; frən-tērs-mən² or frən-tērs-mən². The second is indicated as alternative by *Standard, M., & W.* [One who lives on the frontier].

frontispiece: frən-tis-pīs¹; frōn-tis-pēg². *M.* frun-tis-pīs¹; *W.* (1847-1908) frən-tis-pīs¹; *W.* (1909) frun-tis-pīs¹. The first pronunciation indicated is that noted by *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* as in best usage in the United States and in Scotland; the second—that recorded by Murray—indicates only one English usage, the other, which is noted by the *Encyclopædic*, is more frequently heard in the English printing, binding, and publishing trades.

frost: frōst¹; frōst², *Standard, C., W., Nares* (1784), and *Knowles* (1835); *E., I., M., St., & W.* *Standard*, the pronunciation indicated also by *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), and *Reid* (1844) [The formation of ice; act or state of freezing].

froth: frōth¹; frōth², *Standard, C., W., Sheridan* (1780), *Nares* (1784), and *Knowles* (1835); *E., I., M., St., & W.* frōth¹, noted also by *Perry* (1777), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), *Smart* (1840), and *Reid* (1844).

Mr. Smith pronounces *broth, froth* and *moth*, as if written *brawth, frauth*, and *mauth*. Of the propriety or impropriety of this a well-educated ear is the best judge; but . . . if this be not the sound heard among the best speakers, no middle sound ought to be admitted.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 153 (1809.)

Froude: frūd¹; frūd²; *not* fraud¹ [Eng. historian (1818-94)].

frow: frau¹; frow², *M., W., & W., or Standard, C., E., & I.* frō¹.

frown: frau¹; frown² [To wrinkle or knit the brow in irritation].

Fructidor: frūk-ti-dēr¹; früe-ti-dôr² [The last month in the calendar of the first French republic].

fructify: frūk-ti-fai¹; früe-ti-fy² [To render fruitful].

frugal: frū-gal¹; frū-gal² [Avoiding waste; practising economy].

frugivorous: fru-jiv-o-rus¹; frū-ġiv-o-rūs² [Fruit-eating, as many animals].

fruit: frūt¹; frūt²; *not* frut¹, which is an affectation ["Vegetable products fit for food"]—*Concise Oxford Dict.* (1911).

frumenty: frū-men-ti¹; frū-mēn-ty². Formerly frequently corrupted and mispronounced fūr-men-ti¹ [Hulled wheat boiled in milk].

frump: frump¹; frūmp² [A dowdily dressed woman].

frustrate: frus-trēt¹; frūs-trāt² [To prevent; baffle].

frustum: frus-tum¹; frūs-tūm²; sometimes corrupted to frus-trum¹ [The base, as of a pyramid].

Fuchs: fūks¹; fūes² [Bavarian botanist (1501-66)].

Fuchsia: fiū-shā¹ or fūk-si-ā¹; fū-shā² or fūe-si-ā². *E.* fūk-si-ā; *I., M., W., & W.* fiū-shi-ā.

fudge: fuj¹; fūg² [Nonsense; humbug; rubbish].

fuel: fiū-el¹; fū-əl² [Combustibles for kindling and sustaining fire, as coal, wood, etc.].

fugato [It.]: fu-gā-to¹; fū-gā-to² [According to rule: direction in music].

fugh (interj.): fū¹, *Standard & C., or fiū¹, E. & I.; fū² or fū²; W.* fū¹ [Pheew: expression of disgust].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fūll, rʌl, cūre, būt, būrɪn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

fugitive: fiū'ji-tiv¹; fū'gi-tiv² [One who flees from pursuit].

fugleman: fiū'gl-man¹; fū'gl-man² [An expert soldier; file-leader].

fugue [Fr.]: fiūg¹; fūg² [A musical composition].

fulcrum: ful'krom¹; fül'erüm²; *not* ful'krom¹ [A support against which to rest a lever].

full: ful¹; fül². See U [Containing all that can be put in; as, the cup is

fulsome: ful'sam¹; ful'som²—the *u* is correctly pronounced as in "full," not as in "but," by careful speakers.

Fulton: ful'tən¹; fül'ton² [Am. engineer (1765-1815)].

fumacious: fiu-mē'shus¹; fū-mā'shūs² [Smoky].

fumble: fum'bl¹; füm'bl² [To handle in an awkward way].

fume: fiüm¹; füm² [Vapor, smoke, or odor emitted from a substance; as, fumes of sulfur].

fun: fun¹; fün². See U [Humor].

fund: fund¹; fünd². See U [A sum of money].

funeral: fiū'nər-al¹; fū'ner-al² [The ceremonies that pertain to the burial of the dead body of a person].

funest: fiu-nest¹; fū-nēst² [Doleful; sad; lamentable].

fungi: fun'jai¹; fün'gi²; *never* fun'gai¹ [Plural of FUNGUS, a mushroom, toadstool, puffball, mold, or mildew]. In the following relatives of this word the *g* is pronounced as *j* (See G): **fun'gi-ble**, **fun'gie**, **fun'gi-form**, **Fun-gi'l-dæ**, **fun-giv'o-rous**, etc.

fungus: fun'gus¹; fün'gūs² [A mushroom-like plant].

funicle: fiū'n-kl¹; fū'ni-el² [A small cord or cord-like appendage].

fur: fūr¹; fūr² [The soft, hairy coat that covers the skin of animals].

furlous: fiū'ri-us¹; fū'ri-ūs² [Overcome with rage].

furlong: fūr'lōŋ¹; fūr'lōŋ² [A measure; one-eighth of a mile].

furlough: fūr'lō¹; fūr'lō² [A temporary leave of absence granted to a soldier or sailor].

furpace: fūr'nis¹; fūr'naç² [A closed fire-place for heating].

Furieux: fūr-nō¹; fūr-nō² [A group of Austral. islands in Bass Strait].

furniture: fūr'n-çhur or -tiūr¹; fūr'ni-çhur or -tūr². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [In general, movable articles for use in a dwelling-house].

furor: fiū'rər¹; fū'rör² [Overbounding enthusiasm].

furor: fiū'rör¹; fū'rör². Same as preceding.

fuse: fiüz¹; fūs²; *not* fiūs¹ [A tube, casing, prepared cord, etc., which burns slowly; used for discharging a blast, firing a shell].

fusel: fiū'zel¹; fū'gēl² [A poisonous oily compound].

fusible: fiū'zi-bl¹; fū'si-bl²; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) fū'si-bl¹ [Capable of being fused or melted].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **äl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wón**,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; ou = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

fusil: fiū'zil¹; fū'sil²—the commonly accepted pronunciation according to the dictionaries of the day, and Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Small (1840), and Craig (1849). Formerly, also, fu-zil¹ and so indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) [An igniting tinder; also, a small musket].

fusillade: fiū'zi-lēd¹; fū'si-lād², *Standard & W.*; *C. & W.* fiū-zi-lēd¹; *E.* fiū'zil-ēd¹; *I. & St.* fiū'zil-ēd¹; *M.* fiū-zil-ēd¹ [A simultaneous discharge of firearms].

fusion: fiū'zan¹; fū'zhon² [The act or process of blending together].

futile: fiū'til¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*, or fiū'toil¹, *E., I., & St.*; fū'til² or fū'til² [Of no avail or effect; done to no purpose].

future: fiū'tiur¹ or -chur¹; fū'tūr² or -chur². While Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated the first, Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) noted fū'chur¹, but Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) recorded fiū'tyər¹, and Walker (1791) fiū'chiūr¹ [The time yet to come].

futurist, futurism: fiū'tiur-ist¹; fū'tūr-ist²; fiū'tiur-izm¹; fū'tūr-izm².

futurity: fiū-tiū'r-i-ti¹; fū-tū'r-i-ty² [The distant future].

fyke: faik¹; fȳk² [A fish-trap of net].

[swastika].

fyfot: fil'fet¹; fyl'föt²; not fail'fet¹ [An ancient symbol resembling a

G

g: jī'; gē². In English this letter has two sounds: (1) *hard* (a) before a, o, u, i, and sometimes e [See (2) below] or a consonant, as in "garden," "get," "gelling," "gift," "gild," "good," "gun," "ghastly," "great," etc., (b) when medial, as in "dagger," "digger," "digging," "figure," etc., (c) when final, as in "bag," "beg," "big," "bog," "bug," "egg," (2) *soft* before e, sometimes before i [See 1 (a) above], and y, as in "age," "gaol," "gem," "geology," "gin," "gist," "gymnasium," "gyroscope," etc. In this book hard g is indicated by the letter itself; soft g by j. The letter g is sometimes silent as in *poignant, poignancy, sign, phlegm, gnostic*. See *gh*, *-ing*, and *ng*.

Gaal: gē'al¹; gā'al² [Bible].—**Gaash:** gē'ash¹; gā'ash² [Bible].—**Gaba:** gē'ba¹; gā'ba² [Bible].—**Gabaa:** gab'i-a¹; gāb'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Gabaath:** gab'i-a-thi¹; gāb'a-a-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Gabae:** gab'i-i¹; gāb'a-e² [Douai Bible].—**Gabael:** gab'i-el¹; gāb'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Gabaon:** gab'i-en¹; gāb'a-ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Gabaonites:** gab'i-en-aits¹; gāb'a-ōn-its² [Douai Bible].

gabardine: gab'ar-din¹; gāb'ar-din², *Standard & W.*; *C.* gab-ur-din¹; *E. & St.* gab-ur-din¹; *I.* ga-bar-din¹; *M.* gab'ar-din¹; *W.* gab-er-din¹ [A long, loose cloak]. *gaberdine*, pronounced the same way, is the form preferred in England.

Gabatha: gab'a-tha¹; gāb'a-tha² [Apocrypha].—**Gabbat:** ga-bē'ui¹; gā-bā'ī² [Bible].—**Gabbatha:** gab'a-tha¹; gāb'a-tha² [Bible].—**Gabbe:** gab'i¹; gāb'e² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Gabdes:** gab'dr¹; gāb'dēs² [Apocrypha].—**Gabee:** gab'i-i¹; gāb'e-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Gabelus:** gab'i-lus¹; gāb'e-lūs² [Douai Bible].

gabion: gē'bi-on¹; gā'bi-on² [A wicker cylinder filled with earth used as a defensive work in military operations].

Gaboriau: gā'bō'rī'o¹; gā'bō'rī'o². Frequently heard, colloq., ga-bār'-yo¹ [Fr. novelist (1835-73)].

Gabrias: gē'bri-as¹; gā'bri-ās² [Apocrypha].—**Gabriel:** gē'bri-el¹; gā'bri-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. gā'bri'el¹; gā'bri'ēl²; Ger. gā'bri-āl¹; gā'bri-āl²; It. *Giorgio*: gā'bri-el'lo¹; gā'bri-ēl'lo²; Pg. Sp. *Gabriel* gā'bri-ēl¹; gā'bri-ēl².

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Gad: gad¹; gäd² [Bible].—**Gadarenes:** gad¹a-rinz¹; gäd¹a-rēns² [Bible].
—**Gaddi:** gad¹ai; gäd¹i² [Bible].—**Gaddiel:** gad¹i-cl¹; gäd¹i-äl² [Bible].—**Gaddis:** gad¹is¹; gäd¹is² [Apocrypha].

Gade: gä¹dä¹; gä¹dä² [Dan. composer (1817-90)].

Gaderoth: gä¹-di¹rēth¹ or -rōth¹; gä¹-dē¹rōth² or -rōth² [Douai Bible].

Gades: gē¹diz¹; gä¹dēs². Same as CADIZ.

Gadhelic: gad¹a-lik¹; gäd¹e-lle², *Standard*; C. gad¹el-ik¹; E. & I. gad¹-hī¹-lik¹; M. gä¹-del¹ik¹; St. gä¹-lik¹; Wr. gä¹-del¹ik¹ [The language of the Gael, including Highland Scotch, Irish or Erse, Manx, and old Gaulish].

Gadi: gē¹dai¹; gä¹di² [Bible].—**Gadite:** gad¹ait¹; gäd¹it² [Bible].

gadoid: gē¹deid¹; gä¹dōid² [Pert. to a family of fish (the *Gadidae*) which includes the cod and haddock].

Gadski: güt¹ski¹; gät¹ski² [Ger. prima donna (1871-)].

Gaelic: gē¹lik¹; gäl¹ie², *Standard*, E., I., M., & W.; C., St., & Wr. gē¹lik¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). By Smart (1840) gē¹a-lik¹ [The Celtic language of the Scotch Highlanders].

Gaeta: ga¹-ē¹ta¹; gä¹-ē¹tä² [It. gulf and town].

gaff: gaf¹; gäf² [A pole].

gag: gag¹; gäg² [Something placed in or over the mouth to prevent outcry].

gage, gauge: gē¹; gäg² [An instrument for measuring].

Gaham: gē¹ham¹; gä¹ham² [Bible].—**Gahar:** gē¹här¹; gä¹här² [Bible].—

Gai: gē¹ai¹; gä¹i² [Bible (R. V.)]. [name].

Gaillard: gū¹yär¹ or gē¹lär¹; gä¹yär² or gä¹lär² [Fr. or Am. family

gain: gē¹n¹; gän² [Profit].

Gaillardia: gē¹-lär¹di¹-ä¹; gä¹-lär¹di¹-ä², *Standard* & M.; C. & Wr. gal¹-yür¹-di¹-ä¹; E. gel¹-lar¹di¹-ä¹; W. gä¹-lär¹di¹-ä¹ [A genus of flowering herbs of the aster family].

Galkwar: gäik¹war¹; gik¹wär² [Marathi, "cowherd," the title of the native ruler of Baroda].

gainsay: gē¹n¹sē¹; gän¹sä², *Standard* & W.; C. & Wr. gē¹n-sē¹; E., I., M., & St. gē¹n-sē¹. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), gē¹n-sē¹; Bailey (1732), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), gē¹n-sē¹ [To speak against; contradict].

Gainsborough: gēnz¹bur¹-o¹; gāns¹bör¹-o²; not gēnz¹brō¹, nor gēnz¹brä¹. [Eng. painter (1727-88)].

gainst: genst¹; gēnst² [Poetic apheresis of AGAINST]. By Spenser (1590), Marlowe (1590), Weever (1601), and others, written without apostrophe.

gainstand: gē¹stand¹ or gē¹stand²; gän¹ständ² or gän¹ständ², *Standard* & W.; C. & M. gē¹stand¹; E., I., & Wr. gē¹stand¹ [To oppose].

Gairdner: gärd¹när¹; gärd¹ner² [Scot. historian (1828-)].

gairish: gār¹ish¹; gār¹ish²; not guir¹ish¹. Same as GARISH.

gait: gēt¹; gät² [The manner of walking or running].

Gaius: gē¹yus¹; gä¹yūs² [Rom. jurist (130-180)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nēt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

gala: gē'lə¹; gā'la²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, and formerly by Walker (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Jones (1798), gā'la¹, and by Jameson (1827), gā'la¹ [Festivity].

Galaad: gal'i-ad¹; gāl'a-ād² [Apocrypha].

Galahah (Sir): gal'ə-had¹; gāl'a-hād² [A knight of the Round Table].

Galal: gē'lal¹; gā'lāl² [Bible].—**Galalai:** gal'ə-lai¹; gāl'a-lī² [Douai Bible].

Galapagos: ga-lā'pa-gōs¹; gā-lā'pā-gōs² [Islands off Ecuador in the Pacific].

Galata: gā'la-ta¹; gā'lā-tā² [A suburb of Constantinople].

Galatea: gal'ə-tī'ə¹; gāl'a-tē'a² [In Gr. myth, (1) a sea-nymph loved by Polyphemus. (2) An ivory statue of a woman modeled by Pygmalion].

Galatia: ga-lē'shī-ə¹; gā-lā'shī-a² [Bible].—**Galatians:** ga-lē'shānz¹; gā-lā'shānz² [Bible].

Galatz: gā'lots¹; gā'lāts² [Roumanian city].

galaxy: gal'aks-ī¹; gāl'aks-y². Perry (1777), ga-lak'sī¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835), gē'lek-sī¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), gal'ek-sī¹ [A luminous band encircling the heavens; the Milky Way].

Galbraith: gal-brēth¹; gāl-brāth² [Scot. family name].

galeas: gal'ī-as¹; gāl'ē-ās²—the modern pronunciation, and that indicated by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840). By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gal'yas¹; by Walker (1791), gal'yas¹, and Knowles (1835), gēl'yas¹. Obsolete form of GALLEASS.

Galeed: gal'ī-ed¹; gāl'ē-ed² [Bible].—**Galem:** gē'lem¹; gā'lēm² [Bible].

Galen: gē'len¹; gāl'ēn² [Gr. physician (131–201)].

Galgala: gal'gə-lə¹; gāl'gā-la² [Apocrypha].

Galicia: ga-līsh'ī-ə¹; gā-līsh'ī-a² [Polish province of Austria].

Galignani: ga'li-nyā'nī¹; gā'li-nyā'nī² [Eng. publisher of Italian descent (1796–1873)].

Galilean: gal'ī-lī'ən¹; gāl'ī-lē'an² [Belonging to Galilee]. **Gallæan†.**

Galilee: gal'ī-lī¹; gāl'ī-lē² [Roman province of Palestine].

Gallei: ga'li-lē'ī¹; gā'li-lē'ī² [It. astronomer, and inventor of the astronomical telescope (1564–1642)].

Galileo: gal'ī-lē'ō¹ or (It.) gāl'ī-lē'ō¹; gāl'ī-lē'ō² or (It.) gāl'ī-lē'ō². Same [as GALILEI].

galliot: gal'ī-et¹; gāl'ī-ēt²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries but I., ga'li-et¹. By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840), gal'ī-et¹; by Fenning (1760), ga'li-et¹; by Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859), gal'yet¹.

Gallote (Fr.), a small Gally or Gally-like vessel, having twenty Oars on a side, and two or three Rowers to an Oar, much used by Turkish and Moorish rovers.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. (1656).

gall: gōl¹; gāl² [An intensely bitter feeling; malice; also, cool impudence].

Gallagher: gal'ə-har¹; gāl'a-her² [Ir. family name of Celtic origin].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

gallant¹ (a.): gal'ant¹; gäl'ant², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., M., & St.* gal'ant¹; *I. gal'ant¹*. Murray indicates ga-lant¹ as alternative [Chivalrous; daring; heroic]. [deference to women].

gallant² (a.): ga-lant¹; gäl-lant²; *I. gal-lant¹* [Showing courtesy and polite

gallant¹ (n.): gal'ant¹; gäl'ant² [A daring, dashing spirit].

gallant² (n.): ga-lant¹ or gal'ant¹; gäl-lant² or gäl'ant² [A man who courts women]. [deference].

gallantly: gal'ant-li¹; gäl'ant-ly² [1. With heroic spirit. 2. With polite

gallantry: gal'ant-r¹; gäl'ant-ry² [Heroic courage].

Galle: gäl'ä¹; gäl'e² [Ger. astronomer (1812-1910)].

galleass: gal'i-as¹; gäl'e-äs² [A large galley].

galleon: gal'i-on¹; gäl'e-on². By Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), ga-lün¹; Perry (1777), gal'i-un¹; Enfield (1807), gal'i-ün¹; Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859), gal'i-on¹ [A large Spanish ship with three or four decks].

gallery: gal'är-¹; gäl'er-y²—pronounce the penult.

Gallie¹: gal'ik¹; gäl'ie² [Pertaining to Gaul].

gallie²: gal'ik¹; gäl'ie², *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.; I. gäl'ik¹; St. & W.* gal'ik¹ [Derived from gallnuts or oak-apples].

Gallieni: gäl"li"e"n¹; gäl"li"e"n²; not gäl"yē"n¹ [Fr. general of Italian descent (1849-1916)].

Gallifet: gäl"li"fe¹; gäl"li"fe²—the *t* is silent [Fr. general (1830-1909)].

Gallim: gal'im¹; gäl'im² [Bible].

Gallinger: gal'in-jär¹; gäl'in-ger² [Canadian family name].

Gallio: gal'i-ö¹; gäl'i-ö² [Bible].

Gallipoli: ga-lip'o-li¹; gäl-lip'o-li² [1. Turk. or It. seaport. 2. Peninsula separating the Dardanelles from the Gulf of Saros].

Gallipolis: gal'i-po-lis¹; gäl'i-po-lis² [A city of Ohio].

gallivant: gal'i-vant¹, *Standard & W.* (1909), or gal'i-vant¹, Goodrich & Porter (Webster, 1884-1908); gäl'i-vant² or gäl'i-vant². *C. & M. gal-i-vant¹; I. gal-li-vant¹* [To go about in frivolous pleasure-seeking].

gallon: gal'ant¹; gäl'on² [A measure in Eng. liquid or dry; in U. S. liquid].

galloon: ga-lün¹; gäl-löön² [A woven worsted lace].

gallop: gal'öp¹; gäl'öp² [1. The most rapid progressive movement of a quadruped. 2. A dance. See GALOP].

gallopade: gal'o-päd¹ or -päd¹; gäl'o-päd² or -päd² [1. A sidewise gallop of a horse. 2. A brisk dance].

Gallophele: gal'o-fail¹; gäl'o-fil²; not gal'o-fil¹ [One who favors French principles, policy, manners, etc.].

Galloway: gal'o-wē¹; gäl'o-wä² [A former district of Scotland famed for its breed of horses and cattle].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn, hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nūt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habbt; ʊɪsle; ʊu = out; ɔɪl; ɪt̪ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

gallows¹: gal'oz¹; gāl'os², *Standard & C.; E., M., St., & W.* gal'ōz¹; *I.* gal'lož¹; *Wr.* gal'as¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicate *gal'lous*. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849), gal'les¹; Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844), gal'lož¹ [A scaffold for hanging criminals].

gallows²: gal'as¹; gāl'os² [*I. a.* Reckless; daring. *II. n.* Suspenders or braces for trousers].

Gallwey: gāl'wē¹; gāl'wē² [An Irish family name].

Galois: gāl'wā¹; gāl'wā² [Fr. mathematician (1811-32)].

galop: gal'ap¹, *Standard & Wr., or (Fr.)* gāl'lō¹; gāl'op² or *(Fr.)* gāl'lō². *C., E., & St.* gal'up¹; *I.* ga-lep¹; *M.* gal'ēp¹ [A lively dance]. Compare GALLOP.

galore: gā-lōr¹; gā-lōr² [Very many].

galosh: gā-leš¹; gā-lōš², *Standard, E., W., and Smart* (1840); *C., I., M., & St.* ga-leš¹; *Wr.* gā-lōš¹, noted also by Jameson (1827), Walker (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [An overshoe].

Galvani: gal-vā'nī¹; gāl-vā'nī² [It. physicist, discoverer of GALVANISM (1737-98)].

galvanism: gal-və-nizm¹; gāl'va-nīzm² [Current electricity].

Galway: gāl'wē¹; gāl'wā² [Ir. bay, county, and town]. Compare GALLO-
WAY. [(1469?-1525)].

Gama (Vasco da): vās'ko da gū'mā¹; vās'eo dā gā'mā² [Pg. navigator

Gamael: gam'ī-el¹; gām'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].

Gamaliel: gā-mē'h-el¹; gā-mā'li-ēl² [Bible].

Gambetta: gam-bet'a¹ or *(Fr.)* gān'bē'tā¹; gām-bēt'a² or *(Fr.)* gān'bē'tā² [Fr. statesman (1838-82)].

gambo: gam-bōj¹; gām-bōg². *St. & Wr.* gam-būj¹, which is noted as an alternative by all modern dictionaries and preferred by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Ash (1775) the stress was placed on the first syllable and the word defined, in medicine and painting, "a concretion of vegetable juice of consistence between a gum and a resin."

Gambrinus: gam-brā'nus¹; gām-brī'nūs² [Duke of Brabant (1251-94)].

game: gēm¹; gām². See A [A contest for recreation or amusement].

gamete: gam'it¹; gām'ēt² [In biology, a sexual reproductive cell].

gametophyte: gam'ī-to-fūt¹; gām'e-to-fyt² [That phase of a plant that produces sexual organs].

gamin [Fr.]: gām'mān¹; gām'mān². Introduced into the language by Thackeray as recently as 1840, the word is not yet Anglicized, hence the pronunciation noted above is the only pronunciation recorded by Dr. Murray (1897), Stormonth (1885), and Goodrich & Porter (Webster's American Dictionary, 1884), and Worcester (1881). Victor Hugo ("Les Misérables") is authority for the statement that "the word *gamin* was printed for the first time [in French], and passed from the populace into literature in 1834." Notwithstanding the usage indicated by Worcester, Goodrich, and Porter as prevailing from 1880 to 1890, the Scottish pronunciation gam'in¹, first noted by the *Imperial* (Glasgow, 1884), was the preference of *E.* (1888), *C.* (1889), *W.* (1890 and 1909), *Standard* (1893 and 1913). The word is of far too infrequent use in English, of which "urchin," "waif," or "street Arab"

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rṽle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

are preferable, to give to it a pronunciation which it never had in the original Fr. and which may have been indicated by one who never heard the word spoken. See FRACAS; TAPIS.

Gammadim: gam'ə-dim¹; gām'a-dīm² [Bible].

gammadion: ga-mē'di-on¹; gā-mā'di-on² [A capital gamma (Γ), a Greek letter used on vestments, etc.].

Gamul: gē'mul¹ or gam'ul¹; gā'mūl² or gām'ūl² [Bible].

gamut: gam'ut¹; gām'ūt² [A musical scale ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo].

Gananoque: gan'ə-nōk¹ or gan'ə-nōk'wə¹; gān'a-nōk or gān'a-nōk'we² [Canadian town].

ganch: gānch¹; gānch², *Standard, E., & Wr.; C. & W.* gānch¹; *I.* gānsh¹; *C. & E.* indicate gānch¹, and *I.* gānsh¹ as alternative. Dr. Murray does not note any pronunciation. See ASK [An apparatus used for impaling criminals].

Gand. See GHENT.

gang: gaŋ¹; gāŋ². Pronounce the final ng; so also with its relative **gang'er:** gaŋ'ər¹; gāŋ'ər². See Introductory, p. xix, note 1 [A band or company of persons acting together].

Ganges: gan'jiz¹; gān'gēs² [A river of British India].

ganging: gan'jŋ¹; gāŋ'ing² [Attaching of a fish-hook to a line]. [tumor]

ganglion: gaŋ'gli-on¹; gāŋ'gli-on² [A nodular enlargement or globular]

gangrene: gaŋ'grin¹; gāŋ'grēn² [The first stage of mortification of a vital part]. Compare GANG.—**gangrenous:** gaŋ'grī-nūs¹; gāŋ'grē-nūs².

gauge: gaŋ¹; gāŋ² [A non-metalliferous mineral].

gantlet, gauntlet: gant'let¹; gānt'lēt², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.; E.* gānt'let¹; *Wr.* gant'lit¹ [1. A form of punishment. 2. In engineering, the narrowing of two railway-tracks into the space of one].

Ganymede: gan'i-mīd¹; gān'y-mēd² [In Gr. myth, the cup-bearer of Zeus].

Ganymedes [Gr.]: gan'i-mī'diz¹; gān'y-mē'dēs² [Same as preceding].

gaol: jāl¹; gāl². See G [A jail or prison]. Compare GOAL.

gap: gaŋ¹; gāp² [An opening, as a chasm or cleft in a cliff].

gape: gēp¹; gāp². Of the modern dictionaries *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* prefer gaŋ¹ while *E., I., M., & St.* prefer gēp¹. The difference would appear to amount to a national characteristic, as the dictionaries forming the first group are American and those forming the second are British. The first, gēp¹ was indicated in Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Young (1859), and Cooley (1863); but gaŋ¹ was noted by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Cull (1864). Sheridan (1780) gaŋ¹.

The irregularity in the pronunciation of this word seems to arise from the greater similitude of the Italian *a* to the action signified than of the slender English *a*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791.)

The first pronunciation [gāp] had been long confined to the few who enjoy the enviable privilege of being absurd without being ridiculous; but it is now universally discarded.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (Dublin, 1859).

To-day the pronunciation gāp is discarded by educated people on both sides of the Atlantic, but the lexicographers have failed to note the fact. Analogous words are *cape, drape, nape, rape, tape*. See GAWP.

Gar: gūr¹; gār² [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; f=ē; f=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl. iū = food; chin; go; ʊ = sing; thin, this.

garage [Fr.]: gɑ'ʀɑʒ¹; gɑ'ʀɑzh². A word of recent introduction (about 1900) from the French, which persons who follow the line of least resistance frequently pronounce gɑ'ʀj¹ or gɑ'ʀj¹ and gɑ'ʀj¹ (C.). Time alone will determine which, if any, of these shall survive. In the interim the pronunciation that accompanied the term is preferred to the cant of the motor-car stable. SEE GARBAGE [A building for storing motor-cars]. [waste].

garbage: gɑ'ʀbj¹; gɑ'ʀbɑʒ²—a word that dates from about 1430 [Kitchen

Garcia: gɑr-si'ɑ¹ or gɑr-thi'ɑ¹; gɑr-ʃi'ɑ² or gɑr-thi'ɑ² [1. Cuban patriot (1832-98). 2. Sp. tenor and composer (1775-1832)].

garçon [Fr.]: gɑr'sɔ̃¹; gɑr'ʃɔ̃² [Literally, "boy"; by extension, a waiter].

garden: gɑr'dn¹; gɑr'dn², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. gard'n¹.*

• As an alternative Worcester notes gɑr'dan¹, which was preferred by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Goodrich (Webster, 1847). By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), gɑr'dn¹.

When the *a* in this and similar words is preceded by *G* or *K*, polite speakers interpose a sound like the consonant *g*, which coalesces with both and gives a mellowness to the sound.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1809.)

The practise is not to be commended, nor should it be followed. It may be noted that none of Walker's contemporaries confirmed him in this view. See CARD.

Gardenia: gɑr-di'ni-ɑ¹; gɑr-dē'ni-ɑ² [A genus of tropical flowering shrubs].

Gareb: gē'reb¹; gā'rēb² [Bible].

Gareth: gār'eth¹; gār'ēth² [The nephew of King Arthur and hero of Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette"].

Gargantua: gɑr-gan'tiu-ɑ¹ or (Fr.) gār'gūn'twɑ¹; gār-gān'tū-ɑ² or (Fr.) gār'gān'twɑ² [The hero of Rabelais' satire of the same name].

Garibaldi: gɑ'ri-bāl'di or (Anglice) gār'i-bal'di¹; gā'ri-bāl'di or (Anglice) gār'i-bāl'di² [It. patriot (1807-82)].

garibaldi: gār'i-bal'di¹; gār'i-bāl'di²; I. gɑr-i-bāl'di¹ [A loose blouse such as was worn by Garibaldian troops].

Garloch¹: gār'i-oh¹; gār'i-oh² [Scot. district].

Garloch²: gār'i¹; gār'i² [Scottish barony]. See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR, CHOLMONDELEY.

garish: gār'ish¹; gār'ish² [Dazzling; flashy]. Compare GARNISH.

Garizim: gār'i-zim¹; gār'i-zim² [Apocrypha].

Garmite: gār'mait¹; gār'mit² [Bible].

garnish: gār'nish¹; gār'nish² [To dress; decorate]. Compare GARISH.

garniture: gār'ni-tiūr¹; gār'ni-tūr²; not -chur¹ [Anything used to garnish].

Garonne: gār'rōn¹ or (Anglice) gɑ-rōn¹; gā'rōn² or (Anglice) gā-rōn²; not gɑ'ren¹ [Fr. river].

garrison: gār'i-sən¹; gār'i-son², *Standard & M.; C., W., & Wr. gar'i-sn¹; E. gar'i-zun¹; I. gār'i-sn¹; St. gar'i-sun¹* [A military force stationed in a town, fort, or other place for its defense].

garrot: gār'at¹; gār'ot² [A tourniquet]. Compare GARROTE.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prĕy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

garrote: ga-rôt¹ or ga-ret¹; gâ-rôt² or gâ-rôt². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Strangulation or the appliance used to inflict it].

garroter (n.): ga-rôt'er¹, *Standard, W., & Wr.*, or ga-ret'er¹, *E. & St.*; gâ-rôt'er² or gâ-rôt'er². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. *C. ga-ret'ur*; *M. & I. ga-ret'er* [A strangler].

garrulity: ga-rû'h-ti¹; gâ-ry'li-ty² [Talkativeness].

garrulous: gar'u-lus¹; gâ'r'u-lûs² [Talkative].

Garvice: gûr'vis¹; gâ'r'viç²; *not* gûr'vois¹ [Eng. family name].

Gas: gas¹; gâs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

gas: gas¹; gâs²; *not* gaz¹ [Jones, 1798] [An aeriform fluid].

Gascoigne: gas-kein¹; gâs-eîn² [1. Chief Justice of Eng. (1350-1419). 2. Eng. poet (1525?-77)].

gaseous: gas'i-us¹; gâs'e-ûs². *E. & I. gē'zī-us*¹, also indicated by Reid (1844), John Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864). By Knowles (1835), gē'shus¹; Smart (1840) and Cooley (1863), gaz'i-us¹.

Gashmu: ga'sh'mû¹; gâsh'mu² [Bible].

gasoline, gasolene: gas'o-lîn¹ or -lîn¹; gâs'o-lîn² or -lîn²—the first is indicated by *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*, and by sixteen members of the Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations. The second is indicated by the *Standard* and by seven members of its Advisory Committee. The Imperial indicates, gas'o-lîn¹; its abridgments gas'o-lîn¹ [An inflammable product distilled from crude petroleum].

gasometer: gas-ôm'i-tar¹; gâs-ôm'e-ter² [A tank for storing gas].

gasp: gasp¹; gâsp² [A struggling for breath]. See *ASK*.

Gaston: gas'ten¹; gâs'ton² [Am. family name].

gastritis: gas-tra'i'tis¹ or -tri'tis¹; gâs-tri'tis² or -tri'ti² [Inflammation of the stomach].

Gatacre: gat'a-kar¹; gât'a-eer²; *not* gat-ē'kar¹ [Eng. family name].

Gatam: gē'tam¹; gâ'tam² [Bible].

gate: gēt¹; gât². See A and E.

Gath: gath¹; gâth² [Bible].

gather: gath'ar¹; gâth'er²—frequently mispronounced gēth'ar¹.

Gath-hepther: gath-hi'far¹; gâth-hē'fer² [Bible].

Gath-rimmon: gath-rim'en¹; gâth-rim'on² [Bible].

Gatti-Casazza: gâ'ti-kâ-zûd'sa¹; gâ'ti-eâ-sûd'sâ²; *not* gat'i-kâ-sûz'a¹ [It impresario (1869-)].

Gatun: gû-tûn¹; gâ-tûn² [Town, lake, and dam, Panama Canal].

gaud: gôd¹; gâd² [A showy ornament].

gauge: gēj¹; gâg². Same as *GAGE*.

Gaul: gôl¹; gâl² [One of a Celtic people]. Plural **Gauls:** gôlz¹; gôls².

2: ărt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whâp, ăll; mē, gēt, prĕy, fĕrn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

gaunt: gūnt¹ or gōnt¹; gānt² or gant². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. The first was noted by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844); the second was preferred by Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780).

Gaunt.—O, how that name befits my composition!
Old Gaunt, indeed; and *gaunt* in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abstains from meat, that is not *gaunt*!

SHAKESPEARE *Richard II* act ii, sc. 1.

gauntlet: gūnt'let¹ or gōnt'let¹; gānt'lēt² or gant'lēt². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. Formerly, Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) preferred the first, while Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827) noted the second [A leather glove covered with metal plates].

gaur: gour¹; gōur²; *not* gū'ur¹ [An East-Indian ox]. Compare GIAOUR.

Gauss: gaus¹; gous² [Ger. mathematician (1777-1855)].

Gautama: gō'ta-mā¹ or gau'ta-mā¹; gā'ta-mā² or gōu'ta-mā² [Buddha].

Gautier: gō'tyē¹; gō'tyē² [Fr. novelist (1811-72)].

gauze: gōz¹; gāz² [A light diaphanous silk fabric].

Gavazzi: gu-vāt'zī¹; gā-vāt'zī² [It. priest and reformer (1809-89)].

gavel: gav'el¹; gāv'ēl²—frequently mispronounced gē'vāl¹ [1. A mallet. 2. A Saxon form of land-tenure. 3. Rent paid in kind; as, *gavel*-bread, -corn, -earth (by plowing), etc. 4. Customs duties].

gavelkind: gav'el-kind¹; gāv'ēl-kind²; *E.* gē'vāl-kind¹; *I.* gē'vel-kind¹ [In Eng. law, a form of land-tenure].

Gavin: gav'in¹; gāv'in² [A masculine personal name].

gavot, gavotte: gā-vet¹; gā-vōt², *C., E., I., M., & W.*; also, Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840). By *Standard & Wr.* gav'et¹, which was indicated also by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Jones (1798). Unnoted by Walker, but by Knowles (1835) gā-vōt¹ [A Fr. dance].

Gawain: gō'wēn¹; gā'wān² [In Arthurian legend, nephew of King Arthur].

gawp: gōp¹; gāp² [An ignorant person].

gay: gē¹; gā² [Light-hearted and cheerful; full of mirth; also, brightly 'adorned; showy].

Gaza: gē'zā¹; gā'zā² [Bible].—**Gazabar:** gaz'ə-bār¹; gā'zā-bār² [Douai Bible].—**Gazara:** gā-zā'ra¹; gā-zā'ra² [Apocrypha].—**Gazathites:** gē'zath-ait¹; gā'zath-its² [Bible].—**Gazer:** gē'zār¹; gā'zer² [Bible].—**Gazera:** gā-zī'ra¹; gā-zē'ra² [Apocrypha].

gazette: gā-zet¹; gā-zēt². By Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *ga'-zette* [A newspaper or printed account of current events].

At present accented on the first, but formerly, and more properly, on the second syllable.
DANIEL FENNING *Royal English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1760].

gazetteer: gaz'e-tīr¹; gā'zē-tēr² [A dictionary of geographical names].

Gazez: gē'zez¹; gā'zēz² [Bible].

Gazites: gē'zait¹; gā'zits² [Bible (R. V.)].

gazon: gā-zūn¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or (Fr.)* gā'zōn¹, *E.*; gā-zōn² or (*Fr.*) gā'zōn²; *I.* gā-zūn¹ [Turf used for fortifications].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Gazzam: gaz'am¹; gāz'am² [Bible].—**Geba:** gī'ba¹; gē'ba² [Bible].—**Gebal:** gī'bal¹; gē'bal² [Bible].—**Gebai:** geb'i-ai¹; gēb'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Gebethon:** geb'i-chen¹; gēb'e-thon² [Douai Bible].—**Geber:** gī'bar¹; gē'bēr² [Bible].—**Gebim:** gī'bum¹; gē'bim² [Bible].

Gebir: jī'bir¹ or gē'bīr¹; gē'bīr² or gē'bīr² [In Eastern legend, a prince who invaded Africa].

Gebweiler: geb'vai-lar¹; gēb'vi-ler² [Ger. town].

Gedaliah: ged'a-lai'ā¹; gēd'a-li'ā² [Bible].

Geddes: ged'is¹; gēd'es² [Scot. family name].

Geddiel: ged'i-el¹; gēd'i-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Geddur:** ged'ur¹; gēd'ūr² [Apocrypha].—**Gedellias:** ged'i-lai'as¹; gēd'e-li'as² [Douai Bible].—**Gedeon:** ged'i-en¹; gēd'e-on² [Apocrypha].—**Geder:** gī'dar¹; gē'dēr² [Bible].—**Gedera:** gī'dī-ra¹; gē-dē-rā² [Douai Bible].—**Gederah:** gī-dī-rā¹; gē-dē-rā² [Bible].—**Gederathite:** gī-dī-ra-thit¹; gē-dē-ra-thit² [Bible].—**Gederite:** gī-dī-rait¹; gē-dē-rit² [Bible].—**Gederoth:** gī-dī-roth¹ or -rōth¹; gē-dē-rōth¹ or -rōth² [Bible].—**Gederothaim:** gī-dī-ro-thē'im¹ or ged'i-ro-thē'im¹; gē-dē-ro-thā'im¹ or gēd'e-ro-thā'im² [Bible].—**Gedor:** gī'dōr¹; gē'dōr² [Bible].

gee¹: jī¹; gē² [A word of command to a horse].

Gee²: jī¹ or gī¹; gē² or gē² [An Eng. family name].

Geshaharashim: gī'hā-har'a-shim¹; gē'ha-hār'a-shīm² [Bible. Same as CHARASHIM].—**GeHarashim:** gī'hā-rē'shim¹; gē'ha-rā'shim² [Bible. Same as CHARASHIM].—**Gehazi:** gī-hē'zai¹; gē-hā'zi² [Bible].

Gehenna: gī-hen'a¹; gē-hēn'a² [Hell].

Gehinnom: gē-hin'om¹; gē-hīn'om² [Valley near Jerusalem].

Geikle: gī'ki¹; gē'ki² [Family name of renowned Scot. geologists].

geis [Ir.]: gesh¹ or gēsh¹; gēsh² or gēsh² [An obligation of honor imposed by the ancient Irish aristocracy].

geisha [Jap.]: gē'shā¹; gē'shā² [A dancing girl].

gel: jel¹; gēl² [To coagulate by setting; jellyfy].

gelable: jel'a-bl¹; gēl'a-bl². Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), jī'lā-bl¹ [That may be congealed or jellied].

gelatin, gelatine: jel'a-tin¹; gēl'a-tīn². *E.* jel'a-tīn [A substance derived from animal tissue which forms jelly when cold].

gelatinate: jī-lat'i-nēt¹; gē-lāt'i-nāt², *Standard & W. C.* jel'a-ti-nēt¹; *E. & St.* je-lat'i-nēt¹; *I.* je-lat'in-ēt¹; *M.* ja-lat'i-nēt¹; *Wr.* jī-lat'i-nēt¹ [To convert into jelly].

Gelboe: gel-bō'¹; gēl-bō'e² [Douai Bible].

geld: geld¹; gēld² [To emasculate, as a horse].—**gelding:** geld'īn¹; gēld'īng² [An emasculated animal, especially a horse].

geld: jel'id¹; gēl'id². Perry (1777), jī'lid¹ [Extremely cold].

Gellioth: gī-lai'leth¹ or -lōth¹; gē-lī'lōth² or -lōth² [Bible].

Gell: gel¹; gēl² [Eng. antiquary (1777-1836)].

Gellius: jel'i-us¹; gēl'i-ūs² [Roman writer of "Attic Nights" (c. 117-180)].

Gelon: jī'lan¹; gē'lon² [King of Syracuse (—478 B. C.)].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

I: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Gemalli: gi-mal'ai¹; ġe-māl'i² [Bible].

Gemini: jem'i-nai¹; ġem'i-ni². Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), jem'i-ni¹ [The third sign of the Zodiac—the twins].

gemot: gi-mōt'¹; ġe-mōt'²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Smart (1840) and Craig (1849). By Ash (1775), *ge'mote*; Jameson (1827) and Worcester (1859), gem'ōt¹; Knowles (1835), jem'ōt¹ [AS., a public assembly].

gendarme [Fr.]: zān'dārm'¹; zhān'dārm'², *Standard & W.*; C. jen-dārm'¹; E. & M. zān-dārm'¹; I. zān-dārm¹; St. zān'dārm¹; Wr. zān-dārm'¹ [One of a body of armed police].

genealogical: jen'i-a-lej'i-kal¹; ġen'e-a-lōġ'i-eal². I. & St. ji'n-i-a-lej'i-kal¹. Among the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Goodrich (Webster 1864) indicated jen-i-a-lej'i-kal¹, while Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) noted ji-n-a-lej'i-kal¹ [Pert. to genealogy].

genealogist: jen'i-al'o-jist¹; ġen'e-āl'o-ġist². I. & St. ji'n-i-al'o-jist¹ [An expert in genealogy].

genealogy: jen'i-al'o-ji¹, *Standard, C., E., M., & W., or ji'n-i-al'o-ji¹*; ġen'e-āl'o-ġy² or ġē'ne-āl'o-ġy²—frequently mispronounced jen'i-el'o-ji¹. The first was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), and Goodrich (Webster 1864). Of the modern dictionaries I. & St. alone prefer the second, which is a Scottish pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). [A record of family descent].

geneat: gi-nē'at¹ or yi-nē'at¹; ġe-ne'at² or ye-ne'at² [An Anglo-Saxon tenant by villeinage].

Genée: zā-nē'¹; zhē-ne'² [Danish dancer (1878-)].

general: jen'er-al¹; ġen'er-al²; frequently mispronounced jen'ral¹ [A military commanding officer of a brigade, division, or army].

generally: jen'er-al-i¹; ġen'er-al-y²; frequently mispronounced jen'ral-i¹ [For the most part; without specifying].

generic: ji-ner'ik¹; ġe-nēr'ie²; not ji-nār'ik¹ [Having a wide application].

generous: jen'er-us¹; ġen'er-ūs² [Having liberal qualities].

Genesar: gi-nī'sar¹; ġe-nē'sar² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible].

Genesis: jen'i-sis¹; ġen'e-sīs² [The first book of the Old Testament].

Genet or Genest: zā-nē'¹; zhe-ne'²—in the first the t, and in the second the st, are not sounded [Fr. diplomat (1765-1834)].

Geneus: ge-nī'us¹; ġē-nē'ūs² [Apocrypha. Same as GENNÆUS].

Genevan: ji-nī'vān¹; ġe-nē'vān² [Pertaining to Geneva].

Genevise: jen'i-vīs' or -vīz'¹; ġen'e-vēs' or -vēs'². Same as GENEVAN.

Genevieve: jen'i-viv'¹; ġen'e-vēv'² [A feminine personal name. See WINIFRED]. Fr. Geneviève: zē'ne-vyēv'¹; zhē'ne-vyēv'².

Genghis Khan: jen'gis kūn¹; ġen'ġis kān²; not gen'gis kan¹ [Mongol warrior (1164-1227)]. [and pleasant in manner].

genial¹ (a.): ji'm-al¹; ġē'ni-al²; frequently mispronounced jin'yāl¹ [Cordial

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; iŭk; thŭn, thŭs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

genial² (*a.*): *ji-nai'al*¹; *ge-ni'al*². [Pert. to the chin].

genie: *ji'ni*¹; *gē'ne*². Same as JINNEE.

genii [*L.*]: *ji'ni-ai*¹; *gē'ni-i*² [Plural of GENIUS].

genitival: *jen'i-tai'val*¹; *gē'n'i-ti'val*². *Wr.* *jen'i-tiv-ai*¹ [Relating to the [genitive].

genius¹: *jin'yus*¹; *gē'n'yūs*². *Standard & W.*; *C.* *ji'nūs*¹; *E., I., M., & S.* *ji'-n-us*¹. The first was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); the third, by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844) [Remarkable endowment or aptitude for some special pursuit; also, a person possessing it].

genius²: *ji'ni-us*¹; *gē'ni-ūs*² [One's spirit—beneficent or evil—supposed to accompany one through life].

genizah [*Heb.*]: *gi-ni'za*¹; *gē-ni'zā*² [A repository for sacred relics attached to a synagog].

Genlis (de): *de zān'lis*¹; *de zhān'lis*² [Fr. countess; writer (1746–1830)].

Gennæus: *ge-ni'us*¹; *gē-nē'ūs*² [Apocrypha].—**Gennesar**: *ge-ni'sar*¹; *gē-nē'sar*² [Apocrypha; Douai Bible. Same as GENNESARET].—**Gennesaret**: *ge-nē'sa-ret*¹; *gē-nēs'a-rēt*² [Bible].—**Gennesareth**: *ge-nē'sa-rēth*¹; *gē-nēs'a-rēth*² [Bible. Same as GENNESARET].

Genoa: *jen'o-ai*¹; *gē'n'o-a*² [It. province and spt.].

Genoese: *jen'o-iz*¹; *gē'n'o-ēs*²; *E.*; *Standard* *jen'o-is*¹; *C.* *jen'o-is*¹; *I. & St.* *jen'o-iz*¹; *M.* *jen'o-iz*¹; *W.* *jen'o-iz*¹; *Wr.* *jen'o-iz*¹ [Belonging to Genoa, Italy].

Genova: *jen'o-va*¹; *gē'n'o-vā*² [It. form of GENOA].

genre [*Fr.*]: *zān'ra*¹; *zhān're*² [Style].

gens [*L.*]: *jenz*¹; *gēnz*² [A body of blood kindred; also, a clan].

Genseric: *jen'sar-ik*¹; *gē'n'ser-ic*² [Vandal king (406?–477); took Carthage and sacked Rome].

gentian: *jen'shan*¹; *gē'n'shan*² [A flowering plant].

Gentile: *jen'tail*¹; *gē'n'til*²—the pronunciation indicated by almost every dictionary since Buchanan (1757). Perry (1777), Walker (1808), and the Century alone indicate *jen'til*¹, which Murray notes as an alternative [One who is not of the Jewish faith; also, one who is neither Jew nor Christian].—**Gentilism**: *jen'tail-izm*¹; *gē'n'til-izm*², *Standard*, *C., I., St., & W.*; *E., M., & W.* *jen'til-izm*¹ [The character of being a Gentile in birth and spirit].

gentle: *jen'tal*¹; *gē'n'tel*²; frequently mispronounced *jen'tl*¹ as if in an effort to completely smother the ultima [Well bred; kindly; refined; also, not wild].

gentleman: *jen'tal-mən*¹; *gē'n'tel-mən*²; *not* *jen'tl-mən*¹. Compare GENTLE and see Introductory, page xiii.

Gentleman, seemeth to be made of two words, the one French (*gentil*), the other Saxon (*Man*) as if you would say, a man well borne.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

Genubath: *ji-niū'bath*¹; *ge-nū'bath*² [Bible].

genuflection: *jen'yū-flek'shan*¹; *gē'n'yū-flēe'shon*²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827), *ji-niū-flek'shan*¹ [A bending of the knee, as in prayer or obeisance].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nót, ör, wón;

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this,

genuine: jen'yu-in¹; gēn'yu-ɪn²; frequently mispronounced jen'yu-ain¹ in the United States [Having the character or origin represented].

geocentric: jī'o-sen'trɪk¹; gē'o-gēn'trɪe² [Relating to the earth as a center].

Geoffrey: jef'ri¹; gēf'ry² [A masculine personal name].

Geoffroy [Fr.]: ʒō'frwā¹; zhō'frwā² [Same as GEOFFREY].

Geoghegan: gē'gən¹; gē'gan² [Ir. family name].

Geon: gī'en¹; gē'ōn² [Apocrypha].

George: jōrj¹; gōrg² [A masculine personal name]. Dan., Ger., Sw.

Georg: gē'ōrg¹; gē'ōrg²; Fr. **Georges:** ʒōrʒ¹; zhōrzh²; Hung. **György:** jōg¹; gōg²; It. **Giorgio:** jōr'jō¹; gōr'go²; L. **Georgius:** jōr'j-u¹; gōr'gi-ūs²; Pg. **Jorge:** ʒōr'ʒē¹; zhōr'zhē²; Sp. **Jorge:** hōr'hē¹; hōr'hē².

Georgiana: jōr'ji-an'ā¹; gōr'gi-ān'ā² [A feminine personal name]. Fr.

Georgine: ʒōr'ʒin¹; zhōr'zhin²; Ger. **Georgina:** gē'ōr-gi'na¹; gē'ōr-gi'nā²; It. **Giorgia:** jōr'ja¹; gōr'gā².

Georgies: jōr'jiks¹; gōr'gies². Walker (1791) noted that this word was "fixed in this absurd pronunciation without remedy." He would have liked it to follow the analogy of *geography* and *geometry*, which are pronounced as four syllables, and to pronounce it ji-ōr'jiks¹ [A poem by Vergil].

Georgina: jōr-jī'na¹; gōr-gi'na² [Variant form of GEORGIANA].

Gephyrun: gef'i-run¹; gēf'y-rūn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Gera¹: gī'rā¹; gē'ra² [Bible].

Gera²: gē'ra¹; gē'rā² [Ger. city].

gerah: gī'rā¹; gē'rā² [Jewish weight].

Gerald: jer'ald¹; gēr'ald² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Gerhard:**

ger'harth¹; gēr'hārth²; D. **Gerard:** hē'rart¹; hē'rart²; Fr. **Gerard:** ʒē'rār¹; zhē'rār²; **Géraud:** ʒē'rō¹; zhē'rō²; G. **Gerhart:** ger'hart¹; gēr'härt²; It. **Gerardo:** jē-rār'do¹; gī-rār'do²; Sw. **Gerhard:** ger'hard¹; gēr'hård².

Geraldine: jer'al-din¹; gēr'al-din² [A feminine personal name].

Gerar: gī'rar¹; gē'rār² [Bible].

Gerara: ger'a-rā¹; gēr'a-ra² [Douai Bible].

Gerard: jē-rār'd¹ or jer'ard¹; ge-rār'd² or gēr'ard² [Eng. and Am. family

Gerasens: ger'a-senz¹; gēr'a-sēnz² [Douai Bible].

gerfalcon: jūr'fə'kn¹ or -fal'kən¹; gēr'fə'en² or -fāl'ēon² [A rapacious bird].

Gergasites: gūr'ga-saits¹; gēr'gā-sīts² [Apocrypha].—**Gergesenes:** gūr'-

gi-sinz¹ or gūr'gi-sinz¹; gēr'gē-sēnz² or gēr'gē-sēnz² [Bible].—**Gergesites:** gūr'gi-saits¹; gēr'gē-sīts² [Bible. Same as GERGASITES].—**Gergezite:** gūr'gi-zait¹; gēr'ge-zit² [Douai Bible].

Gerhardt: gār'hürt¹; gēr'härt² [Ger. family name].

Gerizim: ger'i-zim¹ or gi-rai'zim¹; gēr'i-zim² or gē-rī'zim² [Bible].

germ: jūrm¹; gērm² [A microbe].

germane: jūr-mēn¹; gēr-mān² [Appropriate].

Germania: jēr-mē'n-ā¹; gēr-mā'ni-ā² [Poetic personification of Germany].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; ɪʊl, ɹʊle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Germanicus: jər-man'ı-kus¹; ġer-mān'ı-eūs² [Roman general who defeated the Germans (B. C. 15-A. D. 19)].

germinal: jūr'mi-nāl¹; ġēr'mi-nāl² [Pert. to a germ or germs].

Germina: zār'mī'nāl¹; zhēr'mī'nāl² [A novel by Émile Zola].

Gérôme: zē'rōm¹; zhē'rōm² [Fr. painter (1824-1904)].

Geron: ġī'ron¹; ġēr'ron² [Apocrypha].

[Apache tribe (d. 1909)].

Geronimo: ji-ren'ı-mō¹; ġe-rōn'ı-mō² [North-American Indian chief of the

gerontes: ge-ren'tiz¹ or je-ren'tiz¹; ġē-rōn'tēs² or ġē-rōn'tēs², *Standard*; *C.* ge-ren'tes¹; *E. & I.* ge-ren'tiz¹; *M.* je-ren'tiz¹; *W.* ji-ren'tiz¹ [The members of the Supreme Court of Sparta].

Gerrhenians: ge-rī'ni-ən¹; ġē-rē'ni-ən² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Gerhenians: ge-rī'ni-ən¹; ġē-rē'ni-ən² [Bible. Same as GERHENIANS].

Gerry: ger'ı; ġēr'y² [Am. statesman (1744-1814)].

gerrymander: ger'y-man'dər¹; ġēr'y-mān'dēr² [To rearrange, as election districts, to secure political advantage; hence, to garble or misrepresent].

Gershom: gūr'sham¹; ġēr'shom² [Bible].

Gershon: gūr'shən¹; ġēr'shon² [Bible].

Gerson: gūr'sən¹; ġēr'son² [Apocrypha].

Gerster (Etelka): ger'star¹; ġēr'ster² [Hung. prima donna (1857-)].

Gertrude: gūr'trūd¹; ġēr'trūd² [A feminine personal name]. **D. Geertruida:** her-trē'dai; her-trōi'dāz¹; Fr. zār'trūd¹; zhār'trūd²; **G. Gertraud:** ger-traut¹; ġēr'trout²; **Gertrud:** ger'trūt¹; ġēr'trūt²; **It. Gertrude:** jer-trū'dē¹; ġēr'trūdē²; **Pg. Gertrudes:** ger-trū'des¹; zhēr'trūdēs²; **Sp. Gertrudis:** her-trū'dis¹; hēr-trū'dis²; **Sw. Gertrud:** ger'trūt¹; ġēr'trūt².

gerund: jer'und¹; ġēr'ünd² [A neuter verbal noun].—**gerundive:** ji-run'-div¹; ġe-rūn'div² [Adjective form in the gerund].

Geruth Chihham: ġī'rūth kim'ham¹; ġēr'uth efm'ham² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Gerzites:** gūr'zait¹; ġēr'zits² [Bible].—**Gesem:** ġī'sem¹; ġē'sēm² [Apocrypha].

Gesenius: gi-sī'ni-us¹ or ġē-zē'ni-us¹; ġe-sē'ni-ūs² or ġē-ge'ni-ūs² [Ger. scholar (1786-1842)].

Gesham: ġī'sham¹; ġē'sham² [Bible].—**Geshan:** ġī'shən¹; ġē'shan² [Bible. Same as GESHAM].—**Geshem:** ġī'shem¹; ġē'shēm² [Bible].—**Geshur:** ġī'shur¹; ġē'shūr² [Bible].—**Geshuri:** gi-shū'rai¹; ġe-shū'rī² [Bible].—**Geshurites:** gi-shū'raita¹ or ġesh'yū-raita¹; ġe-shū'rīts² or ġesh'yū-rīts² [Bible].—**Gessuri:** ge-siū'rai¹ or ġes'yū-rai¹; ġē-sū'rī² or ġēs'yū-rī² [Douai Bible].

gest: jest¹; ġēst² [1. A tale of adventure. 2. Something accomplished].

Gesta Romanorum: jes'tə rō'mā-nō-rum¹; ġēs'tə rō'mā-nō-rūm² [Lat., "the deeds of the Romans": a chronicle of the Middle Ages combining romance with lives of saints, Oriental apologies, and history].

[limbs].

gesture: jes'chur or -tiur¹; ġēs'chur or -tūr² [A motion of the body, head, or

get: get¹; ġēt²; not git¹ Compare JET [To obtain; gain or earn].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = final; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

Gethaim: gēth'ī-im¹; gēth'a-im² [Douai Bible].—**Gether:** gē'thēr¹; gē'thēr² [Bible].—**Gethhepher:** gēth-hī'tēr¹; gēth-hē'tēr² [Douai Bible].—**Gethsemane:** gēth-sem'a-nī¹; gēth-sēm'a-nē² [Bible].—**Gethsemani:** gēth-sem'a-nai¹; gēth-sēm'a-nī² [Bible. Same as GETHSEMANE].

Gettysburg: get'iz-būrg¹; gēt'ys-būrg² [Town in Pa. where famous battle of the Am. Civil War was fought, July 1-3, 1863].

Geuel: giū'el¹ or gi-yū'el¹; gū'el² or gē-yū'el² [Bible].

gew=gaw: giū'gō¹; gū'gā² [A flashy useless ornament].

geyser: gai'zar¹ or gai'sar¹; gē'y'ser² or gē'y'ser². *Standard, E., & St.* prefer the first; *C., W., & Wr.* prefer the second; *I.* gives gai'zūr¹, and *M.* gēs'ar¹, but in addition he notes the first and second recorded above as alternative, neither of which follows the analogy of Eng. *ey* as in "grey," "key," "obey," "prey," "why," etc.

A word introduced into the language as recently as 1763 from a part of the world seldom visited by foreigners, it was described by Johnston (1764) as "The name of certain spouting fountains of boiling water near Mt. Hecla, in Iceland." The pronunciation gēs'ar¹, which approximates to the Icelandic, is most commonly heard in England south of the Thames and in some of the midland counties.

Gezer: gē'zar¹; gē'zer² [Bible].—**Gezeron:** ge-zī'rōn¹; gē-zē'rōn² [Douai Bible].—**Gezrites:** gez'raits¹; gēz'rīts² [Bible].

gh: In English initial *gh* is *g* proper as in *go*; but after a vowel is used often for the Anglo-Saxon continuous *h*, and is then silent as in *light*; when final, is sounded like *f*, as in *cough*, *laugh*, *tough*. As a guttural this digraph was formerly heard in Eng.; it is still heard in some parts of Scot. & Ire., in such words as *bought*, *fought*, *tough*, etc. Medial and final *gh* are never sounded.

ghastly: gast'hī¹; gäst'ly² [Death-like in appearance].

ghat, ghaut [Hind.]: gōt¹; gāt² [A stairway]. **gaut**.

Ghats, Ghauts [Hind.]: gōts¹; gāts²—the second spelling is preferred in Eng. [A range or chain of mountains in India].

Gheber: gē'ber¹, *Standard, C., & I., or gi'ber¹, M., W., & Wr.*; gē'ber² or gē'ber². *E.* gā'būr¹; *St.* (plural) gō'burz¹ [A fire-worshiper or Parsee]. **Ghebre**.

Ghent or (Fr.) **Gand:** gent¹ or (Fr.) gūn¹; gēnt² or (Fr.) gān² [Belg. city].

gherkin: gūr'kin¹; gēr'kin²; not jūr'kin¹ [A small cucumber for pickling].

ghetto: get'o¹; gēt'o² [Jewish quarter].

Ghibelline: gib'e-lin¹; gīb'ē-lin² [It. imperialist from 11th to 14th cen-^[tury]].

Ghiberti: gi-ber'tī¹; gīb'ēr'tī² [It. sculptor (1378-1455)].

Ghirlandajo: gīr'lan-dā'yo¹; gīr'lān-dā'yo² [It. painter (1449-1494)].

Ghizeh: gī'zē¹; gī'ze². Same as GIZEH.

ghost: gōst¹; gōst² [The specter of a deceased person; apparition].

ghoul, goul: gūl¹; gūl² [An evil spirit supposed to prey on the dead].

Glacomo. See JAMES.

Glah: gai'ā¹; gī'ā² [Bible].

giant: jai'ant¹; gī'ant² [A human being of abnormal size].

giaour: jaur¹; gour² [An infidel: a term used by Mohammedans].

Who falls in battle 'gainst a *Giaur*
Is worthiest an immortal bower.

BYRON *Giaour* 745.

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

gib¹ (v.): jib¹ or gib¹; gīb² or gīb² [To castrate].

gib² (v.): jib¹; gīb² [To balk].

gib³ (v.): jib¹ or gib¹; gīb² or gīb² [To fasten with a wedge].

gib¹ (n.): jib¹ or gib¹; gīb² or gīb² [A metal wedge used for holding or pressing two pieces together].

gib² (n.): jib¹; gīb² [A projecting crane-arm].

gib³ (n.): gib¹; gīb² [1. A castrated cat. 2. [Prov.] A male salmon].

Gibbar: gib'är¹; gīb'är² [Bible].

gibbed: jibd¹ or gibd¹; gībd² or gībd² [Wedged. See GIB³, v.].

gibber: gib'är¹; gīb'er², *Standard, C., E., St., W.* (1890), & *Wr. I.* gib'-bör; *M. & W.* (1909), jib'är¹. Altho *W.* records jib'är¹ as the present usage of the United States it is not supported by its contemporaries. This pronunciation is common in southern England, while gib'är¹ is heard more frequently from the Thames northward. It prevails in Scotland. See GIBBERISH [To talk incoherently; jabber].

gibberish: gib'är-ışh¹; gīb'er-ışh². The pronunciation jib'är-ışh¹—based probably on the verb (see GIBBER)—is also heard, but is not recorded by the lexicographers [Unintelligible or incoherent speech].

Gibbes: gibz¹; gībş² [Eng. family name].

[as a gallows].

gibbet: jib'et¹; gīb'ët² [An upright with a cross-piece at right angles, used

Gibbethon: gib'i-thën¹; gīb'e-thön² [Bible].

gibbon: gib'an¹; gīb'on² [An ape that walks erect].

gibbous: gib'us¹; gīb'üs² [Irregularly rounded; convex].

gibe (v. & n.): jaib¹; gīb² [Sneer; ridicule; taunt].

Gibea: gib'i-ä¹; gīb'e-ä² [Bible].—**Gibeah:** gib'i-ä¹; gīb'e-ä² [Bible].—

Gibeath: gib'i-äth¹; gīb'e-äth² [Bible].—**Gibeath-Haaraloth:** gib'i-äth-här-ä-löth¹; gīb'e-äth-här-ä-löth² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Gibeathite:** gib'i-äth-ait¹; gīb'e-äth-it² [Bible].—**Gibeon:** gib'i-en¹; gīb'e-on² [Bible].—**Gibeonite:** gib'i-en-ait¹; gīb'e-on-it² [Bible].—**Giblites:** gib'lait¹; gīb'lits² [Bible].

Gibraltar: ji-bröl'tär¹; gi-bräl'ter² [Brit. fortress in Spain].

Giddalti: gi-däl'tai¹; gi-däl'ti² [Bible].—**Giddel:** gid'el¹; gīd'ël² [Bible].—

Gideon: gid'i-en¹; gid'e-on² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. **Gédéon:** ʒe'de'än¹; zhe'de'än²; It. **Gedeone:** ge'de-ö'nē; ge'de-ö'ne. **Gideon:** gid'i-ö'-nāi; gīd'ë-ö'nā² [Bible].—**Gideroth:** gai-d'röth or -röth¹; gī-d'röth or -röth² [Douai Bible].—**Gidom:** gai'dem¹; gī'döm² [Bible].

Giers: girs¹; gërs² [Rus. diplomat (1820-95)].

Giezl: gai-i'zui¹; gī-ē'zi² [Douai Bible].

Giffard: jif'ard¹ or gif'ard¹; gīf'ard² or gīf'ard² [Am. or Eng. family name].

Giffen: jif'in¹; gīf'in² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [name].

Gifford: gif'ord¹ or jif'ord¹; gīf'ord² or gīf'ord² [Am. and Eng. family

gift, gīg. The *g* in these two words is hard, and the *i* short as in "pin": gift¹; gīft²; gīg¹; gīg². See G and I.

gigantean: jai'gan-ti'en¹; gī'gän'tē'an² [Gigantic].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wəp, all; mē, gēt, präy, fërn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōu,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əsle; ou = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

gigantic: jai-gan'tik¹; ġi-ġan'tie² [Huge like a giant].

gigot: jig'ət¹; ġig'ot²—a Fr. word, now completely naturalized, which Dr. Bradley (Murray, "New Eng. Dict.," s. v.) has traced back to 1526 [A leg of mutton].

Gihon: gai'hən¹; ġi'hön² [Bible].

Gila: hi'la¹; hi'la². In Sp. *g* before *e* and *i* is pronounced as *h* [county in Ariz.].

Gilalai: gil'a-lai¹ or gi-lé'lai¹; ġil'a-li² or ġi-lā'li² [Bible].

Gilbert: gil'bert¹; ġil'bert² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. gil'bert¹; ġil'bert²; D. **Gilbert:** hil'bert¹; hīl'bērt²; Fr. **Gulbert:** ġil'bār¹; ġil'bēr²; **Gilbert:** ġil'bār¹; zhīl'bēr²; G. **Gilbert:** ġil'bert¹; ġil'bērt²; **Gizelbert:** ġil'zel-ber¹; ġil'zel-bērt²; It. **Gilberto:** jil-ber'to¹; ġil-bēr'to²; Sp. **Gilberto:** hīl-ber'to¹; hīl-bēr'to²; Sw. **Gilbertus:** yil-ber'tūs¹; yīl-bēr'tūs².

Gil Blas: ġil blās¹; zhīl blās² [Romance by Le Sage].

Gilboa: gil-bō'a¹; ġil-bō-a² [Bible].

Gilchrist: gil'krist¹; ġil'erist² [Eng. Orientalist (1759-1841)].

gild, guild: gild¹; ġild².

Gild: . . . a Fraternity or Company, combined together by orders and lawes made among themselves by the Princes license. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [1607].

Gildea: gil'dē¹ or gil'di¹; ġil'dā² or ġil'dē² [Celtic family name in Ireland].

Gilead: gil'i-ad¹; ġil'e-ad² [Bible].—**Gileadite:** gil'i-ad-ait¹; ġil'e-ad-it² [Bible].—**Gilgai:** gil'gai¹; ġil'gai² [Bible].

Gilkes: jilkz¹; ġilks² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Gill: gil¹; ġil² [1. Scot. astronomer (1843-); 2. Am. naturalist (1837-)].

gill: gil¹; ġil² [1. an organ for breathing, as in a fish. 2. A glen. 3. A rivulet].

gill: jil¹; ġil² [1. A liquid measure. 2. A girl; jill].

There cannot be a more striking proof of the inconvenience of having words written exactly alike, and pronounced differently according to their different signification, than the word *gill*, which, when it means the aperture below the head of a fish, is always pronounced with the *g* hard, as in *gull*; and when it signifies a woman or a measure of liquids, is always heard with the *g* soft, as if written *jill*.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1859].

gillie: gil'i¹; ġil'i² [Scot., a man servant, originally, an attendant on a Highland chief].

gillyflower: jil'i-flau'ar¹; ġil'y-flow'er² [1. A plant of the mustard or pink family. 2. A variety of apple].

Gilmore: gil'mōr¹; ġil'mōr² [Celtic family name].

Gilmour: gil'mōr¹ or gil'mōr¹; ġil'mōr² or ġil'mōr² [Celtic family name].

Giloh: gai'lo¹; ġi'lo² [Bible].

Gilonite: gai'lo-nait¹; ġi'lo-nīt² [Bible].

Gilroy: gil'rei¹; ġil'rōy² [Ir. family name].

gimbal: jim'bəl¹; ġim'bal², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E., I., St., & W.* gim'bəl¹ [A device for supporting a ship's compass].

Gimzo: gim'zo¹; ġim'zo² [Bible].

2: wəlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

gin: jin¹; gñ² [1. A trap or snare. 2. A machine for separating cotton-fibers. 3. An aromatic alcoholic liquor].

Glnath: gai'nath¹; gñ'nāth² [Bible].

Guinevra: jū-nev'ra¹; gñ-nēv'ra² [Same as GUINEVERE].

gingival: jin-jai'val¹; gñ-gi'val², *Standard, C., I., & M.; St., W., & Wr.* jin'ji-val¹.

ginkgo: giŋk'go¹ or jŋk'go¹; gñk'gō² or gñk'gō² [A Jap. tree].

Ginnetho: gin'i-thō¹; gñ'e-thō [Bible].

Ginnethol: gin'i-thō'ai¹; gñ'e-thō'i² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ginnethon: gin'i-then¹; gñ'e-thōn² [Bible].

Gloconda (La): lā jō-ken'da¹; lā gō-eōn'dā² [An opera by Ponchielli].

Gloja: jō'ya¹; gō'yā² [It. economist (1767-1829); It. town].

Giorgio [It.]: See GEORGE.

Glorgione: jōr-jō'nā¹; gōr-gō'ne² [It. painter (1478-1510)].

Glotto: jēt'to¹; gōt'to² [1. It. painter (1236-1337). 2. See GODFREY].

Giovanni [It.]: jō-vān'nī¹; gō-vān'nī². Same as JOHN.

gpsire: jip'sair¹; gñp'sir² [A pilgrim's pouch].

giraffe: ji-raf'¹; gñ-raf'², *E., M., & W.; Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.* ji-raf'¹; *M. ji-raf'¹*. The alternative gi-raf'¹ is noted by Stormonth. Also used by Blundevill in 1594, defined in Cockeram (1623), as "a wilde beast living in the Desarts," with "legges and feet like unto a Deere, and with a necke as long as a warlike Pike" and recorded by Bailey (1724) and Ash (1755), the word is not to be found in Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), or Walker (1791).

grandole: jir'an-dōl¹; gñ'an-dōl², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.; I.* jir'an-dōl¹; *St.* jir'an-dōl¹ and as alternative gñ'an-dōl¹. Perry (1805) and Jameson (1827), jir'an-dōl¹; Enfield (1807), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), and Cull (1864), jir'an-dōl; Knowles (1835), jir'un-dōl¹; Smart (1857), and Cooley (1863), gñ'an-dōl¹ [A branched support for candles].

grasol: jir'a-sōl¹; gñ'a-sōl², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & Wr.* jir'a-sōl¹; *St.* jir'a-sōl¹. Johnson (1755), gir'asole; Fenning (1760), gir'asole; Ash (1775), gir'asol; Walker (1791), jir'a-sōl¹; Perry (1805), jir'a-sōl¹; Knowles (1835), jir'a-sōl¹; Smart (1840), jir'a-sōl¹ [1. An opal reflecting a reddish glow. 2. A sunflower].

gird: gürd¹; gñrd² [To clothe with a garment secured by a girdle].

Girgashites: gür'ga-shaits¹; gñ'ga-shits² [Bible (R. V.)].

Girgasite: gür'ga-sait¹; gñ'ga-sit². Same as GIRGASHITE.

Girgenti: jir-jen'ti¹; gñ-jen'ti² [Sicilian province and capital].

girl: gür¹; gñ²; not gal¹, gel¹, gail¹, or gyür¹. Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), gür¹; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), ger¹; Enfield (1807) and Reid (1844), gür¹. Perry (1775), gür¹ or gal¹. See Introductory, pp. ix, xi. The corrupt pronunciation of this word may be attributed to the phonetic spellings used by certain authors; e.g., Henry Mayhew ("London Labour," i, 477, 1859) wrote *gals*; George Eliot ("Adam Bede," p. 62, 1859), *gel*; Mrs. Alexander ("The Freres," vol. I, ch. ii, p. 19, 1882), *gür*.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i-ē; i-ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Gironde: ʒiˈrɒnd; zhiˈrɒnd² [Fr. department and estuary].

Girondin: ʒiˈrɒnˈdin; giˈrɒnˈdin² [A Girondist].

The Legislative Assembly met 1st October, 1791. Its more moderate members formed the party called the *Girondins*.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE *France* p. 168 [H. H. & Co., 1879].

Girondist: ʒiˈrɒnˈdist; giˈrɒnˈdist² [One of moderate republicans of the Fr. Revolution (1792)].

girth: gɜːrθ; ɡɜːrθ² [A strap or band strapped around the body of a horse, to hold a saddle or pack in place].

Girzites: gɜːrˈzɪts; ɡɜːrˈzɪts² [Bible (R. V.)].

Gispa: ɡɪsˈpə; ɡɪsˈpə² [Bible].

gist: ʒɪst; ɡɪst² [The main point].

Gittahhepher: ɡɪtˈəhiˈfər; ɡɪtˈaheˈfər² [Bible].—**Gittaim:** ɡɪtˈiim; ɡɪtˈiim² or ɡɪtˈiim² [Bible].—**Gittite:** ɡɪtˈaɪt; ɡɪtˈaɪt² [Bible].

gittith: ɡɪtˈɪθ; ɡɪtˈɪθ² [Heb. musical instrument].

Giulia, Giullo, Giuseppe. See JULIA, JULIUS, JOSEPH.

Gizeh: ɡɪˈze; ɡɪˈze² [Egypt. province and town near the Pyramids].

Gizonite: ɡɪˈzoˈnaɪt; ɡɪˈzoˈnaɪt²; ɡɪˈzoˈnɪt² or ɡɪˈzoˈnɪt² [Bible].

Gizrites: ɡɪzˈraɪts; ɡɪzˈraɪts² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

glacial: ɡleɪʃiəl; ɡlæʃiəl², *Standard* (1893–1912), *C.*, & *M.*; *E.* ɡleɪʃiəl¹; *I.*, *St.*, & *Perry* (1805), ɡleɪʃiəl¹; *W.* & *Standard* (1913), ɡleɪʃiəl¹; *Walker* (1791), ɡleɪʃiəl¹; *Wr.* ɡleɪʃiəl¹ [Cold and icy; pert. to the ice-age].

glacier: ɡlasˈiər; ɡlæʃiər², *Standard* (1893–1912), *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* ɡleɪʃiər¹; *I.* ɡlæʃiər¹; *Standard* (1913) & *W.* ɡleɪʃiər¹. *Jameson* (1827), ɡlasˈiər; *Knowles* (1835), ɡleɪʃiər¹; *Smart* (1840) and *Craig* (1849), ɡlasˈiər; *Reid* (1844), ɡleɪʃiər¹ [A field or stream of ice].

glacis: ɡleɪsɪs¹ or (*Fr.*) ɡlæʃiˈsɪs¹; ɡlæʃiˈsɪs² or (*Fr.*) ɡlæʃiˈsɪs²—the first is indicated by most modern dictionaries and was noted by *Bailey* (1742), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), *Johnston* (1764), *Kenrick* (1773), *Barclay* (1774), *Ash* (1775), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Reid* (1844), and *Craig* (1849). By *Entick* (1764) and *Nares* (1784), ɡleɪsɪs¹; by *Sheridan* (1780) and *Scott* (1797), ɡlasˈiər; *Knowles* (1835), ɡlæʃiˈsɪs¹; and by *Smart* (1840), ɡlæʃiˈsɪs¹. *Stormonth* prefers ɡlæʃiˈsɪs¹ [A slope of earth in front of a fortification].

gladiator: ɡladˈi-ɛˈtər or -tər¹; ɡlædˈi-ɛˈtər², and so indicated by *Knowles* (1835), *Smart* (1840), *Reid* (1844), and *Craig* (1849). By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Perry* (1777), *Walker* (1797), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Jameson* (1827), ɡladˈi-ɛˈtər¹. *Sheridan* and *Enfield* treated the word as three syllables, ɡla-dy-ɛˈtər¹ [A combatant in the ancient Roman amphitheater].

gladiole: ɡladˈi-ɔl; ɡlædˈi-ɔl². Same as GLADIOLUS.

gladiolus: ɡleɪˈdai-ɔ-lus, *Standard*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or ɡladˈi-ɔ-lus¹, *E.* & *M.* as alternative; ɡla-dɪ-ɔ-lus² or ɡlædˈi-ɔ-lus². *C.* ɡleɪˈdai-ɔ-lus¹; *I.* ɡladˈi-ɔ-lus¹. Notwithstanding the array of lexicographical talent which supports the classic pronunciation of this word, popular usage favors ɡladˈi-ɔ-lus¹ for the flower in general, but ɡleɪˈdai-ɔ-lus¹ for the botanical name of the plant [A beautiful plant of the iris family].

Gladstone: ɡladˈstən; ɡlædˈstən², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* & *I.* ɡladˈstən¹ [Eng. statesman (1809–98)].

2: wɒf, dʒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Gladys: gläd'is¹ or glē'dis¹; gläd'ys² or glä'dys² [A feminine personal name].

Glamis: glä'mis¹ or glämz¹; glä'mis² or gläms² [In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," a Scottish castle, supposed scene of Duncan's murder].

glamour: glām'ər¹; glām'or² *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. gla'mūr¹; Wr. glē'mur¹* [A spell; an enchantment, or alluring charm].

glance: glän¹; glānç² [A quick look of the eye]. See **ASK**.

Glasgow: glas'go¹; gläs'gō² [Scot. city].

glass: glas¹; gläs². See **ASK**.

glaze: glēz¹; glāz² [A smooth glossy surface].

glazier: glē'zar¹ or glē'zi-ər¹; glä'zher² or glä'zi-er². *I. glē'zŭr¹; M. glē'zi-ər¹ or glē'zi-ər¹* [One who fits panes of glass to windows].

gleam, glean, glebe, glede, glee. These words are all pronounced as monosyllables: glīm¹, glēm²; glīn¹, glēn²; glīb¹, glēb²; glüd¹, glēd²; glī¹, glē¹.

glenoid: glī'neid¹; glē'noid² [Hollow].

glissade: gh-sēd¹, *Standard, C., & E., or gh-sād¹, M. & W.*; glī-sād² or glī-sād². *I. glīs-ēd¹* [The act of sliding].

glisten: glīs'n¹; glīs'n²—the *t* is silent [To sparkle].

glister: glīs'tər¹; glīs'ter² [To be brilliant].

gloat: glōt¹; glōt² [To exult or triumph].

globe: glōb¹; glōb² [A spherical body].

globular: glōb'yū-lər¹; glōb'yū-lər² [Shaped like a globe].

gloria: glō'rī-a¹; glō'rī-a² [1. A doxology. 2. The radiation around a head or body of a sacred study in art]. ["Faerie Queene"].

Gloriana: glō'rī-ē-nā¹; glō'rī-ā-nā² [The Queen of Faery-land in Spenser's

glory: glō'rī¹; glō'ry² [Exalted reputation; fame].

gloss: glōs¹; glōs². See **ACCOST**.

[See **ALCESTER**.

Gloucester: glōs'tər¹; glōs'ter²—the *uce* are silent [Eng. county and city].

Gluck: gluk¹; gluk² [Ger. composer (1714-87)].

glue: glū¹; glū². *I. & M. glü¹* [An adhesive preparation].

glume: glüm¹; glüm². *I. & M. glüüm¹* [A chaff-like scale as of grasses].

glycerine: glīs'ər-in¹ or glīs'ar-in¹; glȳç'er-in² or glȳç'er-in² [A chemical product].

glycol: glai'kōl¹ or glai'kēl¹; glȳ'eōl² or glȳ'eōl². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [A chemical compound].

glyptotheca: glip'tō-thī'kē¹; glȳp'tō-thē'ea² [A sculpture gallery].

gm, gn: In some English words the *g* before *m* or *n* is silent. See *phlegm, gnarl, gnome, gnostic*, etc.

gnarl, gnat, gnaw: In these and many other words the *g* is silent: nār¹¹, nār¹²; nāt¹, nāt²; nō¹, nō². See below.

gneiss: nois¹; nis²; Knowles (1835), nī's¹ [A variety of rock set in layers].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; ule; au = out; œl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Gnidus: nai'dus¹; nī'dūs² [Douai Bible].

gnome: nōm¹; nōm² [1. A goblin. 2. A maxim].—**gnomic:** nō'mik¹; nō'mie². I. & Wr. nem'ik¹.

gnomon: nō'men¹; nō'mōn² [A term in mathematics].

gnosis: nō'sis¹; nō'sis² [Assured knowledge].

Gnostic: nes'tik¹; nōs'tie² [An adherent of Gnosticism].

Gnosticism: nes'ti-sizm¹; nōs'ti-çizm² [A system of religion and philosophy (1st to 6th cent.)].

gnu: nū¹, *Standard*, M., & W., or niū¹, C., E., I., St., & Wr.; ny² or nū² [An African antelope].

Goah: gō'a¹; gō'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

goal: gōl¹; gōl² [The final purpose or end of one's design]. Compare GAOL.

goat: gōt¹; gōt² [A horned quadruped related to the cattle].

Goath: gō'a¹; gō'āth² [Bible].—**Goatha:** gō'a-¹th²; gō'a-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Gob:** gōb¹; gōb² [Bible].

Gobelin: geb'i-lin¹ or (Fr.) gō'bā-lān¹; gōb'e-līn² or (Fr.) gō'be-lān². E. gō'be-lin¹ [Tapestry].

God: ged¹; gōd², *Standard* (1893-1912), C., E., I., M., St., W., Wr., Perry (1775), Walker (1791), and all the earlier Eng. and Am. lexicographers who have indicated pronunciation. *Standard* (1913), gōd¹; gōd². In Scotland, usually gōd¹; gōd². This simple, homely A.-S. word is not the ineffable name which some of our churchmen try to make it. Do not say gad¹, gud¹, or gēd¹. See O and quotation below [The Supreme Being].

Credit for what we good-naturedly call refinement . . . appears able to coexist with a thousand other platitudes and poverties of tone . . . in relation to which all the flatly drawing group—gawd and dawg, sawt and lawt, gawne and lawst, and frawst—may stand as a hint. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 30 [H. M. & Co., '05].

Goddard: ged'ard¹; gōd'ard² [A masculine personal name]. **Godard**†. D. Gotthard: gōt'hārt¹; gōt'hārt²; F. Godard: gō'dār¹; gō'dār²; G. Gotthart: gōt'hārt¹; gōt'hārt².

Godfrey: ged'fri¹; gōd'fry² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Gottfried:** got'frith¹; gōt'frēth²; D. Godfried: gōt'frīt¹; gōt'frēt²; F. Godefroi: gōd'frwā¹; gōd'frwā²; Geoffroi: gō'frwā¹; zhō'frwā²; Ger. **Gottfried:** got'frīt¹; gōt'frēt²; It. **Godofredo:** gō'do-frē'do¹; gō'do-frē'do²; **Goffredo:** goi-frē'do¹; gōi-frē'do²; **Glott:** gō'to¹; gōt'to²; Pg. **Godofredo:** gō'do-frē'do¹; gō'do-frē'do²; Sp. **Godofredo:** gō'tho-frē'tho¹; gō'tho-frē'tho²; **Goffredo:** gō-frē'tho¹; gō-frē'tho².

Godiva (Lady): go-dai'va¹; gō-di'va² [Eng. heroine (c. 1040), wife of Leofric].

Godolla: ged'o-lai'a¹; gōd'o-lī'a² [Douai Bible].

Godollas: ged'o-lai'as¹; gōd'o-lī'as² [Douai Bible].

Godwin: ged'win¹; gōd'win² [A masculine personal name]. **Godwine**†. D. Godewijn: gō'de-vain¹; gō'de-vin²; L. Godwinus: ged-wai'nus¹; gōd-wi'nūs².

Goethals: gō'thalz¹; gō'thalz [Am. military engineer (1858-)].

Goethe (von): fon gū'ta¹; fon gū'te² [Ger. poet (1749-1832)].

Gog: geg¹; gōg² [Bible].—**Gollm:** gei'm¹; gōi'im² [Bible].—**Golan:** gō-lan¹; gō-lan² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

going: gō'ing¹; gō'ing²; *not* gō'in¹, *nor* gwain¹, *nor* gwin¹ [The act of moving in any manner, as in departing].

gold: göld¹; göld². Sheridan (1780), güld¹, which was noted, as alternative only, by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802). Walker wrote: "Gold is pronounced like *good* in familiar conversation; but in verse and solemn language . . . ought always to rhyme with *old*, *fold*, &c." (Note 164.) When the fashionable world had established its title to ridicule for this idiosyncrasy (*goold*), it promptly resumed the correct pronunciation so as to confound its imitators. Savage characterized it as a vulgarism.

golf: gelf¹ or gēf¹; gölf² or gōf². C., M., & W. note gēf¹ as alternative [A Scottish game played on a course with clubs and ball].

The [Scottish] pronunciation is (gouf); the pronunciation (gof¹), somewhat fashionable in England, is an attempt to imitate this.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 283, s. v. [1901].

Golgotha: gel'go-tha¹; göl'go-tha² [Bible].

goliard: gō'li-ard¹, *Standard*, C., E., & I., or gōl'yard¹, W.; gō'li-ard² or göl'yard². M. gōl-i-ard¹ [OF., jester].

Gollath: go-lai'ath¹; gō-li'ath² [Bible].

Goltz (von der): fon dār gölts¹; fon dēr gölts² [Ger. field-marshal (1843-1916)].

Gomer: gō'mar¹; gō'mer² [Bible].

Gomorra: go-mēr'a¹; gō-mör'a² [Bible].

gondola: gen'do-lā¹; gōn'do-lā²—frequently mispronounced gen-dō'lā¹ [A Venetian boat].—**gondoller:** gen'do-lr¹; gōn'do-lr².

gone: gen¹, I., M., St., W., & Wr., or gēn¹, C. & E.; gōn² or gōn². The writer has heard both of these pronunciations; the first, chiefly in the United States and occasionally in the Midlands and northwest of England; the second, in the south of England. Noah Webster and Goodrich and Porter (Webster's "American Dictionary," 1828-1879) noted it, "pronounced nearly *gaun*," as standard in the United States, but Harris and Allen in "Webster's New International" (1909), following Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary" (1901), indicate the o as having the same sound as o in "soft." See quotation under *God*. [Passed beyond help or hope]. Compare NONE; ZONE.

good: gud¹; gōōd²; *not* güd¹.

goose: gūs¹; gōōs²; *not* gus¹.

gooseberry: gūz'ber¹; gōōs'bēr². C. & I. gūs'ber¹; St. guz'ber¹.

gopher: gō'far¹; gō'fer² [A burrowing rodent].

gore: gār¹; gōr² [Blood] See FORCE, FORD, FORE, and O.

gore: gār¹; gōr² [A triangular or wedge-like piece].

gorge: gōr¹; gōrg² [A narrow passage between hills].

gorgeous: gōr'jus¹; gōr'gūs². E., I., & St. gōr'ji-us¹ [splendor].

gorgerin: gōr'jar-in¹; gōr'ger-in², *Standard*, C., E., M., & W.; I. ger'-gōr-in¹ [In architecture, the neck of a capital].

gorget: gōr'jet¹; gōr'gēt² [A piece of armor to protect the throat].

Gorgias: gōr'ji-as¹; gōr'gi-ās² [Apocrypha].

Gorgon: gōr'gan¹; gōr'gon² [In Gr. myth, a frightful female monster].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Gortyna: ger-tai'nə¹; gōr-tŷ'na² [Apocrypha].

Goschen: gō'shen¹; gō'shēn²—the c is silent [Eng. financier (1831–1907)].

goshawk: ges'hōk¹; gōs'hāk² [A variety of hawk].

Goshen: gō'shen¹; gō'shēn² [Bible].

gosling: gez'liŋ¹; gōs'liŋ² [A young goose].

[New Testament].

Gospel: ges'pel¹; gōs'pēl²; *not* gēs'pel¹ [One of the first four books of the

Got: gō¹; gō² [Fr. actor (1822–1901)].

Gotama: gō'ta-mə¹; gō'ta-ma² [Buddha].

Goth: gēth¹; gōth² [1. A Low German race. 2. A barbarian].

Gotha: gō'ta¹; gō'tä² [Ger. duchy and city].

Gotham: get'am¹; gōt'am²; *not* gō'tham¹ [Parish in Nottinghamshire, Eng., famous for the "Three Wise Men of Gotam," 1526].

[New York City].

Gotham: gō'tham¹ or gēth'am¹; gō'tham² or gōth'am² [Nickname for

Gothamist: get'am-ist¹; gōt'am-ist², *M.*; *Standard, C., E., & W.* gō'tham-ist¹ or gēth'am-ist¹, *St. & W.*; gō'tham-ist² or gōth'am-ist². *I.* ge'tham-ist¹ [A person of limited intelligence: so called from Gotham in Nottinghamshire, Eng.].

Gothamite: gō'tham-ait¹, *Standard, C., E., W., & W.*, or gēth'am-ait¹, *I. & St.*; gō'tham-it² or gōth'am-it². *M.* get'am-ait¹ [New Yorker].

Gothamite: get'am-ait¹; gōt'am-it², *M.*; *Standard, W., Wr., C., & E.* gō'tham-ait¹; *I. & St.* gēth'am-ait¹ [An inhabitant of Gotham, Eng.].

Gothollas: gēth'olai'as¹; gōth'o-l'as² [Apocrypha].

Gothoniel: go-thō'ni-el¹; gō-thō'ni-ēl² [Apocrypha].

[Wagner].

Götterdämmerung: gūt'ar-dem'er-un¹; gūt'ēr-dēm'er-ung² [Opera by

Göttingen: gūt'ŋ-en¹; gūt'ing-ēn² [Prus. town].

Gottschalk: get'shalk¹; gōt'shāl² [Am. composer (1829–69)].

[ŋg].

gouache: gū'āsh¹; gū'āch²; *not* gwāsh¹ [A method of water-color paint-

gouge: gauj¹; goug². *St.* gūj¹, which is noted as alternative by *C., E., M., W., & W.*, and was formerly the standard as indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Perry (1777) gauj¹ [A chisel with curved cutting edge].

Gough: gōf¹; gōf² [Eng. family name].

goulash: gū'lāsh¹; gū'lāsh², but in the United States, in an effort to Americanize the word, more frequently, gū'lāsh¹ [A Hung. dish of meat and vegetables highly seasoned].

Gounod: gū'nō¹; gū'nō² [Fr. composer (1818–93)].

gourd: gōrd¹, *Standard, C., I., W., & W.*, or gūrd¹, *E. & St.*; gōrd² or gūrd². *M.* gōrd¹—o as in "bore." The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840); the second was noted by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). In 1863 Cooley supported the first, and in 1864 Cull favored the second [1. The pumpkin-like fruit of a plant. 2. A bottle].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, preý; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Gourgand: gür"gō¹; gür"gō² [Fr. general (1783-1852)].

gourmet [Fr.]: gür"mä¹; gür"me². To date this word has escaped, so far as the lexicographers are concerned, the fate of its congeners *fracas*, *garage*, *lupis*, etc., notwithstanding the fact that it is frequently mispronounced gür"met¹ even by persons who otherwise pass as educated [An epicure].

gout: gaut¹; gout² [An inflammatory disease].

gout [Fr.]: gū¹; gū² [Taste].

Gouverneur: gū"vər-nür¹; gū"ver-nür² [Village in N. Y.].

Gouverneur [Fr.]: gū"vār-nür¹; gū"vēr-nür² [Governor].

government: guv"ər-nent¹; gōv"ern-mēnt². Frequently mispronounced guv"ər-nent¹ and guv"ər-mēnt¹. Great care should be taken to sound the *n* of the second syllable distinctly. Its omission is a decided vulgarity [The system of administration of a country].

governor: guv"ər-nər¹; gōv"er-nor². In familiar speech the ultima is frequently obscured. The pronunciation guv"nər¹, frequently heard in England, is vulgar [The administrator of a state or province].

Gower: gau"ər¹ or gōr¹; gōw"er² or gōr² [Eng. poet (1330-1408)].

gown: gaun¹; gown². Frequently mispronounced gaund¹. See GOWNED [An outer garment worn by women, or an official robe worn by men].

gowned: gaund¹; gownd² [Attired in a gown].

Gozan: gō"zan¹; gō"zān² [Bible].

Graba: grē"bā¹; grā"bā² [Apocrypha].

Grace: grēs¹; grāc² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Gratia:** grā"si-a¹; grā"si-ā²; Fr. grās¹; grāc²; It. **Grazia:** grā"dzī-ā¹; grā"dzī-ā²; L. **Gratia:** grē"shi-a¹; grā"shi-a².

gradient: grē"di-ent¹; grā"di-ēnt². Walker grē"di-ant¹ or grā"ji-ant¹ [Rising or descending gently; as, a gradient road].

gradual: grad"yu-al¹ or graj"u-al¹; grād"yu-al² or grāj"u-al²—the second is the result of the hurried or careless utterance of the first and should be discouraged, Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), indicated the first.

Graeme: grām¹; grām² [A page in Scott's "The Abbot"].

graft: graft¹; grāft². See ASK.

Graham, Grahame: grē"əm or (Scot.) grām¹; grā"am² or (Scot.) grām² [Scot. and Am. family name].

grail: grēl¹; grāl²; not grail¹ [A chalice].

grain: grēn¹; grān²; not grain¹, an undesirable provincialism.

gramercy: grā-mūr"si¹; grā-mēr"cy² [Great thanks: an archaism]. In New York City gram"ər-si¹; grām"ēr-cy² [The name of a city square—Gramercy Park].

Grammont (de): dā grā"mōn¹; de grā"mōn² [Fr. general and courtier (1621-1707)].

Granada: grā-nā"da¹; grā-nā"dā. In Eng. frequently, grān"ā-dā¹ [Sp. province and city].

granary: grān"ā-rī¹; grān"ā-ry²; not grēn"ā-rī¹ (Jameson, 1827).

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; thɪn, thɪs.

grand: grand¹; grānd². In such combinations as **grandchild**, **granddaughter**, **grandfather**, **grandmother**, etc., the first *d* is frequently, but erroneously, not pronounced by speakers who are otherwise careful of their diction.

grandeur: gran'diur¹ or grand'yər¹; grān'diur² or grānd'yər². The first is indicated by *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*, and by *Standard* as alternative; the second is noted by *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* The pronunciation gran'jur¹ is not accepted as good usage to-day. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) indicated the first, Walker (1791) favored gran'jər¹. By Sheridan (1780), grand'jər¹, and by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), grand'yər¹ [Stateliness; majesty].

grange: grēn¹; grāng² [A farmhouse and its outbuildings].

grant: grant¹; grānt². See **ASK** [A concession].

Grantham: grant'am¹; grānt'am² [Ancient Eng. town].

grantor: grant'er¹; grānt'or². By Bailey (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840), the stress was put on the ultima—grant-ēr¹. Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated grānt'er¹; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), grant'er¹ [In law, one who makes a grant].

grape: grēp¹; grāp² [The fruit of the vine].

grasp, grass: grəsp¹, grāsp²; gras¹, grās². See **ASK**.

Grassmann: grās'man¹; grās'mān² [Ger. philologist (1809-77)].

grate: grēt¹; grāt² [A framework fire-box for fuel]. Compare **GREAT**.

Gratian: grē'shən¹; grā'shan² [Rom. emperor (359-383)].

Gratiano: grā'shī-ā'no¹; grā'shī-ā'no² [In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, a friend to Antonio]. [free].

gratis: grē'tis¹; grā'tis²; not grū'tis¹, nor grat'is¹ [L., without recompense].

gratulatory: grat'yū-lə-to-rī¹; grāt'yū-lə-to-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *I.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* & *Standard* (1913), grāt'yū-lə-to-rī¹—a pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), which it is sought to revive; *E.* & *St.* grāt'yū-lē-to-rī¹ [Expressing congratulation].

gravamen: grā-vē'men¹; grā-vā'mēn² [In law, the burden of complaint]. See **ASK**. Plural **gravamina:** grā-vam'i-nē¹; grā-vām'i-na².

grave: grēv¹; grāv².

gravel: grav'el¹; grāv'ēl².

Graves: grēvz¹; grāvz²; not graivz¹, nor grē'viz¹ [Ir. poet (1846-)].

gravure: grā-viūr¹ or grē'viūr¹; grā-vūr² or grā'vūr² [A photograph].

graywacke: grē-wāk'ə¹ or grē'wāk¹; grā-wāk'e² or grā'wāk². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, & *Wr.*; the second by *W.*; *I.* grē-wāk'e¹; *M.* grā'vāk-e¹; *St.* grē-wāk'e¹ [A variety of gray stone].

grease (n.): grīs¹; grēs². Jameson (1827), grīz¹. See the following word.

grease (v.): grīz¹; grēs². Perry (1777), *Standard*, & *C.* grīs¹. The distinction of pronunciation between noun and verb is not only noted by the vast majority of the dictionaries, but is made by the people.

greaser: grīz'ər¹; grēs'er². *Standard* & *C.* grīs'er¹.

greasy: grīz'i¹; grēs'y², *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *St.* grī'zi¹; *Standard* & *C.* grīs'i¹. See **GREASE**, *v.*

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

great: grēt¹; grāt²; *not* grīt¹. See Introductory, pages x and xxi. Walker (1791) wrote: "The word *great* is sometimes pronounced as if written *greet*, generally by people of education, and almost universally in Ireland" (Note 241). But Fennin (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), all indicated grēt, and have been supported later by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and all later lexicographers except Enfield (1807), who indicated grīt¹. Dr. Henry Bradley ("New Eng. Dict.", vol. iv, p. 385, s. v., 1901) says, however, that "the pronunciation (grīt) was . . . approved by the majority of orthoepists throughout the 18th century," but I have failed to substantiate this.

Grecia: grī'shi-ə¹ or grī'shā¹; grē'shi-ə² or grē'shā² [Bible].

Grecian: grī'shən¹; grē'shan² [Pertaining to Greece].

Greece: grīs¹; grēc² [Country of southeastern Europe].

Greenough: grīn'ō¹; grēn'ō² [Am. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Greenwich: grīn'ij¹; grēn'ij² [District of London]. See ALCESTER.

Greenwich: grīn'wich¹; grēn'wich² [A town in Connecticut; also, one in other States of the United States].

gregarious: grī-gē'ri-us¹; grē-gā'ri-ūs² [Associating in flocks]. [named].

Gregorian: grī-gō'ri-ən¹; grē-gō'ri-an² [Pert. to Gregory or to a pope so

Gregory: grēg'o-ri¹; grēg'o-ry² [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

Gregor: grē-gō'r¹; grē-gō'r²; D. Gregorius: grē-gō'ri-us¹; grē-gō'ri-ūs²; Fr. Grégoire: grē-gwār¹; grē-gwār²; Ger. Gregorius: grē-gō'ri-us¹; grē-gō'ri-ūs²; Gregor¹; It., Pg., Sp. Gregorio: grē-gō'ri-ō¹; grē-gō'ri-ō².

grelot [Fr.]: grā-lō'¹; grē-lō'². C. grē-lō'¹, but in the Fr. the *e* is not accented as this pronunciation would suggest [A small sleigh-bell].

grenade: grī-nēd'¹; grē-nād'² [An explosive shell].

grenadier: grēn'ā-dir'¹; grēn'ā-dēr'² [An infantry soldier belonging to a special corps or regiment of the British army].

Grévy: grē'vī¹; grē'vī² [Fr. president (1807-91)].

grief: grīf¹; grēf² [Sorrow].

Grier: grīr¹; grēr² [Am. jurist (1749-1870)].

grievous: grīv'us¹; grīv'ūs²; *not* as if written *grevius*.

grimace: grī-mēs'¹; grī-māç'² [A distortion of the features].

grimalkin: grī-māl'kun¹ or grī-māl'kun¹; grī-māl'kin² or grī-māl'kin². C. prefers the second, which is noted by *Standard, M., & W.* as alternative [A cat].

grime: grām¹; grīm². See I [Dirt].

grin: grīn¹; grīn². See I [A broad smile].

grind: grīnd¹; grīnd². See I [To reduce to fine particles or powder].

grindstone: grīnd'stōn¹; grīnd'stōn². The claim that the pronunciation grīn'stōn¹ is due to the fact that the word was "formerly frequently spelt without the 'd'" has little or no literary support. The spelling *grindstone* occurs in "Ancren Riwle" 332 (1225); Wyclif used *grynstoon* (1382), the "Account Rolls of Durham" (1404) *grindstān*, Frith's "Mirrour to Know Thyself" (1532) *grindstone*, Blundevill, "Exercises" (1594), *grind-stone*, Captain Smith, "Virginia" (1624),

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

gryndstone, and Vanbrugh (1647), Ward (1697), De Foe (1719), Richardson (1742), Goldsmith (1759), Scott (1820), Marryat (1833), and many others, all used *grindstone*. The dropping of the *d* in pronouncing this word is a decided vulgarism.

grip: grɪp¹; ɡrɪp²; *not* grɪp¹. See the next word [A firm grasp].

gripe: grɪp¹; ɡrɪp² [A firm hold; grip; as, in the *gripe* of the law, but in this sense very commonly pronounced grɪp¹; ɡrɪp²]. [daɪ; ɡrɪ-sɛl'daɪ².

Griselda: grɪ-sɛl'daɪ¹; ɡrɪ-sɛl'daɪ² [A feminine personal name]. It. grɪ-sɛl'-

grisette: grɪ'zɛt'¹; ɡrɪ'ʃɛt'² [Paris working girl].

grisly: grɪz'hɪ¹; ɡrɪʃ'ly² [Causing horror].

Grisons: grɪ'zɔn'¹; ɡrɪ'ʃɔn'²—the final *s* is silent [Swiss canton].

gristle: grɪs'tɪl¹; ɡrɪs'tɪl² [Tough animal flexible tissue].—**gristly**: grɪs'hɪ¹; ɡrɪs'ly². Compare **grisly**. In both this and the preceding word the *t* is silent.

groan: grɔn¹; ɡrɔn² [A deep sound indicating pain or distress].

groat: grɔt¹; ɡrɔt², *Standard* (1893–1916), *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); *Wr.* grɔt¹—a pronunciation indicated by the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Savage (1833), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Noah Webster (1828), and Goodrich and Porter (Webster, 1840–1908), but no longer accepted as standard. Dryden ("The Cook and the Fox," 1700) rimed *groat* with "lot," and Gay ("Shepherd's Week," 1714), with "sought."

The diphthong *oa* is not unfrequent in English, and has regularly the sound of *o* long, as in *coat*, *coal*, *float*, &c. . . . NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* p. 70 [London, 1784].

grocery: grɔ'sar¹; ɡrɔ'ʃɛr-y²; *not* grɔs'ri¹—pronounce the penult.

rogram: grɔg'rɒm¹; ɡrɔg'rɒm² [A silk-and-mohair fabric]. See **GROSGRAIN**.

groin: grɔɪn¹; ɡrɔɪn² [A depression between the abdomen and the thigh].

Grollier: grɔ'lyɛ¹; ɡrɔ'lyɛ²; sometimes in the United States, especially in New York City, grɔ'h-ɛr¹ [Fr. bibliophile (1479–1565) or a book or binding from his library].—**Grolierisque**: grɔ'lyɛr-ɛsk¹; ɡrɔ'lyɛr-ɛsk² [After the style of Grolier].

groom: grʊm¹; ɡrʊm² [A man; especially one who attends to horses].

groove: grʊv¹; ɡrʊv² [A furrow].

grope: grɒp¹; ɡrɒp² [To feel for something in darkness].

Gros: grɔ¹; ɡrɔ² [Fr. painter (1771–1835)].

groschen: grɔ'shɛn¹; ɡrɔ'shɛn² [Ger. coin].

gross: grɔs¹; ɡrɔs² [Coarse; large; glaring].

In Scotland they pronounce this word regularly so as to rhyme with *moos*. Pope also rhymes it with this word:

"Shall only man be taken in the gross?
Grant but as many sorts of mind as *moos*."

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

Grosvenor: grɔ'vɛ-nɛr¹; ɡrɔ'vɛ-nɔr² [Eng. family name, of Norman origin]. Compare **ALCESTER**; **BEAUCHAMP**.

grotesque: grɔ-tɛsk¹; ɡrɔ-tɛsk² [Fantastically absurd].

Grotius: grɔ'shɪ-us¹; ɡrɔ'shɪ-ʊs² [Dutch theologian (1583–1645)].

grouch: grəʊch¹; grəʊch² [sulk; grumble].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɔk, bɔt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gē; not, őr; full, rāle; but, bōrn;

Grouchy: grū'shī¹; grū'chī² [Fr. marshal (1766-1847)].

ground: ground¹; grōund² [The surface of the earth; a base or foundation].

group: grūp¹; grūp² [A number of persons or things collected together].

grouse: grāus¹; grōus² [A game-bird].

grout: graut¹; grout² [A rough plaster used in building].

grove: grōv¹; grōv² [A group of trees].

grovel: grēv¹; grōv¹ [To creep or crawl on the earth].

grow: grō¹; grō²; not grāu¹ [To develop; raise by culture].

growl: grāul¹; grōwl² [The threatening sound made by an angry dog].

growth: grōth¹; grōth²; not grāuth¹.

Gruyère: grū'yār¹; grū'yēr² [Swiss town noted for its cheese].

Guadalquivir: gō'dal-kwiv'ar or (Sp.) gwā-thāl'ki-vīr¹; gā'dal-kwiv'er or (Sp.) gēwā-thāl'ki-vīr² [Sp. river].

Guadalupe: gō'da-lūp' or (Sp.) gwā'tho-lūpē¹; gā'de-lup' or (Sp.) gēwā'-thā-lūpē² [1. County in New Mexico or Texas. 2. Sp. city].

Guadeloupe: gwā'de-lūp¹; gēwā'de-lup² [Fr. West-Indian colony].

gualac: gwai'ak¹; gwī'āē², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., S., & W.* gwē'-yak¹ [The wood or resin of a tropical Am. tree].

Gualacum: gwai'a-kum¹; gwī'a-eūm², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & W.* gwē'ya-kum¹. By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gwē'a-kum¹; Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Smart (1840), gwē'ye-kum¹; Enfield (1807), gū'a-kum¹.

Gualacum or *Lignum Sanctum*, the Wood of a large Tree that grows in the West-Indies, very much us'd in Decoctions to provoke Sweat.

PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. Edited by Kersey, 1706.

Guam: gwām¹; gwām²; not gū'am¹ [U. S. island in the Pacific ocean].

guanaco: gwa-nā'ko¹; gwā-nā'eo² [S. Am. ruminant].

guano: gwā'no¹ or giū-an'o¹, *M.* (alternative); gwā'no² or gū-ān'o² [Sea-fowl manure from Peruvian islands].

guarantee: gar'an-tī¹; gār'an-tē² [To make oneself responsible for the doing of some act]. Compare GUARANTY. [ance of some act].

guaranty: gar'an-tī¹; gār'an-ty² [An undertaking to ensure the perform-

guard: gūrd¹; gārd²—the approved pronunciation of our time. Formerly, and as indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), gyārd¹, which led Dr. Townsend Young to characterize it "a miserable nicety if it be not as great a 'monster of pronunciation' as the acute and elegant Nares proclaims *kyind* (kind) to be." Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) all opposed it with gūrd¹, and Nares said ("Elements of Orthoepy," 1784), "The short *a* is represented by *ua* in *guard*" (p. 12), and "the *u* is dropped out of *ua* in *guard*" (p. 85). See CARD.

Guardafui: gwūr'da-fwi¹; gwār'dā-fwi² [Cape of Somaliland, East Afr.].

guardian: gūrd'i-ān¹; gārd'i-ān², *Standard, E., I., M., W., & W.; C.* gūrd'-iēn¹. The earlier lexicographers indicated five different pronunciations: (1) gūrd'i-ān¹, noted by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844)—this approximates to the

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, fāre, fāst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *als*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *η* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

modern pronunciation; (2) *gār'dyan*¹, by Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807); (3) *gyār'di-an*¹, by Walker (1791) and Jones (1798); (4) *gyār'dyan*¹, by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Knowles (1835); and (5) *gār'dyan*¹, by Smart (1840).

Walker also recorded *gyār'it-an*¹, which one may, perhaps, be permitted to characterize as an almost unutterable monstrosity. Savage ("Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 37) illustrates the idiotisms of his time with "The *gyarden* is covered with *dju* from the *skyie*," and adds, "These are vulgarisms of the stage."

Guatemala: *gō'ti-mā'la*¹ or (*Sp.*) *gwā'tē-mā'la*¹; *gū'te-mā'la*² or (*Sp.*) *gwā'te-mā'la*² [Country in Cent. America].

guava: *gwū'vā*¹; *gwā'vā*²; Knowles (1835), *gwō'vā*¹; Smart (1840), *gwē'vā*¹ [A tropical American tree or its black, red, or white fruit].

guayule: *gwa-yū'lē*¹; *gwā-yū'lē*² [A herbaceous plant that yields a sap used as a substitute for rubber].

gubernative: *giū'ber-na-tiv*¹; *gū'ber-na-tiv*². *M.* *giū'ber-nē-tiv*¹; Jameson (1825), Todd (1827), Maunder (1830), and Knowles (1835), *gō-būr-na-tiv*¹ [Pert. to government].

gubernatorial: *giū'ber-na-tō'ri-āl*¹; *gū'ber-na-tō'ri-āl*² [Pert. to a gov-
[ernor].

Gudgodah: *gud-gō'dā*¹; *gūd-gō'dā*² [Bible].

guelder-rose: *gel'dar-rōz*¹; *gēl'der-rōz*² [The snowball-tree].

Gulf, Guelph: *gulf*¹; *gwēlf*² [1. Eng. dynasty. 2. It. papal supporters (11th to 14th century)].

guerdon: *gūr'dan*¹; *gūr'don*². Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Smart (1840), *ger'dan*¹; Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), *gwer'dan*¹ [A reward].

In some words *u* is inserted between *g* and *e*, without any other effect than that of preserving the hard sound of *g*, which it is the property of *e* to destroy [as it does in *gem*, *gentle*, etc.]: ex. *guess*, *guerdon*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 86. [London, 1784.]

Guernsey: *gūrn'zī*¹; *gēr'n'sy*² [Channel Island].

Guerrière: *gār'yār*¹; *gēr'yēr*² [Brit. warship, captured by the United States frigate "Constitution" in 1812].

guerrilla: *ge-ril'ā*¹; *gēr-ril'ā*² [A member of an irregular band of warriors].

guess: *ges*¹; *gēs*² [An opinion based on conjecture].

guest: *gest*¹; *gēst*² [One who is entertained in the home of another].

Gueux: *gū*¹; *gū*² [Fr. nobles who opposed the Inquisition and Philip II. of Spain in 1665].

Guiana: *gi-ā'na*¹; *gi-ā'na*² [S. Am. territory].

Guiccioli: *gwi-chō'li*¹; *gwi-chō'li*² [Favorite of Byron (1801-73)].

guide: *gaid*¹; *gid*². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), *gyaid*¹; Knowles (1835), *gaid*¹. See *GUARD*; *GUARDIAN* [One who shows the way to another].

Guido Reni: *gwi'do* or (*It.*) *gu-i'do rē'nī*¹; *gwi'do* or (*It.*) *gū-i'do rē'nī*² [It. painter (1575-1642)].

guidon: *gai'dan*¹; *gi'don*² [A guide flag used by cavalry or artillery].

2: *wolf*, *dg*; *boök*, *bōöt*; *full*, *rūle*, *cūre*, *būt*, *būrn*; *ōil*, *bōy*; *go*, *gem*; *ink*; *thin*, *this*.

2: ärt, äpe, făt, fâre, fâst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón.

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

Guni: gū'nai¹; gū'nī² [Bible].—**Gunites:** gū'nait¹; gū'nits² [Bible].

Günther: gun'tər¹; gūn'ter² [In the *Nibelungenlied*, Brunhild's husband].

gunwale: gun'əl¹, *Standard, E., M., St., W., & Wr., or gun'wēl¹, C. & I.;* gūn'al or gūn'wāl² [The upper edge of a ship's side]. Spelt also **gunnel**, but pronounced the same way. See quotation.

The usual spelling is still *gunwale*, though the pronunciation (gun'wēl¹) is, at least in Great Britain, never used by persons acquainted with nautical or boating matters.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 514, s. v. [Oxford, '01.]

Gur: gūr¹; gūr² [Bible].

Gur-baal: gūr'-bē'al¹; gūr'-bā'al² [Bible].

Gurkha: gūr'kə¹; gūr'ka² [A dominant race of Nepal, India].

gush, gust: The u in these words is short: gush¹, gūsh²; gust¹, gūst². See U.

gustatory: gus'ta-to-rī¹; gūis'ta-to-ry²; not gus-tē'to-rī¹ [Pert. to the sense of taste].

Gustavus: gus-tē'vus¹; gūis-tā'vūs² [A masculine personal name]. D.

Gustaaf: hus'tāf¹; hūs'tāf²; F. **Gustave:** gūs'tāv¹; gūis'tāv²; G. **Gustav:** gus'taf¹; gūis'tāf²; It., Sp. **Gustavo:** gus-tā'vo¹; gūis-tā'vo²; Sw. **Gustaf:** gus'taf¹; gūis'tāf².

Gutenberg: gut'en-būrg¹ or (Ger.) gū'ten-berū¹; gū't'en-bērg² or (Ger.) gū'tēn-bērg² [Ger. printer (1397-1468)].

[throat].

guttural: gut'ūr-al¹; gū't'ūr-al²; not gut'rəl¹ [A sound produced in the

Guy: gai¹; gē² [A masculine personal name]. **Guldo:** Dan., It., Sw. gwī'do¹; gwī'do²; D., Ger. gū'do¹; gū'do²; Sp. gū'tho¹; gū'tho²; Fr. **Guy:** gi¹; gē².

Guyandot: gai'en-det¹; gē'an-dōt² [River and village in W. Va.].

Guyon: gai'en¹; gē'on² [In Spenser's *Faery Queene*, a knight, the personification of Temperance].

Guyon: gi'ōn¹; gē'ōn² [Fr. mystic (1648-1717)].

[(1843-)].

Guyot: gi'ō¹; gē'ō² [1. Swiss geographer (1807-84). 2. Fr. author

Guzman (de): dē gūth-mān¹; dē gūth-mān² [Sp. warrior (1258-1309)].

Gwendolen: gwen'do-len¹; gwēn'do-lēn² [A feminine personal name].

Gwyneth: gwin'eth¹; gwŷn'ēth² [A feminine personal name].

gyascutus: gai'əs-kiū'tus¹; gē'as-eū'tūs². C. jai-əs-kiū'tus¹ [1. An imaginary quadruped of gigantic size. 2. [G.] A genus of beetles of western North America].

Gye: jai¹; gē² [Eng. impresario (1809-78)].

Gyges: gai'jiz¹; gē'gēs² [In Gr. myth, one of the giants killed by Hercules].

gymkhana: jim-kā'nai¹; gym-kā'na² [An Anglo-Indian athletic meeting].

gymnasium: jim-nē'zi-um¹ or jim-nē'si-um¹; gym-nā'si-ūm² or gym-nā'-zhiūm². Of modern dictionaries *Wr.* alone indicates the second pronunciation recorded above, but this is noted as indicated by Walker without date. The word is not noted in any of the editions of Walker (from 1791 to 1834) available to the writer. By Jameson (1827), gim-nē'shi-um¹; Knowles (1835), jim-nēs'yem¹; Smart (1840), jim-naz'-um¹; Davis (1830), jim-nē'zi-um¹ [1. A place for athletic exercise. 2. A classical school].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŷk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

gymnastic: jim-nas'tik¹; gym-näs'tie²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by the earlier lexicographers from Sheridan (1780) to our own time. But Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) indicated gim-nas'tik¹, which Savage (1834) recommended, pronouncing jim-nas'tak¹ a vulgarism.

In this word [gymnastic] and its relatives we not infrequently hear the *g* hard, as in *Gimlet*, for this learned reason, because they are derived from the Greek. For the very same reason we ought to pronounce the *g* in *Genesis, Geography, Geometry*, hard; . . . there can be no doubt, however, of the absurdity of so doing, and of the necessity of curbing such a usage as much as possible. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1791].

gymnosophist: jim-nes'o-fist¹; gym-nös'o-fist² [Hindu hermit].

gynarchy: jin'er-ki¹, *Standard, C., E., W., & Wr., or jai'nar-ki¹, M.;* gyn'-ar-ey² or gynär-ey²; *I. & St. jin'ar-ki¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835), gin'er-ki¹ [Government by women].*

gynceum: jin'i-si'um¹, *Standard & W., or jai'ni-si'um¹, M.;* gyn'e-çë'um² or gyn'e-çë'um²; *C. jin'i-si-um¹; E. gin'i-si-um¹; I. jin'i-si-um¹; Wr. jin'i-si-um¹ [A house or an apartment set aside for women].*

gynecology: jin'i-kel'o-ji¹, *Standard & W., or jai'ni-kol'o-ji¹, M.;* gyn'e-çöl'o-çy² or gyn'e-çöl'o-çy²; *C., St., & Wr. jin'e-kel'o-ji¹; E. gain-i-kel'e-ji¹; I. jin-i-kel'e-ji¹ [The branch of medicine that treats of women's diseases].*

gynobase: jin'o-bēs¹; gyn'o-bās², *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. gin'u-bēs¹; I. jin'o-bēs¹; M. jain'o-bēs¹; Wr. jai'no-bēs¹.*

gynophore: jin'o-för¹; gyn'o-för², *Standard, C., & W.; E. gin'u-för¹; I. jin'o-för¹; M. jain'o-för¹; St. jin'o-för¹; Wr. jin'e-för¹ [A plant-stalk which supports an ovary].*

gypsum: jip'sum¹; gyp'süm² [A mineral used in dressing soils].

gyrate: jai'rät¹; gy'rät² [To rotate].—**gyration:** jai-rē'shän¹; gy-rä'shon². Compare GYRATE.—**gyratory:** jai're-to-ni¹; gy'ra-to-ry².

gyropelorus: jai'ro-pi-lö'rus¹; gy'ro-pe-lö'rüs² [An instrument which repeats the reading of a ship's compass of special form].

gyroscope: jai'ro-sköp¹; gy'ro-seöp² [An instrument that illustrates the dynamics of rotating bodies].

gyve: jaiiv¹; gyv²—the accepted modern pronunciation and that indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), noted gäiv¹.

Dr. Bradley points out ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. iv, p. 532, Oxford, 1901) that the alliteration in M. E. poetry shows that the word was originally pronounced with initial *g* (hard), and from the spelling *gyve* used as lately as 1704 (Joseph Pitts, "An Account of the . . . Mahometans," ch. viii, p. 115), it would appear that this pronunciation continued till the 18th century. He states that the prevailing pronunciation is due to misinterpretation of the graphic form of the word.

H

h: ech¹; ach². In English this letter is little else than an aspiration before the vowel that follows it. In this book it is used in two forms: (1) as a single letter always represented by *h* in common spelling; (2) as a small capital *h* when used to indicate foreign forms of rough breathing. See Introductory, p. xxx, section 7.

In the Early English there was confusion about the *h* in French words among the Anglo-Saxons, and in all words among the Normans, which has not been cleared

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; më, gët, præy, fërm; hit, ice; i=ë; i=ë; gō, nōt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlse; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪt = feud; ʃin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃin, this.

up in the Cockney dialect, and has affected a few words in the standard speech. The failure to pronounce the aspirate is not exclusively a peculiarity of the Cockney, even tho his enunciation in other respects has been characterized as somewhat resembling "the crow of a cock and the neigh of a horse." *H* is one of the most fugacious of sounds. In Old French it was generally neglected, and in most modern French words it is not pronounced. In the dialect of Zealand, Flanders, and North Brabant Dr. Murray states that it is employed only to avoid hiatus and to impart emphasis ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. v, s. v., Oxford, 1901). In English (1) initial *h* is silent in many words, as in *heir*, *honest*, *honor*, *hour*, etc. It is silent also (2) after the letter *r*, as in *catarrh*, *myrrh*, *rhapsody*, *rhetoric*, *rhinoceros*, *rhubarb*, etc.; (3) when preceded by a vowel, as in *ah!* *bah!* *oh!* (4) when medial, as in *shepherd* and in certain English proper names, as in *Baltham*, *Chatham*, *Clapham*, *Durham*, etc.; and (5) in England, generally when preceded by *w*, as in such words as *while*, *when*, *whet*, *where*, which are uniformly pronounced *wile*, *wen*, *wet*, *wear*. Formerly, the initial *h* of certain other words, as *herb*, *history*, *hostler*, *hospital*, *humble*, *humor*, was not pronounced, but the letter has returned to favor and is now heard in these words.

Haahashtari: hē'a-hašh'tə-rai¹; hā'a-hašh'ta-ri² [Bible].

Haakon: hē'kōn¹; hō'kōn² [King of Norway (b: 1872; elected 1905)].

Haammonai: hæ-am'o-nai¹; hæ-ām'o-ni² [Apocrypha].—**Habacuc:** hab'-ə-kuk¹; hāb'a-cūc² [Douai Bible].—**Habaiah:** hæ-bē'yā' or hæ-bāi'a; hæ-bā'yā' or hæ-bī'a² [Bible].—**Habakkuk:** hæ-bak'uk¹ or hab'-ə-kuk¹; hæ-bāk'ūk² or hāb'a-kūk² [Bible].—**Habaziniab:** hab'ə-zī-nai'ā¹; hāb'a-zī-ni'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Habaziniab:** hab'ə-zī-nai'ā¹; hāb'a-zī-ni'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Habbacuc:** hab'-ə-kuk¹; hāb'a-cūc². Same as HABAKKUK.

habeas corpus [L.]: hē'bi-as kōr'pus¹; hā'be-as cōr'pūs² [In law, a writ requiring the production of a person before a court].

haberdine: hab'ər-dīn¹; hāb'er-dīn². Perry (1777), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Worcester (1859), hab-ər-dīn¹; Smart (1840), hab'ər-dīn¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Ash (1775) stressed the first syllable [Dried salt cod].

habergeon: hab'ər-jān¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* hæ-būr'jān¹; hāb'er-gōn² or hæ-bā'gōn². *C. (haubergeron)*, hē'būr-jān¹; *E.* hæ-būr'jun¹; *I.* hæ-būr'jēn¹; *St.* hab'ūr-jūn¹; *Wr.* hæ-būr'jēn¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Smart (1840) stressed the first syllable; Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the second [Armor for the neck and breast].

Habla: hē'bi-a¹; hā'bi-a² [Douai Bible].

habit: hab'it¹; hāb'it² [A regular mode of action].

We know from Palsgrave [1530] that in the 16th century the *h* of *habit* and *habitation* was not sounded. T. R. LOUNSBURY, *Standard of Pronunciation in Eng. ch. II*, p. 193. [H. '04.]

habitant [Fr.]: ā"bī'tān¹; ā"bī'tān² [A small rural proprietor].

habitat: hab'i-tat¹; hāb'i-tāt² [The region of abode, as of an animal].

habitation: hab'i-tē'shōn¹; hāb'i-tā'shōn². Formerly the *h* was silent. See quotation. [A place of abode.]

"Habitation in which *h* is written and not sounded with us. PALSgrave 1530, p. 17." Quoted from JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 6. [Oxford, 1901.]

habitual: hæ-bit'yū-al¹; hæ-bīt'yū-al². Sometimes, colloquially, hæ-bīch'-u-el¹ [Done as if by habit].

habitué [Fr.]: hæ-bit'u-ē' or (Fr.) ā"bī'tū'ē'¹; hæ-bīt'u-ē' or (Fr.) ā"bī'tū'ē'². Sometimes, colloquially, hæ-bīch'u-ē'¹ [A frequenter].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fare, fast; get, prey, hit, police; obey, go, not, or; full, rule; but, burn;

Habor: hē'ber¹; hā'bōr² [Bible].—**Habsanias:** hab'sa-nai'as¹; hāb'sa-ni'-as² [Douai Bible].—**Hacallah:** hak'a-lai'ā¹; hā'e'a-lī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hacel-dama:** ha-sel'da-me¹; ha-gel'da-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Hachalliah:** hak'a-lai'ā¹; hā'e'a-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Hachamoni:** ha-kam'o-nai¹; ha-cām'o-nī² [Douai Bible].—**Hachelai:** hak-i-lē'ai¹; hā'e-lā'i² [Douai Bible].—**Hachila:** ha-kai'la¹; ha-eī'la² [Douai Bible].—**Hachilah:** ha-kai'la¹; ha-eī'la² [Bible].—**Hachmoni:** hak'mo-nai¹ or hak-mō'nai²; hā'e-mo-nī² or hā'e-mō'nī² [Bible].—**Hachmonite:** hak'mo-nai¹; hā'e-mo-nī² [Bible].

hacienda [Sp.-Am.]: ha'si-en'da¹ or (Sp.) ā'thi-ēn'dā²; hā'ci-ēn'dā² or (Sp.) ā'thi-ēn'dā². C. as-i-en'da¹; E. hā-thi-en'da¹; I. ā-thi-en'da¹; M. as-i-en'da¹; W. ā-syen'dā (the pronunciation heard in Spanish America, where c before e or i is pronounced by s); Wr. hā-thi-en'da¹ [A landed estate].

hack, hack'le, hack'ney, had, had'dock: In all these words pronounce the a as in "fat." See A.

Hacupha: ha-kū'fā¹; ha-eu'fa² [Douai Bible].—**Hadad:** hē'dad¹; hā'dād² [Bible].—**Hadad-ezer:** had'ad-i'zer¹; hād'ād-e'zer² [Bible].—**Hadad-rimmon:** hē'-dad-rim'on¹; hā'dād-rim'on² [Bible].—**Hadala:** had'i-ai'ā¹; hād'a-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hadar:** hē'dar¹; hā'dar² [Bible].—**Hadarezer:** had'ar-i'zer¹; hād'ar-e'zer² [Bible].—**Hadashah:** ha-dash'ā¹; ha-dāsh'ā² [Bible].—**Hadassah:** ha-das'ā¹; ha-dās'ā² [Bible].—**Hadattah:** ha-dat'ā¹; ha-dāt'ā² [Bible].

Haden: hē'den¹; hā'dēn² [Eng. etcher (1818-1910)].

Hadersleben: hā'dārs-lē'ben¹; hā'dērs-lē'bēn² [Prus. town].

Hades: hē'diz¹; hā'dēs² [Bible].—**Hadid:** hē'did¹; hā'did² [Bible].

Hading: ā'dan'¹; ā'dān'²; not, as frequently mispronounced, hē'din¹ [Stage name of Jeanne Tréfont, Fr. actress (1859-)].

Hadith: had'ith¹; hād'ith² [Mohammedan traditional law].

hadj: haj'¹; hād'j² [A Mohammedan pilgrim who has been to Mecca].

Hadlai: had'li-ai¹; hād'la-i² [Bible].—**Hadoram:** ha-dō'rām¹; ha-dō'ram² [Bible].—**Hadrach:** had'rak¹; hād'rāe² [Bible].

Hadrian: hē'dri-ən¹; hā'dri-an² [Rom. emperor (117-138)].

Hadriel: hē'dri-el¹; hā'dri-ēl² [Douai Bible].

hæcelty: hek-sī'i-ti¹; hēe-cē-i-ty² [A term in ancient philosophy].

Haeckel: hek'el¹ or (Ger.) hā'kl¹; hēk'ēl² or (Ger.) hā'kl² [Ger. biologist (1834-)].

Haelen: hā'len¹; hā'lēn² [Belg. village].

haema- (prefix): hem'a-¹; hēm'a-², Standard & C.; E, I., M., St., W., & Wr. hī'mō-¹ [From Gr. αἷμα, blood: combining form in zoological and botanical names]. See also HEMA-, HEMO-.

haemo- (prefix): hem'o-¹; hēm'o-², Standard & C.; E, I., M., St., & W. hī'mō-¹. See HEMO-.

haft: haft¹, hāft² [A handle].—**hag:** hag¹, hāg². See A. [An ugly, malicious old woman].

Hagab: hē'gab¹; hā'gāb² [Bible].—**Hagaba:** hag'a-ba¹; hāg'a-ba² [Bible].—**Hagabah:** hag'a-bā¹; hāg'a-bā² [Bible].—**Hagar:** hē'gar¹; hā'gar² [Bible].—**Hagarenes:** hē'ger-in¹; hā'gar-ēn² [Bible].—**Hagerite:** hē'ger-ai¹; hā'ger-it² [Bible].—**Haggai:** hag'i-ai¹; hāg'a-i² [Bible].

2: art, ape, fat, fare, fast, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fern, hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, or, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this

Haggard: hag'ard¹; hāg'ard² [Eng. novelist (1856-)].

Haggadolim: hag'i-do-lim¹; hāg'e-do-lim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Haggeri:** hag'i-rai¹; hāg'e-ri² [Bible].—**Haggi:** hag'ai¹; hāg'i² [Bible].—**Haggia:** ha-gai'a¹; ha-gi'a² [Bible].—**Haggiah:** ha-gai'a¹; hā-gi'a² [Bible].—**Haggites:** hag'ait¹; hāg'its² [Bible].—**Haggith:** hag'ith¹; hāg'ith² [Bible].—**Hagia:** he'gi-a¹; hū'gi-a² [Apocrypha].

hagiarchy: hē'ji-ūr'ki¹ or hag'i-ūr'ki¹; hā'gi-ār'ey² or hāg'i-ār'ey² [Government by priests or clergy].

hagiocracy: hē'ji-ek'rā-si¹; hā'gi-ōe'rā-cy², *Standard*; C., I., & W. hē-ji-ek'rā-si¹; E. & M. hag-i-ek'rā-si¹; W. hag'i-ek'rā-si¹ [Government by priests or clergy].

Hagiographa: hē'ji-eg'rā-fā¹; hā'gi-ōg'rā-fā² [A division of the Old Testament].

hagiographer: hē'ji-eg'rā-fār¹; hā'gi-ōg'rā-fēr². Barclay (1774), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844), hag-i-eg'rā-fār¹ [A writer of sacred words].

hagiography: hē'ji-eg'rā-fi¹; hā'gi-ōg'rā-fy², *Standard*, C., I., & W. hē-ji-eg'rā-fi¹; E. & M. hag-i-eg'rā-fi¹; St. hag'i-eg'rā-fi¹, W. hag'i-eg'rā-fi¹ [Sacred writings].

Hagri: hag'rai¹; hāg'rī² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hagrites: hag'raits¹; hāg'rits² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hague (The): hēg¹; hāg² [Capital of Netherlands].

ha-ha: hā'hā¹; hā'hā², *Standard*, I., Sheridan (1784), and Knowles (1835); C., W., Wr., Maunder (1830), and Smart (1840), ha'hā¹ [A sunken fence].

Hai: hē'ai¹; hā'i² [Bible].

Haidee: hai-dī¹; hī-dē² [A Greek maiden in Byron's "Don Juan"]

Halgh: hēg¹; hāg² [A Scottish family name].

hall: hēl¹; hāl²—not the diphthongal sound of ai as in "aisle" frequently heard in London and its vicinity. See I.

Hainan: hai'nān¹; hī'nān² [Island off China].

hair: hār¹; hār²; not hē'yār¹. Compare HARE.

Haiti: hē'ti¹; hā'ti² [West-Indian island].

Hajehudijah: hē'ji-hiū'di-jā¹; hā'ji-hū'di-jā² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

hake: hēk¹; hāk² [An Am. food-fish].

Hakkatan: hak'ā-tan¹; hāk'a-tān² [Bible].—**Hakkoz:** hak'ōz¹; hāk'ōz² [Bible].

Hakluyt: hak'lūt¹; hāk'lūt² [Eng. historian (1553-1616)].

Hakupha: ha-kiū'fā¹; ha-kū'fā² [Bible].

Halaa: hal'ā¹; hāl'a² [Douai Bible].

halacha: ha-lā'kē¹ or ha-lak'ā¹; ha-lā'ea² or ha-lā'e². C. ha-lak'ā¹; E. ha-lā'kū¹ [Jewish traditional law].

Halah: hē'lā¹; hā'lā² [Bible].

Halak: hē'lak¹; hā'lāk² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rōle; but, būrn;

halberd: hal'bard¹; hāl'berd², *Standard, C., E., M., St., W.*, Jameson, & Smart; *I. hāl'būrd*; *Wr. hāl'bard*—the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) [A pike and battle-ax used as a weapon].

halcyon: hal'si-en¹; hāl'cy-on², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; *I. & St. hāl'si-en¹*; *Wr. hāl'shi-en¹*. Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) indicated the first; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) noted the third, while Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) recorded *hāl'shan¹* [The kingfisher].

Halecyone: hāl-sai'o-nī¹; hāl-cy'o-nē². Same as ALCYONE.

Haldane: hāl'dēn¹; hāl'dān²; *not* hāl'dēn¹ [Brit. statesman (1856-)].

Haldeman: hāl'dē-man¹; hāl'de-man²; *not* hāl'dē-mən¹ [Am. philologist (1812-80)].

Halévy: ā'lē'vī¹; ā'lē'vī² [1. Fr. composer (1799-1862). 2. Fr. dramatist (1834-1908)].

half: haf¹; haf²—the *l* is silent, but some speakers still persist in pronouncing it and succeed in making themselves ridiculous when they do so. See *ANK, CALF, and CONDEMN*. [One of two equal parts into which something is divided].

halfpenny: hē'pen-i¹; hā'pēn-y², *I., M., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* hā'pen¹, hē'pen¹, or hā'pēn-i¹; hā'pēn-y², hā'pēn-y², or hā'pēn-y²; *C. hā'pen¹*; *E. hā'pen¹*; *St. hā'pēn-i¹*. The popular pronunciation of this word is now generally accepted as correct, and why not since it has been in use now nearly two centuries? Penning (1780) noted: "*Halfpenny*, s. [pronounced *ha'pe-ni*, plural *halfpence*, pronounced *ha'pence*]," and this pronunciation was indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1797), who bewailed the fact that "this word is not only deprived of half its interest, but even what is left is grossly corrupted," and added "sounding the *a* as in *half* is provincial and rustic"; by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1809), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and by Craig (1849). Knowles (1835), Noah Webster (1828), and Goodrich (1847) noted hā'pēn-i¹ or hā'pēn-ni¹.

halfpennyworth: hē'pēth¹; hā'pōth²—a contraction (*ha'pōth*) which has been in use in English speech and literature since 1631 and which is surely entitled to acceptance as good English, inasmuch as it is seldom or never pronounced hā'pēn-i-wōrth¹ in Great Britain.

Halhul: hāl'hul¹; hāl'hūl² [Bible].—**Halil:** hē'lai¹; hā'li² [Bible].

halibut: hal'i-but¹ or hel'i-but¹; hāl'i-būt² or hā'i-būt². *E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909) indicate the first; *Standard, C., W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.* note the second, which was favored by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). The first was supported by Perry (1805), Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864).

Halicarnassus: hāl'i-kar-nas'us¹; hāl'i-eār-nās'ūs² [City in Asia Minor].

haligraphy: hāl'i-og'rā-fi¹ or hē'li-og'rā-fi¹; hāl'i-ōg'rā-fy² or hā'li-ōg'rā-fy² [A description of the seal].

halite: hāl'ait¹ or hē'lait¹; hāl'it² or hā'lit² [Rock salt].

hall: hāl¹; hāl² [A large building used as a residence or official headquarters].

Hallé: hāl'ō¹; hāl'ē² [Fr. physician (1754-1822)].

hallelulah, hallelujah: hāl'i-lū'yā¹; hāl'e-lū'yā² [Heb., praise ye the Lord (Jehovah)].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ = out; ɪl = feud; ɪn = sing; ɪn = sing; ɪn = sing.

hallo: ha-lō'1; hā-lō'2 [An exclamation to attract attention]. Compare HALO.

Halloesh: hā-lō'esh1; ha-lō'esh2 [Douai Bible].

Hallohesh: hā-lō'hesh1; ha-lō'hesh2 [Bible].

hallucination: ha-liū'si-nē'shən1; hā-lū'gi-nā'shon2. E. & St. ha-lū-sin-ē'shon1 [A mistaken notion; delusion].

halo: hē'lo1; hā'lo2. Compare HALLO [A circle of light around the head of a sacred personage].

Halohesh: hā-lō'hesh1; ha-lō'hesh2. Same as HALLOHESH.

halotrichite: hā-lēt'ri-kait1 or hal'o-trai'kait1; ha-lōt'ri-ēt2 or hāl'o-trī-ēt2 [An iron-aluminum sulfate].

Halsbury: hōlz'bər-1; hālz'ber-y2; not hals'bər-1 [Eng. earldom].

Halsey: hōl's1; hā'sy2; not hāl's1 [Am. author (1851-)].

halt: hōlt1; hālt2; not hālt1 [1. Cessation of movement; as, the halt of troops. 2. Lameness].

haluka: hā-lū'ka1; hā-lū'kā2 [A Jewish bequest]. Spelt also CHALUKA, but pronounced in the same way].

halve: hav1; hāv2. See ASK [To divide into two equal parts].

Halys: hē'lis1; hā'lys2 [River in Asia Minor].

Ham: ham1; hām2 [Bible].—**Haman:** hē'mən1; 'hā'man2 [Bible].—**Hamath:** hē'math1; hām'ath2 [Bible].—**Hamathite:** hē'math-ait1; hām'ath-it2 [Bible].—**Hamath-zobah:** hē'math-zō'bā1; hām'ath-zō'bā2 [Bible].

Hamilear: hā-mil'kar1; hā-mil'ear2 [Carthaginian general (-229 B.C.); father of Hannibal].

Hamital: ham'i-tal1; hām'i-tāl2 [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hammah-lekoth:** ham'o-lī'keth1; hām'ā-lē'kōth2 [Bible].—**Hammath:** ham'ath1; hām'ath2 [Bible].—**Hammeah:** ham'i-ā1; hām'e-ā2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammedatha:** ham'i-dē'tha1; hām'e-dā'tha2 [Bible].—**Hammelech:** ham'i-lek1; hām'e-lēc2 [Bible].—**Hammelzar:** ha-mel'zar1; hā-mēl'zār2 [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hanniphkad:** ha-mif'kad1; hām'if'kād2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammolecheth:** ha-mel'i-keth1 or ham'o-lī'keth1; hām'ōl'e-ēth2 or hām'o-lē'ēth2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammon:** ham'an1; hām'on2 [Bible].—**Hammoth-dor:** ham'eth-dēr1 or ham'ōth-dēr1; hām'ōth-dōr2 or hām'ōth-dōr2 [Bible].—**Hammucl:** ham'yu-el1; hām'yu-ēl2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hammonah:** ha-mō'nā1; hā-mō'nā2 [Bible].—**Hamon-gog:** hē'men'gog1; hām'on-gōg2 [Bible].—**Hamor:** hē'mer1; hām'mōr2 [Bible].—**Hamran:** ham'ran1; hām'ran2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hamuel:** ham'yu-el1 or ha-miū'el1; hām'yu-ēl2 or ha-miū'el2 [Bible].—**Hamul:** hē'mul1; hām'mul2 [Bible].—**Hamulites:** hē'mul-its1; hām'mul-its2 [Bible].—**Hamutal:** ha-mū'tal1; hā-mū'tāl2 [Bible].—**Hamameel:** han'e-mil1 or hanam'i-el1; hān'a-mēl1 or ha-nām'e-ēl2 [Bible].—**Hanamet:** han'e-met1; hān'a-mēt2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hanan:** hē'nan1; hā'nan2 [Bible].—**Hananeel:** han'e-nil1 or hanan'i-el1; hān'a-nēl1 or ha-nān'e-ēl2 [Bible].—**Hananel:** han'e-nel1; hān'a-nēl2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hananī:** ha-nē'nai1; hā-nā'nī2 [Bible].—**Hananīah:** han'e-nai'ā1; hān'a-nī'ā2 [Bible].—**Hanathon:** han'e-thēn1; hān'a-thōn2 [Douai Bible].

hand: hand1; hānd2. When this word is used as the first element of a compound word, as in *hand-ball*, *hand-barrow*, *hand-bill*, *hand-book*, *handcuff*, *handful*, etc., there is a tendency to drop the *d*, which should be discouraged. The letter should always be carefully pronounced. But see *HANDKERCHIEF* and *HANDSOME*.

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔl, bōy; ɛo, ɛem; ɪn; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

Handel: han'del¹ or (Ger.) hen'del¹; hân'dël² or (Ger.) hên'dël² [Ger.-Eng. composer (1685-1759)].

Hanau: hân'nau¹; hân'nou² [Prus. town].

handkerchief: han'kər-chif¹; hân'ker-chif², *Standard, C., M., W., & W.*; E. hand'kur-chif¹; I. hand'kür-chif¹; St. han'kür-chif¹. The *ie* in this word once pronounced as in "chief," belief, brief, fief, grief, etc., is now weakened to *i*, as in "habit."

handsome: han'səm¹; hân'som²; I. & St. hand'sum¹.

In English usage the *d* is usually silent; Dr. Murray indicates it above the line han'd'sum¹ to show that it is vanishing. In American speech it is always silent, but in Scottish it is commonly pronounced.

Hanes: hē'niz¹; hā'nēs² [Bible].

hang: han¹; häng². See Introductory, pp. xix-xx.

hangar [Fr.: hân'gür¹ or (Anglice) hân'gür¹; hân'gär² or (Anglice) hân'gär². Altho *h* is silent in most Fr. words it is aspirated in this word. Frequently heard, han'gar¹ [A shelter or shed].

hanger: han'ər¹; häng'er²; not han'gür¹. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx.

hanging: han'ŋ¹; häng'ing²; not han'im¹.

Haniel: han'i-el¹; hân'i-ël² [Bible].

Hannah: han'ā¹ or han'ə¹; hân'ā² or hân'a² [Bible].

Hannathon: han'ə-thən¹; hân'a-thōn² [Bible].

Hannibal: han'i-bal¹; hân'i-bal² [A masculine personal name]. F. a'nī'-bāl¹; a'nī'bāl²; It. Annibale: ān-nī'ba-lē¹; ān-nī'bā-lē²; Sp. Anibal: a-nī'bal¹; ā-nī'bāl².

Hanniel: han'i-el¹; hân'i-ël² [Bible].

Hanoch: hē'nek¹; hā'nōe² [Bible].

Hanochites: hē'nek-its¹; hā'nōe-its² [Bible].

Hansa: hân'sə¹; hân'sa² [In Hindu myth, the "swan of eternity"].

hanse: hans¹; hāns². *M.* gives han'zə¹ as alternative [A confederacy of merchants or of commercial towns].

Hanukka: hân'nū-ka¹; hā'ny-kā² [A Jewish festival]. Spelt also CHANUCA but pronounced the same way.

Hanun: hē'nun¹; hā'nūn² [Bible].—**Hapharaim:** haf'ə-rē'im¹; hāf'a-rā'im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Haphratim:** haf-rē'im¹; hāf-rā'im² [Bible].—**Haphstha:** haf'si-ba¹; hāf'si-ba² [Douai Bible].—**Happizzex:** hap'i-zēz¹; hāp'i-zēz² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hapsburg: haps'bürg or (Ger.) hōps'bura¹; hāps'bürg or (Ger.) hāps'bura² [Ancient Austrian imperial family].

Hara: hē'rə¹; hā'ra² [Bible].

Haradah: hā-rē-dā¹ or har'ə-də¹; hā-rā-dā² or hār'a-da² [Bible].

hara-kiri [Jap.]: hā'ra-kī'rī¹; hā'rā-kī'rī² [A method of suicide]. Sometimes erroneously *hari-kari*.

Haran: hē'rən¹; hā'ran² [Bible].

harangue: hā-raŋ¹; hā-räng² [A public address, usually a tirade].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ā; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this

Hararite: hē'ra-rai¹; hā'ra-rīt² [Bible].

harass: har'as¹; hār'as² [To trouble or vex with cares, etc].

harbinger: hār'bin-jər¹; hār'bin-ger²; *not* hār'biŋ-ər¹—the *g* as in "gem," *not* as in "go" [A forerunner].

Harbona: har-bō'nə¹; hār-bō'nā² [Bible].

Harbonah: har-bō'nā¹; hār-bō'nā² [Bible].

harbor: hār'bər¹; hār'bor²; *not* hār'bēr¹. See O [A port or place of shelter].

Harcastle (Kate): hārd'kas-l¹; hārd'eās-l² [The heroine of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"]. See ASK.

Hardinge: hār'diŋ¹; hār'ding² [Eng. general (1785-1856)].

hare: hār¹; hār². Compare HAIR [A rabbit-like quadruped].

harem: hē'rem¹; hā'rēm². *M.* hār'əm¹. *C. & Wr.* note hā'rem¹ as alternative, which was preferred by Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849). By Smart (1857) and Cooley (1863) hā'rem¹—the *a* as in "fare"; by Dr. Thomas P. Hughes ("Dict. of Islam," 1885) hā'rūm or hā'reem [An apartment assigned to the female members of a family in Mohammedan countries].

Ha-ram', with the accent on the last syllable, is the form affected by some modern writers; but the other is the long-established English adaptation.

SMART Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language s. v. [London, 1857.]

Hareph: hē'ref¹; hār'rif² [Bible].—**Hareth:** hē'reth¹; hār'rēth² [Bible].—

Harhas: hār'has¹; hār'has² [Bible].—**Harhur:** hār'hur¹; hār'hūr² [Bible].

haricot [Fr.]: har'ī-kō¹ or (*Fr.*) hā'rī'kō¹; hār'ī-eō² or (*Fr.*) hā'rī'eō²; *not* ār'ī'kō¹. Contrary to the general rule, the *h* in this word is aspirated [1. A ragout of meat and beans. 2. A French bean].

Harim: hē'rim¹; hā'rim² [Bible].

Harlph: hē'rif¹; hār'rif² [Bible].

Harlech: hūr'leŋ¹; hār'lēŋ² [Welsh town].

Harleian: hār'li-an¹; hār'le-an² [Belonging to Robert and Edward Harley (1686-1741), who founded a collection of manuscripts and books in the British Museum, London].

harlequin: hār'li-kwin¹ or hār'li-kin¹; hār'le-kwin² or hār'le-kīn². Of the modern dictionaries the Century and Worcester alone prefer the second, which was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *qu* is described as pronounced not unlike *cu* excepting in *quoit*, and judging from this they indicate hār'le-kwin¹, which is the pronunciation noted also by Perry (1777). [A character in It. comedy and Eng. pantomime].

Har-Magedon: hār'-mā-ged'an¹; hār'-mā-gēd'on² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Harmon:** hār'men¹; hār'mon² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Harnapher:** hār'na-fer¹; hār'na-fer² [Douai Bible].—**Harnepher:** hār'nā-fer¹ or har-nā'fer¹; hār'ne-fer² or hār'nē'fer² [Bible].—**Harod:** hē'red¹; hār'rod² [Bible].—**Harodi:** hā-rō'dai¹; hā-rō'di² [Douai Bible].—**Harodite:** hē'red-ait¹; hār'rod-it² [Bible].—**Haroech:** hā-rō'e¹; hā-rō'ē² [Bible].

Harold: har'ald¹; hār'old² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* **Harald:** hār'ald¹; hār'ald²; *D.* **Herold:** hē'rolt¹; hē'rolt²; *F.* **Harold:** a'rōld¹; a'rōld²; *It.* **Araldo:** a-rāl'do¹; ā-rāl'do²; *L.* **Haroldus:** hā-rel'dus¹; hā-rōld'ūs².

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, çʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Haromaph: hæ-rō'maf¹; hæ-rō'mäf² [Douai Bible].—**Harorite:** hē'ro-rait¹; hā'ro-rit² [Bible].—**Haroseth:** hæ-rō'seth¹; hæ-rō'sēth² [Douai Bible].—**Haroseth:** hæ-rō'seth¹; hæ-rō'sēth² [Bible].

harquebus: hār'kwī-bus¹; hār'kwe-būs² [*Harquebuzé*. A hand Gun. BULLOKAR, "An English Expositor," London, 1616].—**harquebusier:** hār'kwī-bus-ir¹; hār'kwe-būs-ēr².

harrier: har'ī-er¹; hār'ī-er² [A breed of small hound used in hunting hares].

Harriet: har'ī-et¹; hār'ī-ēt² [A feminine personal name]. Variant forms **Harriot**, **Harriott**, but pronounced the same way.

Harsha: hūr'shā¹; hār'shā² [Bible].

Harsith: hūr'sīth¹; hār'sīth² [Bible (R. V.)]. [42].

Harthacnut: hār"thæ-knūt¹; hār"tha-enyt² [Dan. king of England (1018?—

Harum: hē'rum¹ or hār'um¹; hā'rūm² or hār'ūm² [Bible].

Harumaph: hæ-rū'maf¹; hæ-rū'mäf² [Bible].

Haroun-al-Raschid, Harun-al-Raschid: hæ-rūn'-al-rū'shīd¹; hā-rūn'-āl-rā'shīd² [Saracen calif (765-809)].

Haruphite: hæ-rū'fait¹; hæ-rū'fit² [Bible].

haruspex: hæ-rus'peks¹; hæ-rūs'pēks² [Rom. soothsayer].

haruspice: hæ-rus'pis¹; hæ-rūs'piç² [Anglicized form of HARUSPEX].

Haruz: hē'ruz¹ or hār'uz¹; hār'üz² or hār'üz² [Bible].

Harwich: har'wīj¹ or har'īch¹; hār'ij² or hār'īch²; not hūr'wich¹—the *w* is silent [Eng. spt.].

Harz: hūrts¹; hārts² [Ger. mountains].

Hasaba: hæ-sā'ba¹; hæ-sā'ba² [Douai Bible].—**Hasabia:** has"ə-bai'ə¹; hās"a-bī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hasabias:** has"ə-bai'əs¹; hās"a-bī'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Hasadiah:** has"ə-dai'ā¹; hās"a-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Hasadiah:** has"ə-dai'əs¹; hās"a-dī'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Hasadibab:** hæ-sad'ī-bas¹; hæ-sād'ī-bas² [Douai Bible].—**Hasarsual:** hē"sar-sū'al¹; hā"sār-sū'al² [Douai Bible].—**Hasarsusim:** hē"sar-sū'sim¹; hā"sār-sū'sim² [Douai Bible].—**Hasbadana:** has-bad'ə-nā¹; hās-bād'a-na² [Douai Bible].

has=been: haz'=bin¹ or haz'=bīn¹; hās'ē-bīn² or hās'ē-bēn². *Standard, St., W., & W.* indicate the first; *C., E., I., & M.* give the second.

Hasdrubal: haz'dru-bāl¹; hās'dru-bal² [The name of several Carthaginian generals (B. C. 250-203)].

Hasebia: has'ī-bai'ə¹; hās"ē-bī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hasebias:** has"ī-bai'əs¹; hās"ē-bī'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Hasebna:** has"ēb-nai'ə¹; hās"ēb-nī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hasebonia:** has"ī-bo-nai'ə¹; hās"ē-bo-nī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Hasenuah:** has'ī-nū'ā; hās"ē-nū'ā² [Bible].—**Haserim:** hæ-sēr'mī¹; hæ-sēr'mī² [Douai Bible].—**Haseroth:** hæ-sēr'roth¹; hæ-sēr'rōth² [Douai Bible].—**Hasersual:** hē"ser-sū'al¹; hā"ser-sū'al² [Douai Bible].—**Hasersusa:** hē"ser-sū'sā¹; hā"ser-sū'sā² [Douai Bible].

Hashabiah: hash"ə-bai'ā¹; hash"ā-bī'ā² [Bible].—**Hashabnah:** hæ-shab'-lā¹; hæ-shāb-nā² [Bible].—**Hashabneiah:** hash"əb-nī-ai'ā¹; hash"āb-nī-ā² [Bible].—**Hashabniah:** hash"āb-nī'ā¹; hash"āb-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Hashbadana:** hash-bad'-ə-nā¹; hash-bād'a-na² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hashem:** hē'shem¹; hā'shēm² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wæt, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, fee; i=ē; i=ö; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

hashish: hash'ish¹ or hā-shīsh¹; hāsh'ish² or hā-shīsh². *E.* hash'ish¹ [Indian hemp].

Hashmonah: hash-mō'nā¹; hāsh-mō'nā² [Bible].—**Hashub:** hē'shub¹ or hash'ub¹; hā'shūb² or hāsh'ūb² [Bible].—**Hashubah:** ha-shū'bā¹; ha-shū'bā² [Bible].—**Hashum:** hō'shum¹ or hash'um¹; hā'shūm² or hāsh'ūm² [Bible].—**Hashupha:** hē-shū'fā¹; ha-shū'fā² [Bible].

haslet: has'let¹; hās'let², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.*; *E.* haz'let¹; *M.* hēs'let¹; *Wr.* hās'let¹. Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) indicate the first; Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) note the second; Walker (1791) gives the third; and Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) record the fourth of the pronunciations noted above [The heart, liver, lights, etc., of a beast used as food].

Hasmaah: has'mā-ā¹; hās'mā-ā² [Bible].—**Hasrah:** has'rā¹ or haz'rā¹; hās'rā² or hās'rā² [Bible].—**Hassemon:** has'men¹; hās'e-mōn² [Douai Bible].—**Hassenaah:** has'i-nā-ā¹; hās'e-nā-ā² [Bible].—**Hassenuah:** has'i-nū-ā¹; hās'e-nū-ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hashhub:** hash'ub¹; hāsh'ūb² [Bible].—**Hassophereth:** has'o-fē'rēth¹; hās'o-fē'rēth² [Bible (R. V.)].

haste: hēst¹; hāst². Compare **HASTEN** [To move rapidly].

hasten: hēs'n¹; hās'n²; *not* hēs'tan¹ [To be quick]. Compare **LISTEN**.

No one thinks of pronouncing [the letter t] in . . . certain verbs having the ending -en, such as *fasten, hasten, listen*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* ch. III, p. 183. [H. '04.]

Hasupha: hā-sū'fā¹; ha-sū'fā² [Bible].

Hatach: hē'tak¹; hā'tāc² [Bible].

hatchel: hāch'el¹; hāch'ēl²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries and by Perry (1777), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), hak'l¹ [An implement for cleaning flax].

Hathach: hē'chak¹; hā'thāc² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hathath: hē'chath¹; hā'thāth² [Bible].

[of love].

Hathor: hā'thor¹; hā'thōr²; *not* hē'thar¹ [In Egyptian myth, the goddess

Hatipha: hā-tai'fā¹ or hat'i-fā¹; ha-ti'fā² or hāt'i-fā² [Bible].—**Hattita:** hā-tai'tā¹ or hat'i-tā¹; ha-ti'tā² or hāt'i-tā² [Bible].—**Hattavah:** hat-tā'vā¹; hāt-tā'vā² [Bible].—**Hattil:** hat'il¹; hāt'il² [Bible].—**Hattush:** hat'ush¹; hāt'ush² [Bible].

hauberk: hō'berk¹; hā'berk² [A medieval coat of mail].

Hauck: hauk¹ or hōk¹; houk² or hək² [German prima donna in U. S. (1852-)].

haughty: hō'ti¹; hā'ty² [Proud and arrogant].

haul: hōl¹; hāl² [To drag or pull along].

haunch: hāneh¹ or hōneh¹; hāneh² or hōneh². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E., I., M., & St.* note the second as British [That part of the body of man or animal lying between the ribs and the thigh].

haunt: hūnt¹ or hōnt¹; hānt² or hōnt². *Standard, C., W., & Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E., I., M., & St.* note the second as the usage of Great Britain. The earlier lexicographers Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated

2: wɒf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bürn;

hant¹; Sheridan (1780), hant¹, and Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), hent¹. In his "Elements of English Orthoepy," page 51, Nares (1784) pointed out that "the proper sound of this diphthong [au] is the same as that which we have called the broad sound of a; as in *all, talk*, etc.," but indicated that in *gaunt, haunt*, etc., it has the sound of open a, which on page 12 he noted was represented by *au* in *laugh, paunch*, etc. Compare ANT and AUNT.

Haupt: haupt¹; houp² [Ger. Semitic and Bible scholar (1858-)].

Hauran: hō'rən¹; hā'ran² [Bible].

Hauser: hau'zər¹; hou'ser² [Ger. foundling (1812?-1833)].

hausse [Fr.]: hōs¹; hōs², *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C.*; *E.* & *I.* hōs¹; *M.* & *W.* hos¹. A Fr. word in which the *h* is aspirated [A cannon-sight attached near the breech].

Haussmann: ōs'män¹; ōs'män² [Fr. baron and senator (1809-91) who rebuilt Paris]. [city].

Haussmannize: haus'mən-aiz¹; hous'man-iz² [To rebuild and improve a

hautboy: hō'bei¹; hō'bōy² [An oboe].

hauteur [Fr.]: hō-tūr¹; hō-tūr²—the *h* is aspirated [Haughtiness].

have: hav¹; hāv²; *not* hēv¹ [To hold as owner; possess].

Haverhill: hav'ər-il¹; hāv'ēr-il² [Eng. town].

Haverhill: hē'vər-il¹; hā'vēr-il² [A city in Mass.].

Haversian: hæ-vūr'shən¹ or hæ-vūr'si-an¹; ha-vēr'shan² or ha-vēr'si-an². *Standard*, *W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first as American usage; *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.* record the second as usage in Great Britain. *C.* gives ha-vūr'zian¹ [Pert. to Clopton Havers (circa 1690), Eng. anatomist].

Havilah: hav'i-lā¹ or hæ-vai'lā¹; hāv'i-lā² or ha-vī'lā² [Bible].

havildar: hav'il-dār¹; hāv'il-dār². *E.* hēv-il-dār¹ [A sepoy non-commissioned officer].

Havoth-jair: hē'vōth-jē'r¹; hā'vōth-jā'r² [Bible].

Havre (Le): læ hā'vr¹; le hā'vr² [Fr. port].

Havre de Grace: hav'ər də grās¹; hāv'ēr də grāq² [City in Md.].

Hawaii: ha-wai'ī¹; hā-wī'ī² [Am. Territory in North Pacific Ocean]. — **Hawaiian:** ha-wai'yən¹; hā-wī'yan² [Pert. to Hawaii].

Hawarden: hūr'den¹; hār'dēn² [Welsh town]. See ALCESTER.

Hawarden: hē'war-den¹; hā'wār-dēn² [A town in Iowa].

Haweis: hō'is¹; hā'is² [Eng. divine (1838-1901)].

Hawes: hōz¹; hāz² [Eng. humanitarian (1736-1808)].

hawse: hōz¹; hāz². *I.* & *Wr.* hōs¹ [That part of a ship's bow where the hawser-holes are].

hawser: hō'zər¹ or hō'sər¹; hā'ser² or hā'ser². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.* indicate the first; *E.*, *I.*, & *Wr.* record the second [A ship's cable].

Haydn: hē'dn¹ or (Ger.) hai'dn¹; hā'dn² or (Ger.) hī'dn² [Austrian composer (1732-1809)].

Hayes: hēz¹; hāz² [Am. statesman and President (1822-93)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǵl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Haynes: hēnz¹; hāns² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Hayti: hē'tɪ¹; hā'ti². Same as HAITI.

Hazael: haz'i-el¹ or hā-zē'el¹; hāz'a-ēl² or ha-zā'ēl² [Bible].—**Hazalah:** hā-zē'yā¹ or hā-zai'ā¹; hā-zū'yā² or ha-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Hazar-addar:** hē'zar-ad'ar¹; hā'zār-ad'ar² [Bible].—**Hazar-enan:** hē'zar-i'nan¹; hā'zār-i'nān² [Bible].—**Hazar-gaddah:** hē'zar-gad'ā¹; hā'zār-gād'ā² [Bible].—**Hazar-hatticon:** hē'zar-hat'i-kon¹; hā'zār-hāt'i-cōn² [Bible].—**Hazar-maveth:** hē'zar-mē'veth¹; hā'zār-mā'veth² [Bible].—**Hazar-shual:** hē'zar-shū'al¹; hā'zār-shū'al² [Bible].—**Hazar-susah:** hē'zar-sū'sā¹; hā'zār-sū'sā² [Bible].—**Hazar-susim:** hē'zar-sū'sim¹; hā'zār-sū'sim² [Bible].—**Hazon-tamar:** hāz'ō-zon-tē'mar¹; hāz'a-zōn-tā'mar² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazelel-pont:** haz'i-lel-pō'nai¹; hāz'e-lēl-pō'nī² [Bible].—**Hazer-Hatticon:** hē'zar-hat'i-kon¹; hā'zār-hāt'i-cōn² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazerim:** hā-zī'rim¹; ha-zē'rim² [Bible].—**Hazereth:** hā-zī'roth¹; ha-zē'rōth² [Bible].—**Hazon-tamar:** hāz'ō-zon-tē'mar¹; hāz'a-zōn-tā'mar² [Bible].—**Hazia:** hā-zai'ā¹; ha-zī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Haziel:** hē'zi-el¹; hā'zi-ēl² [Bible].—**Hazo:** hē'zo¹; hā'zo² [Bible].—**Hazor:** hē'zor¹; hā'zōr² [Bible].—**Hazor-Hadattah:** hē'zor-ha-dat'ā¹; hā'zōr-ha-dāt'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hazubah:** hā-zū'bā¹; ha-zū'bā² [Bible].—**Hazelel-pont:** haz'i-lel-pō'nai¹; hāz'e-lēl-pō'nī² [Bible (R. V.)].

he: hī¹; hē². See E.

head: hed¹; hēd². See E.

heal: hīl¹; hēl². See E.

health: helth¹; hēlth². See E.

heap: hīp¹; hēp². See E.

hear: hīr¹; hēr². See E.

heard: hīrd¹; hērd².

We frequently hear this word pronounced so as to rhyme with *feared*. But if this were the true sound, it ought to be written *heared* . . . ; the short sound like *herd* is certainly the true pronunciation. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1798).

The pronunciation riming *heard* with "feared" is provincial. It was recorded as preferred by Webster, and may still be heard in several Eng. counties (Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derby, etc.) and Canadian provinces.

heart: hārt¹; hārt². See E.

hearth: hārth¹; hārth². By Milton the word was rimed with "birth" and "mirth" ("Il Penseroso," circa 1632), and this pronunciation was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), and Elphinstone (1786). Dr. Townsend Young, in the edition of Walker's "Critical Pronouncing Dictionary" which he edited in 1859, noted that "The popular pronunciation in the South and West of Ireland is *herth*; and this, though we are wont to deem it vulgar, is supported by Elphinstone, one of the most profound of English orthoëpists." But Dr. Johnson, Elphinstone's contemporary, judged him to have "the most inverted understanding of any man" whom he had ever known (Boswell's "Life of Johnson," vol. ii, p. 171).

heat: hīt¹; hēt². See E.

heath: hīth¹; hēth². See E and compare HEATHER [Open land covered [with shrub].

heathen: hī'thēn¹; hē'thēn². In British usage the second syllable is not slurred. *E., I., M., & St.* indicate hī'thēn¹ [An unbeliever].

heather: hēth'er¹; hēth'er² [A hardy evergreen shrub]. Compare HEATH.

heave: hīv¹; hēv² [To rise or fall alternately, as the bosom in labored breathing]. See E.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡɔrn; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

heaven: hev'n¹; hëv'n². See E [The region of space above the clouds or the visible sky; as, the *Heavens* declare the glory of God].

Hebe: hi'bi¹; hë'be² [In Gr. myth, the goddess of youth].

Hebel: hi'bel¹; hë'bël² [Bible (R. V., margin)].

Heber: hi'bar¹; hë'ber² [Bible].

Heberites: hi'bar-aits¹; hë'bër-its² [Bible].

Hébert: ë"bär¹; ë"bër² [Fr. revolutionist (1755-94)].

hebetude: heb'i-tiüd¹; hëb'e-tüd² [Stupidity; lethargy].

Hebraism: hi'bri-izm¹; hë'bra-ïsm². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1835) the stress was placed after the *b*—heb'ra-izm¹; but by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Roes (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), the word was pronounced as it is to-day [A characteristic of the Hebrews].

Hebraist: hi'bri-ist¹; hë'bra-ïst—the modern pronunciation and that indicated by Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), hi-brë'ist¹, but by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) the *e* was given short and the stress placed after the *b*—heb'ra-ist [One versed in Hebrew].

Hebrew: hi'brü¹; hë'brü²; *not* hi-brü¹ [A member of a branch of the Semitic family; a Jew].

Hebrides: heb'ri-diz¹; hëb'ri-dëz² [Scot. islands].

Hebron: hi'brän¹; hë'bron² [Bible].

Hebrona: hi-brō'nä¹; he-brō'na² [Douai Bible].

Hebroni: hi-brō'ni¹; he-brō'ni² [Douai Bible].

Hebronites: hi'brän-aits¹; hë'bron-its² [Bible].

Hecate: hek'a-ti¹ or hek'it¹; hë'e'a-të² or hëc'at² [Gr. goddess].

hecatomb: hek'a-tüm¹ or hek'a-töm¹; hë'e'a-töm² or hë'e'a-töm². *Standard, E., & W.* indicate the first, as did also Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The second is noted by *C., I., M., St., & W.*, and was recorded by Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) [A great public sacrifice among the ancient Greeks and Romans].

hectare: hek'tär¹; hë'e'tär²; *not* hek'tär², but as *Fr.* ek"tär¹ [The French unit of land-measure].

Hector: hek'tör¹; hë'e'tör² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr.* ek"tör¹; ë'e"-tör²; *Gr.* **Hektor:** hek'tör¹; hëk'tör²; *It.* **Ettore:** et-tō'rë¹; ët-tō'rë².

Hecuba: hek'yu-bä¹; hë'e'yu-bä² [In Iliad, wife of Priam, king of Troy].

Heddai: hed'i-ai¹; hëd'a-i² [Douai Bible].

hedonism: hi'dän-izm¹ or hed'an-izm¹; hë'don-ïsm² or hëd'on-ïsm². The pronunciation hed'o-nizm¹, noted by *W.* (1859) and by Noah Porter in Webster's "American Dictionary" (1834-1839) and the International (1890-1908), is based on an error of enunciation which the writer has not been able to trace back to any lexicographer earlier than Worcester—the word was first used in English literature by Seelye in 1856. It is derived from the Greek *ἡδονή*, which means "pleasure."

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Hegai: heg'1-ai¹ or hī'gai¹; hēg'a-i² or hē'gī² [Bible].

Hege: hī'ge¹; hē'gē² [Bible]. Same as HEGAI.

Hegel: hē'gel¹; hē'gēl² [Ger. philosopher (1770-1831)].

hegemony: hī'ji-mo-ni¹; hē'ge-mo-ny², *Standard*; C. hī'ji-mo-ni¹; E. heg-em'v-ni¹; I. hej'e-mo-ni¹; M. & W. h-jem'o-ni¹; St. hī'je-mō-ni¹; W. hī-jem'o-ni¹ [Leadership].

hegira: hej'1-rā¹; hēg'1-ra². This, the correct pronunciation of the word as indicated by all modern authorities, was noted first by Bailey (1732), then Johnson (1755), Barclay (1774), Rees (1826), and Smart (1840). An erroneous pronunciation, noted by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), is still noted as alternative by *Standard*, *Stormonth*, & *Webster*, but as preferred by *Worcester* —hi-jai'ra¹. Transliterated the Arabic word is *hijrah*. It means departure and is specifically applied to the flight of Mohammed from Mekka, A. D. 622.

Heidelberg, hai'dl-bürg¹ or (Ger.) hai'del-beru¹; hī'dl-bērg² or (Ger.) hī'dēl-bērū² [City in Baden].

heigh=ho: hai'z-hō¹; hī'z-hō². M. hē'ho¹ [An exclamation denoting weariness or disappointment].

height: hait¹; hit². Altho Walker noted that "height is, indeed, often heard rhyming with *eight* and *weight*, and that among very respectable people" (note 253), he added, under the word itself, "Mr. Garriek's pronunciation (and which is certainly the best) was *hite*." Vulgarly mispronounced, haith¹.

Helm: han¹; hān²—an exception to the rule that in Fr. the *h* is generally silent [Fr. painter (1787-1865)].

Heine: hai'nā¹; hī'na² [Ger. poet (1799-1856)].

heinous: hē'nus¹; hē'nūs². By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), hī'nus¹ [Extremely wicked; highly criminal].

heir: āi¹; ēi²—One of the four remaining parent words in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to its relatives *heir'dom*, *heir'ess*, *heir'less*, *heir'loom*. See H, HONEST, HONOR, HOUR.

Helah: hī'lā¹; hē'lā² [Bible].—**Helam:** hī'lām¹; hē'lām² [Bible].—**Helbah:** hel'bā¹; hē'lā² [Bible].—**Helbon:** hel'bon¹; hē'l'bōn² [Bible].—**Helchiah:** hel-kai'ā¹; hēl-ē'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Helchias:** hel-kai'ās¹; hēl-ē'ās². Same as HELCHIAH. —**Helcia:** hel-sai'ā¹; hēl-ē'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Helcias:** hel-sai'ās¹; hēl-ē'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Helclai:** hel'dai¹ or hel'dai²; hēl'da-i² or hēl'di² [Bible].—**Heleb:** hī'leb¹; hē'lēb² [Bible].—**Heled:** hī'lel¹; hē'lēd². Same as HELEB. —**Helek:** hī'lek¹; hē'lēk² [Bible].—**Helekites:** hī'lek-āits¹; hē'lēk-its² [Bible].—**Helem:** hī'lem¹; hē'lēm² [Bible].

Helen: hel'en¹; hēl'ēn² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. **Helena:** hē-lē'nā¹; hē-lē'nā²; Fr. **Hélène:** ā'lān¹; ē'lēn²; G. **Helene:** hē-lē'nā¹; hē-lē'nā²; Gr. **Helenē:** Ir. **Alleen, Eileen:** ā'lēn¹; ē'lēn²; It. **Elena:** ē'lē'nā¹; ē'lē'nā²; L. **Helena:** hē-lē'nā¹; hē-lē'nā²; Sp. **Elena:** ē-lē'nā¹; ē-lē'nā².

Helena: hel'1-nā¹; hēl'e-nā² [In Gr. myth, wife of Menelaus, carried off by Paris, which caused the ten years' Trojan war].

Heleph: hī'lef¹; hē'lēf² [Bible].

Helez: hī'lez¹; hē'lēz² [Bible].

Helgoland: hel'go-lānt¹; hēl'go-lānt² [Island in the North Sea].

Hell: hī'lai¹; hē'lī² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʌll, rʌle, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

heliacal: hi-lai'a-kāl¹; he-li'a-eal² [Pert. to the sun].

Helias: hi-lai'as¹; he-li'as² [Apocrypha].

Helicon: hel'i-ken¹; hēli-eōn² [In Gr. myth, a mountain range in S. W. Boeotia; the favorite seat of Apollo and the Muses].

Heligoland: hel'i-go-land¹; hēli-go-lānd²; *not* hel'i-go-lānt¹. Same as HELGOLAND. [graph in natural colors].

heliochrome: hi'li-o-krōm¹; hē'li-o-erōm²; *not* hel'i-o-krōm¹ [A photo-

Heliodorus: hi'li-o-dō'rus¹; hē'li-o-dō'rūs² [Gr. romancist of the 4th cent.]

Helioabalus: hi'li-o-gab'a-lus¹; hē'li-o-gāb'a-lūs². Same as ELAGABALUS.

heliogravure: hi'li-o-grā-viūr¹ or hi'li-o-grē-viūr¹; hē'li-o-grā-vūr² or hē'li-o-grā-vūr². The *Standard* and *W.* indicate the first; *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* note the second. Compare GRAVURE [Photo-engraving].

Heliopolis: hi'li-ōp'o-lis¹; hē'li-ōp'o-līs² [Egypt. city].

Helios: hi'li-ōs¹; hē'li-ōs² [In Gr. myth, the sun-god].

heliotrope: hi'li-o-trōp¹; hē'li-o-trōp² [A fragrant shrubby flowering plant]. [photo-engraving].

heliotype: hi'li-o-taip¹; hē'li-o-tīp² [A printing surface produced by

heliotypy: hi'li-o-tai'pī¹; hē'li-o-tī'py² [A process of photo-engraving].

helium: hi'li-um¹; hē'li-ūm² [A colorless gaseous element].

helix: hi'liks¹; hē'liks², *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *M.* & *St.* hel'iks¹ [A spiral]. Plural **helices**: hel'i-sīz¹; hēli'i-çēs².

Helkai: hel'ka-ai¹ or hel'kai¹; hēl'ka-i² or hēl'ki² [Bible].—**Helkath**: hel'ka-th¹; hēl'kath² [Bible].—**Helkath-hazzurim**: hel'ka-th-haz'yu-rim¹; hēl'ka-th-hāz'yū-rīm² [Bible].—**Helkias**: hel-ka'i-as¹; hēl-ki'as² [Apocrypha].

Hellas: hel'as¹; hēl'as² [Greece].

hellebore: hel'i-bōr¹; hēl'e-bōr² [A plant with poisonous and medicinal properties].

Hellene: hel'in¹; hēl'en² [A Greek: so called from **Hel'en**, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, reputed ancestors of the *Hellenes* or Greeks].

Hellenic: he-len'ik¹; hē-lēn'ie², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* & *I.* he-lin'ik¹; *M.* & *St.* hel'nik¹; *Wr.* hel'i-nik¹. But for the fact that in some parts of England the pronunciation first indicated is frequently heard, the differences noted above might be characterized as national. In the United States to-day the stress is put on the penult and its *e* indicated short, as in "get"; in Great Britain, the stress is placed after the *n*, or after the second *e*, the sound of which is indicated as long—*e* as in "mete"—in harmony with the Greek original (see E). Formerly the British lexicographers, Jameson (1827), Todd (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), indicated hel'i-nik¹; Smart (1840), he-lin'ik¹, and Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), hel-len'ik¹ [Pert. to the Greeks].

Hellespont: hel'es-pon¹; hēl'ēs-pōnt² [The Dardanelles].

Hellespontine: hel'es-pon'tm¹; hēl'ēs-pōn'tin², *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.* & *I.* hel-es-pon'tain¹; *M.* hel-es-pon'tain¹ [Pert. to the Hellespont].

Helmon-deblathaim: hel'mon-deb'la-thē'im¹; hēl'mōn-dēb'la-tā'im² [Douai Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; ŋnn, this.

helmsman: helmz'mən¹; hēlmz'man² [The man who controls the steering apparatus of a ship].

Héloise: ē'lō'iz¹; ē'lō'is² [Fr. abbess (1101?-64)].

Helon: hī'lon¹; hē'lōn² [Bible].

helot: hel'ot¹; hēl'ot². *C. & I.* hī'lot¹, which is noted as alternative by *Standard, M., St., & W.* [A Spartan slave].

Helvetia: hel-vī'shi-ə¹; hēl-vē'shi-a² [Switzerland; its ancient Latin name].
—**Helvetic:** hel-vet'ik¹; hēl-vēt'ic² [Pert. to Helvetia].

Helvetius: hel-vī'shi-ūs¹ or (Fr.) el'vē'sī'ūs¹; hēl-vē'shi-ūs² or (Fr.) ēl'vē'sī'ūs² [Fr. philosopher (1715-71)].

hem-, hema- (prefix): hem-¹, hēm-²; hem'-ə¹, hēm'-a² [From Gr. αἷμα, *haima*, blood; used as combining forms in scientific terminology]. See HÆM-, HÆMA-.

Heman: hī'mən¹; hē'man² [Bible].

Hemans: hem'ənz¹; hēm'ənz²; but far more frequently pronounced hī'mənz¹ [Eng. poet (1793-1835)].

Hemath: hī'math¹; hē'māth² [Bible].

hematin: hem'ə-tin¹; hēm'a-tin², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E., I., & W.* hī'mə-tin¹ [A brown pigment].

hemato- (prefix): hem'-ə-to-¹; hēm'a-to-², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* hīm'a-to-¹; *I. & St.* hī'mə-to-¹ [See HEMA-].

hematose: hem'-ə-tōs¹; hēm'a-tōs², *Standard & C.*; *E.* hīm'-ə-tōs¹; *I., M., & W.* hī'mə-tōs¹ [Overcharged with blood].

Hemdan: hem'dən¹; hēm'dan² [Bible].

hemí- (prefix): hem'-i-¹; hēm'i-² [*L.*, half].

hemie, hæmie: hem'ik¹ or hī'mik¹; hēm'ic² or hē'mic² [Pertaining or relating to blood; as, *hemie disease*].

hemiplegia: hem'-i-plī'ji-ə¹; hēm'i-plē'gi-a² [Paralysis of one side of the ^[body]].

hemiplegý: hem'-i-plī-jī¹; hēm'i-plē-gý². Same as HEMIPLEGIA.

hemisphere: hem'-i-sfīr¹; hēm'i-sfēr² [One half a sphere; as, the continents of the Western Hemisphere—the western half of the world].

hemistich: hem'-i-stik¹; hēm'i-stīc². *I.* hē'mi-stik¹; *Wr.* hem'is-tik¹, and also indicated by Johnson (1755), Fanning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), Brande (1842), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), h-mis'tik¹, Bullock (1841), Cockeram (1842), Blount (1856), Coles (1717), Bailey (1732), record the word *hemistick*, but do not indicate the stress [Half a line in poetry].

hemitis: hī-mai'tis¹ or -ni'tis¹; hē-mī'tis² or -mī'tis² [A condition of the blood due to inflammation].

hemitropy: hem'-i-tro-pī¹; hēm'i-tro-pý², *Standard*; *C.* hem'-i-trō-pī¹; *E., I., M., St., & W.* hī-mī'trō-pī¹; *W.* hī-mī'trō-pī¹ [Twin crystallization].

hemo- (prefix): hem'-o-¹; hēm'o-², *Standard & C.*; *M., E., I., St., & W.* hī'mo-¹ [Same as HÆMO-].

2: wōl, dg; bōok, bōot; fūll, ūple, cūre, būr, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ŋk; thīn, thī.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

hemoglobin: hem'o-glō'bīn¹; hēm'o-ġlō'bīn², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* hī'mo-glō-bīn¹; *St.* hī'mō-glō'bīn¹; *W.* hī'mo-glō'bīn¹ [A substance that forms the coloring-matter of red blood-corpuscles].

Hena: hī'nə¹; hē'na² [Bible].

Henadad: hen'ə-dad¹; hēn'a-dād² [Bible].

henceforth: hens'fōrth¹; hēnġ'fōrth²; *not* hens'fōrth¹, now a pronunciation seldom met except in dictionaries, but one frequently heard formerly.

Heneage: hen'ij¹; hēn'ig² [An Eng. family name].

Hengest: hen'gest¹; hēnġ'est² [Saxon chief (-488?)]. Variant **Hengist:** hen'gist¹; hēnġ'ist².

Henle: hen'lə¹; hēn'le² [Gr. anatomist (1809-85)].

Henley: hen'h¹; hēn'ly² [Eng. family and place-name].

Henlopen: hen-lō'pen¹; hēn-lō'pēn² [A cape at entrance of Delaware Bay].

Hennessey: hen'a-sī¹; hēn'e-sy² [Ir. family name].

Henoch: hī'nək¹; hē'nōe² [Bible].

Henri: See under HENRY.

Henrietta: hen'ri-et'ə¹; hēn'ri-ēt'a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. **Henriette:** hen'ri-et'ē¹; hēn'ri-ēt'ē²; Sw. **Henrietta:** hen'ri-et'a¹; hēn'ri-ēt'ā²; F. **Henriette:** ān'ri-et'ā¹; ān'ri-ēt'ā²; G. **Henriette:** hen'ri-et'ət¹; hēn'ri-ēt'et²; It. **Enri-gheita:** en'ri-ġet'tā¹; ēn'ri-ġēt'tā²; Pg. **Henriqueta:** en'ri-kē'tā¹; ēn'ri-kē'tā²; Sp. **Enriqueta:** en'ri-kē'tā¹; ēn'ri-kē'tā².

Henriot: ān'ri'ō¹; ān'ri'ō² [Fr. revolutionist (1761-94)].

Henry: hen'ri¹; hēn'ry² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **D. Hendrik:** hen'drik¹; hēn'drik²; F. **Henri:** ān'ri¹; ān'ri²; G. **Heinrich:** hain'rih¹; hīn'rih²; It. **Enrico:** en-ri'ko¹; ēn-ri'eo²; Pg. **Henrique:** en-ri'kē¹; ēn-ri'kē²; Sp. **Enrique:** en-ri'kē¹; ēn-ri'kē²; Sw. **Henrik:** hen'rik¹; hēn'rik².

hepatic: hi-pat'ik¹; he-pāt'ie² [Pert. to the liver].

hepatite: hep'ə-tait¹; hēp'a-tīt², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* hī'pa-tait¹ [A mineral].

hepatitis: hep'ə-tai'tis¹; hēp'a-tī'tis² [Inflammation of the liver].

hepatize: hep'ə-taiz¹; hēp'a-tīz², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St.* hī'pa-taiz¹; *I.* hī'pat-aiz¹ [To transform into a substance like liver].

Hepburn¹: hep'būrn¹; hēp'būrn² [Am. family name of Scottish origin].

Hepburn²: heb'ərn¹; hēb'urn² [Eng. family name].

[150 A. D.]

Hephæstion: hi-fes'ti-on¹; he-fēs'ti-ōn² [Gr. grammarian who lived about

Hephæstus: hi-fes'tus¹; he-fēs'tūs² [Gr. god]

Hepher: hī'fər¹; hē'fēr² [Bible].

Hepherites: hī'fər-aits¹; hē'fēr-its² [Bible].

Hephzibah: hef'zi-bā¹; hēf'zi-bā² [Bible].

heptagon: hep'tə-gon¹; hēp'tə-ġōn² [A seven-sided figure]. — **heptagonal:** hep-tag'o-nal¹; hēp-tāġ'o-nal² [Seven-sided].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Heptameron: hep-tam'ər-ən¹; hēp-tām'er-ən² [A work recording the events of seven days; as, the *Heptameron* of the Queen of Navarre].

Heptateuch: hep'tə-tiūk¹; hēp'ta-tūe² [The first seven books of the Old Testament].

heptavalent: hep'tə-vē'lent¹; hēp'ta-vā'lent². *C.* hep-tav'a-lant¹.

her: hūr¹; hēr².

Hera: hī'rə¹; hē'ra² [In Gr. myth, the queen of the gods].

Heraclea: her'ə-klī'ə¹; hēr'a-elē'ə² [The city of Heracles]

Heracles: her'ə-kliz¹; hēr'a-elēs². Same as HERCULES.

Heracleum: her'ə-klī'um¹; hēr'a-elē'um² [A genus of herbs of the parsley [family].

Heraclides: her'ə-klai'dīz¹; hēr'a-elī'dēs² [Gr. philosopher of 4th century].

Heraclitus: her'ə-klai'tus¹; hēr'a-elī'tūs² [Gr. philosopher (about 535-475 B. C.)].

heraldic: hi-ral'dik¹; he-rāl'die² [Pert. to heraldry].

heraldry: her'ald-ri¹; hēr'ald-ry² [The science of armorial bearings].

Herat: hi-rāt¹; he-rāt²—more frequently heard hi-rat¹ [Afghan city].

herb: hūrb¹ or ūrb¹; hērb² or ērb². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, and was noted by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863); the second is preferred by *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, and was indicated by Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Cull (1864). See H. The tendency to-day is to articulate the *h* [A seed-plant without woody stem].

The *h* was mute till the 19th century, and is still so treated by many.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v. p. 230, s. v. [Oxford, 1901.]

herbaceous: hār-bē'shūs¹; her-bū'shūs².

herbage: hūrb'ij¹ or ūrb'ij¹; hērb'ag² or ērb'ag². The first is indicated by *Standard*, *E.*, & *Cooley*, and by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840); *I.* hūrb'ij¹; *M.* hūrb'ij¹; *St.* hūrb'ij¹. The second is noted by *C.*, *W.*, & *Cull*, and by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849).

herbal: hūrb'əl¹ or ūrb'əl¹; herb'al² or ērb'al².

herbarium: hār-bē'ri-um¹; her-bū'ri-ūm².

herbary: hūrb'ə-ri¹; hērb'a-ry² [A garden devoted to herbs].

Herbert: hūr'bərt¹; hēr'bert² [A masculine personal name]. *F.* er'ber¹; ēr'bēr²; *Ger.*, *Sw.* her'bārt; hēr'bert²; *It.* **Erberto:** er-ber'to¹; ēr-bēr'to²; *Pg.* **Herberto:** er-ber'to¹; ēr-bēr'to²; *Sp.* **Heberto:** hē-ber'to¹; hē-bēr'to².

herbicide: hūr'bi-suid¹; hēr'bi-čid² [A weed-destroyer].

herbivorous: hār-biv'o-rus¹; her-biv'o-rūs² [Feeding on herbs].

herby: hūr'bi¹ or ūrb'bi¹; hērb'y² or ērb'y². *Standard*, *E.*, & *I.* indicate the first; *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* note the second. *M.* & *St.* give hūr'bi¹.

Herculaneum: hūr'kiu-lē'm-um¹; hēr'eū-lā'ne-ūm² [Rom. city].

herculean: hār-kiū'h-an¹; her-eū'le-an² [Having the strength of Hercules].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

Hercules: hūr'kiu-liz¹; hēr'eū-lēs² [1. Gr. demigod. 2. A masculine personal name]. F. **Hercule:** er'kü¹; ēr'eül²; Ger. her'ku-lēs¹; hēr'eu-lēs²; It. **Ercole:** er'ko-lē¹; ēr'eo-lē².

Here: hī'rī¹; hē'rā². Same as HERA.

here: hīr¹; hēr² [In this place].

hereditament: her'i-dit'a-ment¹; hēr'e-dit'a-mēnt². I. **hi-red'i-ta-ment¹**; St. her'e-dit'a-ment¹. The pronunciation of this word separated the earlier lexicographers into three camps. Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797) indicated hi-red'i-ta-ment¹; Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774) noted her'i-di-ta-ment¹, while Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), and Perry (1805) gave her-i-dit'a-ment¹. Thomas Wright (1855) favored hi-ri-dit'a-ment¹ [That which is capable of inheritance].

hereof: hīr-ev¹; hēr-ōv²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, and formerly by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835). By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1843), and Reid (1844), the *f* was given its own value—hīr-of¹. Fenning (1760) noted hīr'of [On account of this].

Heres: hī'rīz¹ or hī'res¹; hē'rēs² or hē'rēs² [Bible].

Heresh: hī'resh¹; hē'rēsh² [Bible].

heresiarch: her'i-si-ār¹ or hī-rī'si-ār¹; hēr'e-si-äre² or hē-rē'si-äre². *Standard, C., M., St., & W.* indicate the first; *E., I., & W.* note the second [A chief heretic].

Hereth: hī'reth¹; hē'rēth² [Bible].

hereunto: hīr'un-tū¹; hēr'ün-tō², *Standard & W.* alone indicate a secondary on the first syllable. All modern lexicons put the chief stress on the ultima [To this].

herewith: hīr-with¹; hēr-wīth². I. & Walker, hīr-wīth¹, which is noted as alternative by C. & W. [With this].

Herkomer: hūr'ko-mēr¹; hēr'ko-mer² [Anglo-Ger. painter (1849-)].

Herman: hūr'män¹; hēr'män² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. **Hermann:** her'män¹; hēr'män²; D. Sw. **Herman:** her'män¹; hēr'män²; F. **Armand:** ar'män¹; ärmän²; G. **Armin:** ar-mīn¹; ärmīn²; It. **Ermano:** er-män¹; ärmän²; L. **Arminius:** ar-mīn'i-us¹; ärmīn'i-ūs².

hermaphrodite: hūr-maf'ro-dait¹; hēr-mäf'ro-dit² [Bisexual organism].

Hermas: hūr'mas¹; hēr'mas² [Bible].

hermeneutics: hūr'mi-niū'tiks¹; hēr'me-nū'ties² [The interpretation of the Scriptures]. [letics].

Hermes: hūr'mīz¹; hēr'mēs² [Gr. god of commerce, invention, and ath-

Hermione: her-mai'o-nī¹; her-mī'o-nē² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Menelaus and Helen].

Hermogenes: her-moj'i-nīz¹; her-mōg'e-nēs² [Bible].—**Hermon:** hūr'män¹; hēr'män² [Bible].—**Hermonim:** her-mō'ni-im¹; her-mō'ni-im² [Douai Bible].—**Hermonites:** hūr'män-aits¹; hēr'mon-its² [Bible].

Hernandez: er-nän'defh¹; ēr-nän'dēth² [Sp. writer (1514-78)].

hero: hī'ro¹; hē'ro²; not hī'er-o¹ as frequently heard [A man noted for his valor].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Hero: hɪ'ro¹; hē'ro² [In Gr. myth, a priestess of Aphrodite, beloved by Leander].

Herod: her'əd¹; hēr'od² [Any one of three kings of Judea].—**Herodian:** hɪ-rō'di-ən¹; he-rō'di-ən² [Pert. to Herod].

Herodias: hɪ-rō'di-as¹; he-rō'di-as² [Bible].

Herodion: hɪ-rō'di-ən¹; he-rō'di-on² [Bible].

Herodotus: hɪ-red'o-tus¹; he-rōd'o-tūs² [Gr. historian (490-409 B. C.)].

heroïn, heroine: hɪ-rō'in¹ or -in¹; he-rō'in² or -in² [A derivative of morphin]. Distinguish from **HEROINE**².

heroïne: her'o-in¹; hēr'o-in²—the pronunciation indicated by most modern dictionaries and by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777), hɪ'rō-in¹; I. he'rō-in¹ [A woman conspicuous for bravery].

heroism: her'o-izm¹; hēr'o-izm². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash, (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855), hɪ'ro-izm¹, but all other of the earlier lexicographers and the modern dictionaries indicate the first pronunciation given above. *M.* her'o-iz'm¹. [356 B. C.]

Herostratus: hɪ-ros'tra-tus¹; he-rōs'tra-tūs² [Gr. incendiary; lived about

herring: her'ɪŋ¹; hēr'ing²—pronounce the final *ng*. See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [A common food-fish].

Hertford: hert'fərd¹, hūrt'fərd¹, or hār'fərd¹; hērt'ford², hārt'ford², or hār'ford² [Eng. town].

Hertford: hūrt'fərd¹; hār'ford² [A college in the University of Oxford].

Hervey: hār'vɪ¹; hār'vy² [An Eng. family name derived from Fr. *Hervé*].

Herzegovina: her'tse-go-vi'na¹; hēr'tsĕ-ġo-vī'nā² [Austrian district].

Hesebon: hes'i-bən¹; hēs'e-bōn² [Douai Bible].

Heshmon: hesh'mon¹; hēs'h'mōn² [Bible].

Hesiod: hɪ'si-əd¹; hē'si-ōd² [Gr. poet of the 8th century B. C.].

Heslone: hɪ-sai'o-nɪ¹; he-si'o-nē² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Laomedon, rescued by Hercules].

hesitate: hez'i-tēt¹; hēs'i-tāt². *C.* notes hes'i-tēt¹ as alternative.

Hesmona: hes-mō'na¹; hēs-mō'na² [Douai Bible].

Hesperides: hes-per'i-diz¹; hēs-pĕr'i-dēs² [In Gr. myth, the sisters who guarded the golden apples].

Hesrai: hes'ri-ai¹; hēs'ra-i² [Douai Bible].—**Hesron:** hes'rən¹; hēs'ron² [Bible].—**Hesronites:** hes'rən-aɪt¹; hēs'ron-its² [Bible].

Hesse: hes'a¹; hēs'e² [Ger. state].

Hesse: es¹; ĕs² [Fr. painter (1795-1869)].

hetæra: hɪ-ti'ræ¹; he-tĕ'ra² [Gr. courtesan].

hetærlsm: hɪ-ti'rɪzm¹; he-tĕ'rɪzɪn² [Promiscuous concubinage].

hetaira: hɪ-tai'ræ¹; he-ti'ra². Same as **HETÆRA**.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; last; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

hetairism: *hi-tai'rizm*¹; *he-ti'rizm*². Same as HETÆRISM.

hetairæ: *hi-tai'ri*¹; *he-ti'rē*² [Pl. of HETAIRA].

heterochromous: *het'ar-o-krō'mus*¹; *hēt'er-o-erō'mūs*². *I.* *he-te-rek'-rō-mus*¹; Smart (1837), *het'ar-ek'ro-mus*¹ [Of two different colors].

heteroclitite: *het'ar-o-kloit*¹; *hēt'er-o-elīt*². Fenning (1760) and Entick (1751), *het-a-rō'kloit*¹. Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), and Sheridan (1780) indicate a stress on the first and on the last syllable, giving the *i* the diphthongal value of *ai* in "aisle," which Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Enfield (1807) indicate as *i* in "hit." Johnson (1755), *het'eroclitite* [Irregularly inflected, as some Latin nouns].

heterodox: *het'ar-o-deks*¹; *hēt'er-o-dōks*² [Varying from established standard in doctrine].

heterogamous: *het'ar-eg'ə-mus*¹; *hēt'ēr-ōg'a-mūs*² [Bearing flowers sex-

heterogeneous: *het'ar-o-jī'mi-us*¹; *hēt'ēr-o-gē'ne-ūs*². Fulton & Knight (1832) and Enfield (1807), *het-i-ro-jī'nyas*¹; Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1857), *het-i-ro-gī'nyas*¹ [Unlike].

Who would think now of pronouncing the *g* hard in such words as . . . *heterogeneous*, *homogeneous*? Yet this was not unusual in the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. iii, p. 247. [H. '04.]

Fenning (1760) noted that "the *g* in this word, and all its derivatives, is sounded soft," and Walker (1791) remarked: "There is an affected pronunciation of this word, which, contrary to our own analogy, preserves the *g* hard."

heterogenous: *het'ar-əj'i-nus*¹; *hēt'er-ōg'e-nūs*² [Capable of spontaneous generation].

heteronomy: *het'ar-en'o-mi*¹; *hēt'er-ōn'o-my*² [Subject to the authority of another, or to the law]. Distinguish from HETERONYMY.

heteronymy: *het'ar-en'i-mi*¹; *hēt'er-ōn'y-my*² [The use of different names for the same thing]. See HETERONYMY.

heterophemy: *het'ar-o-fi'mi*¹ or *het'ar-of'i-mi*¹; *hēt'er-o-fē'my*² or *hēt'-ēr-ōf'e-my*². *Wr.* *het-a-rof'i-mi*¹ [A form of apasial].

heterophyllous: *het'ar-o-fil'us*¹; *hēt'er-o-fyl'ūs*²; *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E.* *het-ar-of'i-us*¹; *I.* *he-te-rof'il-us*¹; *St.* *het'er-ō-fil'us*¹ [Having more than one form of leaves].

heteroscanian: *het'ar-ōsh'i-an*¹; *hēt'er-ōsh'i-an*²; *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; *I.* *he-te-resh'i-an*¹; *St.* *het'er-ōsh'i-an*¹ [One of two races living on opposite sides of the equator].

Heth: *heh*¹; *hēth*² [Bible].—**Hethalon**: *heh'h'a-lon*¹; *hēth'a-lōn*² [Douai Bible].—**Hethlon**: *heh'h'lon*¹; *hēth'lōn*² [Bible].—**Hevila**: *hev'i-la*¹; *hēv'i-la*² [Douai Bible].—**Hevilath**: *hev'i-lath*¹; *hēv'i-lāth*² [Douai Bible].

hexameter: *heks-am'i-tar*¹; *hēks-ām'e-ter*²; *not* *heks'ə-mī'tar*¹ [In prosody, a verse of six feet].

heyday: *hē'dē*¹; *hē'dā*² [The prime of life].

Heyden: *hai'den*¹; *hē'dēn*² [Ger. poet (1789-1851)].

Heyne: *hai'nē*¹; *hē'ne*² [Ger. scholar (1729-1812)].

Heyse: *hai'zē*¹; *hē'ge*² [Ger. dramatist (1830-)].

Heywood: *hē'wud*¹; *hē'wōd*² [Eng. dramatist (1497-1565)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lee: i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thin.

Hezechieel: hi-zī'kī-el¹; he-zē'ei-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Hezecl**: hez'ī-sai¹; hēz'e-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Hezeclia**: hez'ī-sai'as¹; hēz'e-ēl'as² [Douai Bible].—**Hezekias**: hez'ī-sai'as¹; hēz'e-ēl'as² [Douai Bible].—**Hezeki**: hez'ī-kai¹; hēz'e-kī² [Bible].—**Hezekiah**: hez'ī-kai'as¹; hēz'e-kī'as² [Bible].—**Hezion**: hī'zi-on¹; hē'zi-on² [Bible].—**Hezir**: hī'zer¹; hē'zir² [Bible].—**Hezrai**: hez'ī-ai¹ or hez'rai¹; hēz'ra-i² or hēz'ri² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hezro**: hez'ro¹; hēz'ro² [Bible].—**Hezron**: hez'ron¹; hēz'ron² [Bible].—**Hezronites**: hez'ron-its¹; hēz'ron-its² [Bible (R. V.)].

hiatus: hai-ē'tus¹; hī-ā'tūs² [A gap or break].

Hiawatha: hai'ə-wā'thə¹; hī'a-wā'thə²; not hī'a-wā'thə¹.

Hiawatha (*Halo'wē'tha*, 'he makes rivers'). A name and a title of a chieftainship hereditary in the Tortoise clan of the Mohawk tribe; it is the second on the roll of federal chieftainships of the Iroquois confederation. FREDERICK W. HODGE *Handbook of American Indians* vol. 1, p. 546. [GOVT. PTG. OFF., '07.]

hibernacle: hai-būr'nə-kl¹; hī-ber'na-el², *Standard, E., I., & Wr.; C. & M.* hai'bur-nə-kl¹; H. hai'bar-na-k'l¹ [A winter shelter].

hibernate: hai'bər-nēl¹; hī'ber-nāt², *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E.* hai'būr'n(ē)l¹; I. hai-būr'nēl¹ [To live during the winter in a secluded place, as some animals].

hiccup, hiccough: hik'up¹; hīc'ūp². Butler (1612-80) rimed the word with "up"—
Quoth he to bid me not to love
Is to forbid my pulse to move,
My beard to grow, my ears to prick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit, to hiccup.

By Bailey (1732) the word was given in three different forms. (1) *hicket*, (2) *hiccup*, and (3) *hiccough*. Fenning (1760) gives "*hiccup* . . . a corruption of *hiccough*," which is erroneous, as *hiccup* (1580) and *hikup* (1621) were the earliest forms of the word. Ash (1775) notes *hiccough* as preferred, and gives *hiccup* as "substantive from *hiccough*"; Perry (1777) gave *hiccup* alone, but in 1805 gave hik'kōf¹. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), hik'kup¹, but in 1857 Smart gave hik'kōf¹. Modern lexicographers agree on hik'up¹, Dr. Murray pointing out ("New Eng. Diet.," vol. v, p. 266) that *hiccough* is an error [A convulsion of the stomach].

hidalgo: hi-dal'go¹ or (*Sp.*) ī-thāl'go¹; hi-dāl'gō² or (*Sp.*) ī-thāl'gō² [Span. noble].

Hiddai: hid'ī-ai¹ or hi-dē'ai¹; hid'a-i² or hi-dā'i² [Bible].

Hiddekel: hid'ī-ke¹; hīd'e-kē² [Bible].

hideous: hid'ī-us¹; hīd'e-ūs². By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), hid'yus¹ [Appalling; horrible].

Hiel: hai'el¹; hī'ēl² [Bible].

Hierapolis: hai'ər-ap'ō-lis¹; hī'ēr-āp'ō-lis² [Bible].

hierarchy: hai'ər-ār'kī¹; hī'ēr-ār'ey² [A body of ecclesiastical rulers].

Hiereel: hai-er'ī-el¹; hī-ēr'e-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Heremoth**: hai-er'ī-moth¹; hī-ēr'e-mōth² [Apocrypha].—**Herielus**: hai-er'ī-ī'lus¹; hī-ēr'ī-ī'lūs² [Apocrypha].—**Hiermas**: hai-ūr'mos¹; hī-ēr'mas² [Apocrypha].

hiero-: hai'ər-o¹; hī'ēr-o² [A combining form, derived from the Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and used in connection with ecclesiastical subjects].

hieroglyph: hai'ər-o-glīf¹; hī'ēr-o-glīf² [A sacred (or picture) writing].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rīgh, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **būm**;

hieroglyphist: hai'ər-og'li-fist¹; hi'er-ög'ly-fist², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *I. & St.* hai'ür-o-glif-ist¹. The pronunciation hai'ər-o-glif'ist¹ is indicated by eleven members of the New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Spellings.

hieromonach: hai'ər-om'o-nak¹; hi'er-öm'o-näe². *C.* hai-ə-rəm'o-nak¹; *M.* hai-ər-o-mən'ək¹ [In the Gr. Church, a monk who is also a priest].

Hieronymus: hai'ər-ən'i-mus¹; hi'er-ön'y-müs² [Gr. historian who lived about 300 B. C.].

hierophant: hai-er'o-fant¹; hi-ēr'o-fant², *Standard & Wr.*, also Johnson (1755), Bailey (1775)—the word is not in the edition of 1732—Walker (1791). By Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), as well as by *C., I., M., S., & W.*, hai'ər-o-fant¹ [A chief priest in the ancient Greek mysteries].

Higgalon: hi-gē'yen¹; hi-gā'yön² [Bible].

high: hai¹; hi²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See **GH**.

Many words terminate in *gh*, in which situation those letters doubtless were originally the mark of the guttural aspirate, a sound long lost entirely among the inhabitants of the southern parts of Britain. It is still retained by our northern neighbours, who utter these letters, especially when followed by *t*, with a sound which we cannot readily imitate. For this reason *gh* is wholly silent with us in general, as in *daughter, dough, high*, &c.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* ch. viii, p. 105 [1784].

hilarious: hai-lē'ri-us¹; hi-lā'ri-ūs², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C., I., M., & St.* hi-lē'ri-us¹. Compare **HILARITY**.

hilarity: hai-lar'i-ti¹; hi-lār'i-ty², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; *C., E., I., M., & St.* hi-lar'i-ti¹, which is recommended by thirteen members of the New Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Spellings and which, while the British pronunciation, is recommended to the serious consideration of American speakers as less strident and, therefore, preferable [Boisterous mirth].

Hilary: hil'a-ri¹; hī'a-ry² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Sw. D. G.

Hilarius: hi-lā'ri-us¹; hi-lā'ri-ūs²; F. **Hilaire**: i'lār'i¹; i'lār'²; It. **Ilario**: i-lā'ri-o¹; i-lā'ri-o²; L. **Hilarius**: hi-lē'ri-us¹; hi-lā'ri-ūs²; Pg. Sp. **Hilario**: hi-lā'ri-o¹; hi-lā'ri-o².

Hilen: hai'len¹; hī'lēn² [Bible].—**Hulkah**: hil-kui'ə¹; hīl-kī'a² [Bible].—**Hillel**: hil'el¹; hī'lēl² [Bible].

Hilo: hi'lo¹; hī'lo² [Hawaiian district and seaport].

Himalaya: hi-mā'lə-yə¹; hi-mā'la-ya²; also frequently heard him-ə-lə'yə¹, especially in England [Mountain range of British India]. See **HIMALAYAN**.

Himalayan: hi-mā'lə-yən¹; hi-mā'la-yan². *E. & I.* him-ə-lē'yan¹, which Dr. Murray stigmatizes as incorrect, but which is noted as alternative by *C. & W.*; *Wr.* him'a-lai'en¹.

hind: haind¹; hīnd² [Belonging to the rear].

hinder (*v.*): hin'dər¹; hīn'dər² [To impede; delay].

hinder (*a.*): haind'ər¹; hīnd'er² [Constituting the rear or back part]. See **HIND**.

Hindi: hin'dī¹; hīn'dī² [A modern language of India].

Hindu: hin'dū¹; hīn'dy², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* hin-dū'¹ [A member of the native Aryan race of India].

Hindustani: hin'du-stā'nī¹; hīn'dy-stā'nī²—more frequently heard hin'-du-stau'¹ [A language of Brit. India].

1: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Hinnom: hin'əm¹; hīn'om². Same as GEHINNOM.

Hippocrates: hi-pək'rə-tiz¹; hī-pö'e'ra-tēs² [Gr. physician (460-357 B. C.)].

Hippocrene: hip'o-kri'n¹ or hip'o-kri'nī¹; hīp'o-erēn² or hīp'o-erē'nē².
Standard, C, E., M., & W. prefer the first; I. indicates the second.

Hippolyta: hi-pel'ī-tə¹; hī-pöl'y-ta² [In Gr. myth, a queen of the Amazons and daughter of Mars].

[and Hippolyta].

Hippolytus: hi-pel'ī-tus¹; hī-pöl'y-tūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Theseus]

Hippomenes: hi-pem'ī-niz¹; hī-pöm'e-nēs² [In Gr. myth, the husband of Atalanta].

hippophagi: hi-pēf'ə-jai¹; hī-pōf'a-ġi² [Eaters of horse-flesh].

Hippopotamus: hip'o-pet'ə-mus¹; hīp'o-pöt'a-mūs², Standard & W.; C., E., M., & W. hip-o-pet'ə-mus¹; I. hip-pō-pet'a-mus¹; St. hip'ō-pet'a-mus¹.

Hirah: hai'rū¹; hī'rū² [Bible].—**Hircanus:** hār-kē'nus¹; hīr-eā'nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Hirom:** hai'rōm¹; hī'rōm² [Bible].—**Hirsemes:** hūr-sī'miz¹; hīr-sē'mēs² [Douai Bible].

hirsute: hūr-sūt¹; hīr-sūt²; not hūr'sūt¹. M. & W. indicate the stress on the first syllable, as did Ash (1775); Standard, C., E., I., St., & W. place it on the last, as did Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Walker (1791).

hिरundine: hī-run'din¹; hī-rūn'din², Standard, C., W. (1890-1908), & W.; E. hai-run'dain¹; I., M., & W. (1909) hī-run'dain¹. The first pronunciation indicated is that accepted as American standard; the second is the pronunciation used in Great Britain [Pertaining to the swallow].

his: hiz¹; hīs² [Belonging to him]. Compare HISS.

[for Haiti].

Hispaniola: his'pa-nyō'lā¹; hīs'pä-nyō'lä²; not his-pan-yō'lā¹ [Sp. name]

hiss: his¹; hīs² [A sharp spirant sound such as is emitted by geese]. Compare HISS.

historical: his-tor'ī-kəl¹; hīs-tör'ī-eal².

It may be there exist men who say "a hotel," "a historical fact," but such expressions are certainly uncommon in literature, if ever found there at all.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 200. [H. '04.]

Notwithstanding the foregoing, in 1886 Freeman, the English historian, wrote "a historical Professor at Oxford has to fight" ("Methods of Historical Study," preface), and his example has been followed by others, so that modern dictionaries contain such illustrative phrases as "a historical series" (Standard); "a historical treatise" (Webster); "a historical poem" (Century).

The dropping of *n* in Early English *an* began about 1150. More codified the practise giving the rules in 1532. In the Bible (1611) and in Shakespeare (first folio, 1623) *a* is regular before all consonantal sounds, including *h*, *u*, and *eu*, pronounced *yu*. Shakespeare used *an* *hair* once ("Tempest," act i, sc. 2) but a *hair* sixteen times, and a *usurer*, *a* *one*, frequently (See "Two Gent. of Verona," act iii, sc. 1; "Merchant of Venice," act iii, sc. 2; "Winter's Tale," act iv, sc. 4; "Romeo and Juliet," act iii, sc. 3; "Much Ado About Nothing," act v, sc. 1; "Henry V.," act v, sc. 2; "Coriolanus," act iii, sc. 1).

[gation].

historiography: his-tō'ri-og'rā-frī¹; hīs-tō'ri-ōġ'rā-fy² [Historic investi-

history: his'to-rī¹; hīs'to-ry²—three syllables, not two, his'trī¹.

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; nei, ör; full, rüle; but, būm;

Hittite: hit'ait¹; hit'it² [Bible].—**Hivite:** hai'vuit¹; hi'vit² [Bible].—

Hizki: hiz'kai¹; hiz'kai² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hizkiah:** hiz'kai'ā¹; hiz'kai'ā² [Bible].—

Hizkiah: hiz'kai'ā¹; hiz'kai'ā² [Bible].—**Hobab:** hō'bab¹; hō'bab² [Bible].—**Hob-**

bah: hō'bā¹; hō'bā² [Bible].—**Hobaiah:** ho-bē'yā¹ or ho-bai'ā¹; ho-bā'yā² or ho-

bā'yā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hobart¹: hō'bart¹; hō'bart² [Am. statesman (1844-1899)].

Hobart²: hō'bart¹; hō'bart² [The capital of Tasmania].

Hobbes: hebz¹; hōbz²; not heb'iz¹ [Eng. philosopher (1588-1679)].

Hobia: ho-bai'ā¹; ho-bi'ā² [Douai Bible].

Hoche: osh¹; ogh² [Fr. general (1768-97)].

Hod: hed¹; hōd² [Bible].—**Hodaiah:** ho-dē'yā¹ or ho-dai'yā¹; ho-dā'yā²

or ho-dā'yā² [Bible].—**Hodaviah:** hōd'a-vai'ā¹; hōd'a-vā'ā² [Bible].—**Hodesh:** hō-

de-sh¹; hō'desh² [Bible].—**Hodevah:** hō'di-vā¹ or ho-dī'vā¹; hō'di-vā² or ho-dī'vā²

[Bible].—**Hodiah:** hō-dai'ā¹; hō-dā'ā² [Bible].—**Hodijah:** ho-dai'jā¹; ho-dī'jā²

[Bible].—**Hoglah:** hog'lā¹; hōg'lā² [Bible].—**Hoham:** hō'hām¹; hō'ham² [Bible].

Hohenlohe: hō'en-lō'ā¹; hō'en-lō'e² [Ger. family].

Hohenzollern: hō'en-tsol'ern¹; hō'en-tsol'ern² [A princely family of Ger-

many and a royal family of Prussia.]

holden: hōi'dn¹; hōi'dn² [A girl given to romping].

hoist: hoist¹; hōist² [A machine for raising heavy goods].

Holbein: hōl'bain¹; hōl'bin² [Two Ger. painters (1. 1460-1524; 2. 1497-1533)].

Holborn: hō'barn¹; hō'born²—the *l* is silent [District of London which de-

rives its name from A.S. *hole + burn*—"the brook in the hollow"].

Holdai: hōl'di-ai¹; hōl'da-i² [Douai Bible].

Hollinshead: hōl'mz-hed¹ or hōl'in-shed¹; hōl'ins-hēd² or hōl'in-shēd² [Eng.

chronicler (—1580)].

holla: hōl'ā¹; hōl'ā². *I. & W.* stress the final syllable [Ho there!].

hollo (*interj.*): hōl'o¹ or hō-lō'¹; hōl'o² or hō-lō'². *Standard, I., M., & W.* in-

dicate the first; *C., E., St., & W.* note the second, which the earlier lexicographers

favoured, perhaps erroneously, for in hailing any one the stress is usually put on the

first syllable.

holm: hōlm¹ or hōm¹; hōlm² or hōm². *Standard, C., I., St., Perry* (1777),

and Sheridan (1780) indicate the first; *E., M., W., W., Jones* (1798), Fulton &

Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849)

note the second. Smart (1840) holm¹ [Lowland by a stream-side]. See *L.*

Holmes: hōmz¹; hōmz² [Am. poet (1809-94)].

holocaust: hōl'o-kōst¹; hōl'o-kōst²; not -kaust¹ [Complete destruction by

[fire]. **Holofernes:** hōl'o-fūr'niz¹; hōl'o-fēr'nēs² [Apocrypha].

Holon: hō'lōn¹; hō'lōn² [Bible].

Holstein: hōl'stain¹; hōl'stān² [Prus. district].

Holyhead: hōl'y-hed¹; hōl'y-hēd²; not hō'h-hed¹ [Welsh sp.].

Holyoke: hōl'yōk¹; hōl'yōk² [City in Mass.].

Holyrood: hō'h-rūd¹; hō'ly-rōōd² [A palace in Edinburgh].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fāst, what, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, fee; ī=ē; ī=ā; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; alsh = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

holystone: hō'h-l-stōn¹; hō'ly-stōn² [A soft sandstone].

homage: hem'ij¹; hōm'ag². *I. & St.* hem'ej¹ [Reverential regard; defer-^[ence]

Homam: hō'mam¹; hō'mām² [Bible].

home: hōm¹; hōm²; *not* ōm¹ as frequently heard. The tendency of some speakers to drop the *h* in this word when used in the phrase "at home" is especially noticeable among Englishmen (who pass for educated) abroad.

homeo-, homæo-: hō'mi-ō-¹ or hem'i-o-¹; hō'mæ-ō-² or hōm'i-o-²; *rarely* hē-mi'o-, which is the etymological pronunciation met with in **homœoarchy:** hē-mi'o-ār'ki¹; hō-mē'o-ār'ey² (*Standard & M.*). While American usage favors the first, British usage supports the second [A combining form from the Greek *ὁμοιος*, like, similar, used in zoological nomenclature].

homeopath: hō'mi-o-pāth¹; hō'me-o-pāth², *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *M.* hom'i-o-pāth¹ [One who practises homeopathy].

homeopathic, homœopathic: hō'mi-o-pāth'ik¹ or hem'i-o-pāth'ik¹; hō'me-o-pāth'ie² or hōm'e-o-pāth'ie².

homeopathy, homœopathy: hō'mi-ep'a-thi¹ or hem'i-ep'a-thi¹; hō'me-ōp'a-thy² or hōm'e-ōp'a-thy² [A system of medicine].

Homer: hōm'ar¹; hōm'er² [Gr. epic poet (c. 9th cent. B. C.)].

Homeric: ho-mer'ik¹; ho-mēr'ie².

homicide: hōm'i-said¹; hōm'i-čid² [The killing of one human being by an-^[other]

homochromous: hō'mo-krō'mus¹; hō'mo-erō'mūs², *Standard & W.; C. & M.* hō-mo-krō'mus¹; *E.* hom-ek'ro-mus¹; *I.* hō-mok'rom-us¹; *St.* hō-mō-krō'mus¹; *Wr.* hō-mok'ra-mus¹ [Of one color, as a flower-head]. See the following word.

homochronous: ho-mok'ra-nus¹; ho-nō'e-ro-nūs² [Occurring at the same time]. See the preceding word.

homodont: hō'mo-dont¹, *Standard & C., or* hem'o-dont¹, *M.*; hō'mo-dōnt² or hem'o-dont². By *W.* (1890-1908) hō'mo-dont¹; but by *W.* (1909) hem'o-dont¹. The first reflects American usage; the second, the usage in England [Having teeth nearly alike].

homogeneity: hō'mo-ji-ni-ti¹ or hem'o-ji-ni-ti¹; hō'mo-ge-nē'i-ty² or hōm'o-ge-nē'i-ty². See **homo-** [Similarity of kind].

homogeneous: hō'mo-ji-ni-us¹ or hem'o-ji-ni-us¹; hō'mo-gē-ne-ūs² or hōm'o-ge-ne-ūs². The first is indicated by *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.*; the second by *E. & M.*; *C.* hō-mo-ji-ni-us¹. By *Perry* (1777), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Jameson* (1827), *Roid* (1844), *Craig* (1849), *Cooley* (1863), and *Cull* (1864), hō-mo-ji-ni-us¹; *Sheridan* (1780), hō-mo-gē-ne-ūs²; *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), and *Knowles* (1835), hō-mo-ji-ni-us¹; *Smart* (1840), hem-o-ji-ni-us¹ [Of like nature].

homogeny: ho-moj'i-ni¹; ho-mōg'o-ny². *Perry* (1777), hem'o-ju-ni¹; *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), and *Perry* (1840), ho-mōd'ji-ni¹; *Sheridan* (1780), and *Knowles* (1835), ho-mog'i ni¹; *Jameson* (1827), hem'o ji-ni¹ [Similarity of structure].

homograph: hō'mo-graf¹; hō'mo-grāf², *Standard & C.; E., M., & W.* hem'-o-graf¹; *Wr.* hom'i-o-graf¹ [A word spelled like another but having a different meaning].

homolog: hem'o-leg¹; hōm'o-lōg². *C. & I.* hō'mo-leg¹ [Something homologous].

homologous: ho-mōl'o-gus¹; ho-mōl'o-gūs² [Having like structure, pro-^[portion, value, or position]

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

homonym: *hem'o-nim*¹; *höm'o-ným*². *C. & I. hō'mo-nim*¹ [A word having the same sound as another, but a different meaning].

Homoousian: *hō'mo-ū'si-ən*¹ or *hom'o-au'si-ən*¹; *hō'mo-ū'si-ən*² or *höm'o-ou'si-ən*². This word has been indicated as having several pronunciations, of which the first noted above is the representative of formal American speech and the second of formal English speech. *Standard hō'mo-ū'si-ən*¹; *C. hō-mo-ū'si-ən*¹; *E. hem-ō-ū'si-ən*¹; *I. hō'mō-au'si-ən*¹; *M. hem'o-au'si-ən*¹; *St. hō'mō-ū'zi-ən*¹; *W. hō'mo-ū'si-ən*¹; *Wr. hō'mo-au'si-ən*¹. Dr. Murray notes in addition *ho-mau'si-ən*¹.

HOMOUSION (In Divinity). Consubstantiality, a being of the same substance or essence. EDWARD PHILLIPS *New World of Words* edited by Kersey, s. v. [1706].

homoplasmy: *ho-möp'lə-si*¹ or *hō'mo-plas*¹; *ho-möp'la-sy*² or *hō'mo-pläs-y*² [In biology, similarity of structure].

hone: *hön*¹; *hön*². Compare **GONE**; **NONE**, and see **O** [A whetstone].

honest: *en'est*¹; *ön'est*²—one of the four parent words in English in which the *h* is silent. See **H**, **HEIR**, **HONOR**, **HOSE**.

honey: *hun*¹; *hön'y*² [A sweet viscid fluid, the food of the bee].

Hong Kong: *høj køj*¹; *hög kög*²—so written and pronounced by the English residents there. *Standard & W. hen'køj*¹ [Brit. island colony in China; correctly, *hiang kiang*, or "fragrant waters"].

honi soït qui mal y pense: *ön'ti' swä ki mäli päs*¹; *ön'ti' swä ki mäli y päns*² [Old Fr., "Evil be to him who evil thinks": motto of the British Order of the Garter].

Honiton: *hen'i-tän*¹; *hön'i-ton*² [Eng. town, or lace made there].

honneur [Fr.]: *ön'nür*¹; *ön'nür*² [Honor]. See **AFFAIRE**.

honor: *en'ar*¹; *ön'or*²—one of the four parent words that remain in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to all its relatives: **honorable**, **honorably**, **honorary**, **honorific**, **honorless**, etc. See **H**, **HEIR**, **HONEST**, **HOSE**.

honorarium: *hen'o-rē'ri-üm*¹; *hön'o-rä'ri-üm*² [A fee paid to a professional man].

Honyman: *hun'i-män*¹; *hön'y-man*² [Eng. family name].

hood, hoof, hook, hoop. The *oo* in these words is generally sounded like *u* in "full," not like *u* in "rule." Sometimes **hoof** is indicated *hūf*¹; *hūf*². Formerly **hook** was pronounced *hūk*¹ (Sheridan, 1780; Walker, 1791; Fulton & Knight, 1802; Enfield, 1807; Jameson, 1827; and Knowles, 1835), or *huk*¹ (Perry, 1777; Jones, 1798; Smart, 1840; and Wright, 1853); *huk*² or *hük*², and **hoop**, as *hup*¹; *hüp*², as by Perry (1777).

Hoogh: *hög*¹; *hög*²; not *hüg*¹ [Dutch painter (1629-81)].

Hoogvliet: *hög'vlit*¹; *hög'vlēt*² [Dutch poet (1687-1763)].

hoopoe: *hū'pō*¹; *hōō'pō*²; *Standard, C., I., & St.; E. hū'pu*¹; *M., W., & Wr. hū'pū*¹ [A bird].

Hoosier: *hū'zär*¹; *hōō'zher*² [A native of the State of Indiana].

Hopetown: *höp'tun*¹; *höp'tön*² [Scot. earldom].

Hophni: *hef'nai*¹; *höf'ni*² [Bible].—**Hophra:** *hef'rä*¹; *höf'ra*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hor:** *här*¹; *hör*² [Bible].

Horace: *her'äs*¹; *hör'äg*²; not *her'ēs*¹ [A masculine personal name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mä, gët, präy, fërn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nöf, ör, wön,

1: æ = Ænal; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Horæ: hō'rī¹; hō'rē² [In Class. Myth, goddesses of the seasons].

Horam: hō'rēm¹; hō'ram² [Bible].

Horatio: ho-rē'shī-ō¹; ho-rā'shī-ō² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. Horats:** ho-rāts¹; ho-rāts²; D. **Horatius:** ho-rā'sī-us¹; ho-rā'sī-us²; Fr. **Horace:** ō'rās¹; ō'rāc²; Ger. **Horatius:** ho-rā'tsī-us¹; ho-rā'tsī-us²; It. **Orazio:** o-rād'zī-ō¹; o-rād'zī-ō²; L. **Horatius:** ho-rē'shī-us¹; ho-rā'shī-ūs²; Pg. **Horacio:** o-rā'sī-ō¹ or (Sp.) o-rā'thī-ō¹; o-rā'cī-ō² or (Sp.) o-rā'thī-ō².

Horeb: hō'reb¹; hō'rēb² [Bible].—**Horem:** hō'rem¹; hō'rēm² [Bible].—**Horeh:** hō'reh¹; hō'rēsh² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Hornagid:** hō'r'hā-gīd¹; hō'r'hā-gīd² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Hori:** hō'rai¹; hō'rit² [Bible].

Horicon: her'i-kān¹; hō'r'i-eon² [Indian name of Lake George].

Horim: hō'rim¹; hō'rim² [Bible].—**Horite:** hō'rait¹; hō'rit² [Bible (R. V.)].

horizon: ho-rai'zan¹; ho-rī'zon². At one time stressed on the first syllable:

Dan Phœbus stands in dread

And shames to shine within our hor'izon.

GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Praise of Countesse* v. 240 [1577].

When the morning sun shall raise his car

Above the border of this hor'izon.

We'll forward towards Warwick, and his mates.

SHAKESPEARE *Henry VI* part III, act iv, sc. 7 [1593].

Bailey (1732) indicated the stress on the second syllable, as it is placed to-day, and Johnson (1755), who followed him, did the same but noted in addition that "it is falsely pronounced by Shakespeare hor'izon." Fenning (1760), who spelt the word hor'son, stressed the penult, as did also all of the following: Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and all the modern dictionaries, but Webster (1828) noted her'i-zan¹ [The line of the earth's surface that bounds the view].

Hormah: hō'r'mā¹; hō'r'mā² [Bible].

hornedness: hōrn'id-nes¹ or hōrnd'nes¹; hōrn'ed-nēs² or hōrnd'nēs². *Standard, E., W., & W.* indicate the first; *C., I., M., & St.* note the second [The condition of being horned].

horologe: her'o-lōj¹ or her'o-lōj¹; hō'r'o-lōg² or hō'r'o-lōg². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. The former was noted by Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), the latter by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Knowles (1835). Sheridan (1784), hō'ro-lōj¹ [An old-style time-piece].

horology: ho-rel'o-jī¹; ho-rōl'o-gy². Sheridan (1784), hō'ro-lō-jī¹; Knowles (1835), hō-ro-lej¹; Smart (1857), her'o-lōj¹ [The science of time-measurement or of the making of timepieces].

Horonaim: hōr'o-nē'im¹; hōr'o-nā'im² [Bible].

Horonite: hōr'o-nait¹ or hō'ro-nait¹; hōr'o-nīt² or hō'ro-nīt² [Bible].

horoscope: her'o-skōp¹; hō'r'o-seōp²; frequently mispronounced hō'ro-skōp¹ [The configuration of the planets at any instant].

horrible: her'i-bl¹; hō'r'i-bl²; not her'a-bl¹ [Causing a shuddering terror or fear].

hors concours [Fr.]: ōr kōn'kūr¹; ōr eōn'eōr² [Literally, "out of competition"; in a class by itself].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe, fäst; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gô; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrû.

hors de combat [Fr.]: ôr də kôn'bü¹; ôr də eôn'bä² [Out of the fight].

hors-d'œuvre [Fr.]: ôr'-dûvr¹; ôr'-dûvr² [A side-dish].

Hortensia: her-ten'shi-a¹; hōr-tēn'shi-a² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Hortense**: ôr'tāns¹; ôr'tān²; Ger. **Hortensia**: hor-ten'si-a¹; hōr-tēn'si-ä²; It. **Ortensia**: ôr-ton'si-a¹; ôr-tēn'si-ä².

Hosah: hō'sā¹; hō'sā² [Bible].—**Hosai**: hō'si-ai¹; hō'sa-i² [Bible].—**Hosea**: hō-zī'ā¹; hō-sā'a² [In O. T.].—**Hoshaiah**: hō-shō'yā¹ or hō-shā'yā¹; hō-shū'yā² or hō-shī'yā² [Bible].—**Hoshama**: hōsh'a-mā¹; hōsh'a-mā² [Bible].—**Hoshea**: hō-shī'ā¹; hō-shē'ā² [Bible].—**Hosiel**: hō'si-el¹; hō'si-ēl² [Douai Bible].

hosier: hō'zār¹; hō'zher² [A dealer in hose].—**hostiery**: hō'zār-i¹; hō'-zher-y² [stockings].

hospice: hōs'pis¹; hōs'piç². *St. & Wr.* hōs'pis¹ [A shelter for travelers, as

hospitable: hōs'pi-tə-bl¹; hōs'pi-ta-bl²; frequently, but erroneously, hōs-pit'a-bl¹. [In an Alpine pass].

hospital: hōs'pi-tal¹; hōs'pi-tal². See H. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jameson (1837), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), hōs'pi-tal¹; by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Reid (1841), and Craig (1849), os'pi-tal¹. Sheridan (1787) and Jones (1793), ôs'pi-tal¹, which should be avoided as coarse and vulgar.

Hospitalis: hōs'pi-tē'lis¹; hōs'pi-tā'lis² [Douai Bible].

host: hōst¹; hōst². The *h* of the Latin original (*hostem*, *hostis*), which was dropped in the Rumanic, was gradually restored in the Old French and Middle English spelling and ultimately in modern English pronunciation.

hostage: hōs'tij¹; hōs'tag². *I. & St.* hōs'tēj¹ [One held as a pledge for the performance of some stipulation].

hostel: hōs'tel¹; hōs'tēl². *I.* hōs'tel¹. See HOTEL.

hosteler: hōs'tel-ər¹; hōs'tēl-er². *I.* hōs'tel-ur¹.

hostelry: hōs'tel-ri¹; hōs'tēl-ry². *I.* hōs'tel-ri¹; *Wr.* hō'til-ri¹ [An inn; a [hostel]].

hostile: hōs'til¹ or hōs'tail¹; hōs'til² or hōs'til². The first indicates American usage; the second modern usage in Great Britain, where the first pronunciation was noted as in vogue, or perhaps preferred, by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), and the second by Jameson (1837).

hostler: hōs'lar¹ or os'lar¹; hōs'ler² or ôs'ler². The majority of the modern lexicographers indicate the first, as did Webster and Wright; the second, supported by all the earlier lexicographers, from Perry (1777) to Reid (1841), is noted by *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* Perry, Jameson, Knowles, and Reid indicated the *t*-est'lar¹.

hotel: hō-tel¹; hō-tēl². See H; HISTORICAL.

HOTTEL [*hotel*, Fr.] an inn, or house where a person may meet with entertainment or lodging. DANIEL FENNING *Royal English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1760].

Hotham¹: hō'thəm¹; hō'tham² [Bible].

Hotham²: hō'təm¹; hōt'am² [Eng. admiral (1777-1833)].

Hothan: hō'than¹; hō'than² [Bible (R. V.)].

Hothir: hō'thar¹; hō'thīr² [Bible].

Houdin: ū'dān¹; ū'dān² [Fr. mechanician and conjurer (1805-71)].

2: ärt; äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fūrn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wón.

1: a = final; i = habit; al-le; au = out; oil; il = feel; chin; go; u = sing; thin, this.

Houdini: hū-dī'nī¹; hy-dī'nī² [Am. expert in extrication].

hough: hək¹; hōk² [The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped].

Hough: huf¹; hūf² [1. Eng. scholar (1651-1743). 2. Am. author (1822-85)].

Houghton¹: hō'tən¹ or hau'tən¹; hō'ton² or hou'ton² [Eng. statesman (1809-85)].

Houghton²: hō'tən¹; hō'ton² [Am. publisher (1823-95)].

Hougoumont: ū'gū'mōn¹; ū'gū'mōn² [A chateau in Belgium and a strategic point in the battle of Waterloo, 1815].

hour: aur¹; our²—one of the four remaining parent words in English in which the *h* is not pronounced. The rule applies also to its relatives **hour-glass**, **hourless**, **hourly**. See *H*, *HEIR*, *HONEST*, *HONOR*. Lost in the Romance, and altho restored in the French *heure*, Spanish *hora*, and the English spelling, the *h* is no longer sounded in this word in any of these languages.

hour: hū'rī¹ or hau'rī¹; hy'rī² or hou'rī². The first is the American and the English pronunciation; the second is the Scottish as indicated by Jameson (1827), *I.*, & *St.*; also, by Worcester (1859) [A beautiful damsel in the Mohammedan paradise].

housewife¹: haus'waif¹; hous'wif². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) this word was pronounced huz'wif, irrespective of its different meanings; but Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern lexicographers, except Worcester, who registers huz'wif, have pronounced it haus'wif¹, noting huz'zif—the pronunciation recorded by Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827)—as formerly in use. Fenning (1760) wrote: "Frequently written and pronounced *huswife* or *hussy*." [The mistress of a household; also, a housekeeper].

housewife²: huz'if¹; hū'sif² [1. A woman's receptacle for articles used in sewing. 2. A pert young woman]. See the preceding word.

housewifery: haus'waif'rī¹; hous'wif'ry², *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, & *M.*, & *Walker* (1791); *E.*, *St.*, & *W.* haus'waif-ar-ī¹; *W.* huz'wif-rī¹, which is given as alternative by *C.* & *M.*. A fourth pronunciation is noted as second choice by *E.* & *I.*, and as third by *C.* & *M.*—huz'if-rī¹ [Domestic economy as practised by a housewife].

housing: hauz'īn¹; hous'īng² [1. The act of providing houses for. 2. A horse-cloth or covering].

[magic carpet].

Houssain: hū-sān¹; hy-sān² [In the "Arabian Nights," the owner of a

Houssaye: ū'sē¹; ū'sā² [Fr. author (1815-96)].

Houston: haus'tən¹ or hūs'tən¹; hous'ton² or hūs'ton²; *not* hūs'tən¹ [An Eng. family name which is pronounced variously. In the United States the second pronunciation indicated above is used when speaking of General Sam. Houston, and the various counties and the city named for him; but the first pronunciation is the most common nowadays especially in England and in the Eastern United States. No one in New York, for instance, speaks of *Hewston* Street, and many persons who bear the name call themselves *Houseton*].

Houyhnhnm: hū-in'm¹ or hwin'm¹; hy-in'm² or hwin'm², *Standard & W.*; *C.* & *I.* hau'inm¹; *M.* hwi'n'm¹ or hwin'm¹ [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of the horses gifted with reason. The word is onomatopœic in that it is formed in imitation of the neigh of a horse].

hovel: hov'el¹; hōv'ēl²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791) and others. By *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* hūv'el¹ is noted as alternative. Compare **HOVER** [A dilapidated cottage].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

hover: hūv'ərī, hēv'ərī, or hōv'ərī; hōv'er², hōv'er², or hōv'er². *Standard*, C., M., W., & W. indicate the first, which was noted also by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); E., I., & St. note the second, which was recorded by Sheridan (1787), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [To float on the air with outstretched wings].

howadji: hau-aj'ī; how-ādji'² [In Arabic-speaking countries, a merchant or traveler].

Howard: hau'ərdī; how'ard² [A masculine personal and proper name].

Howell: hau'elī; how'el² [A masculine proper name].

Hozai: hō'zi-ai¹; hō'za-i² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Hsia: shī'ə; shī'a² [The Chinese Golden Age (2205-1818 B. C.)].

Huascar: was-kār'¹; wās-eār'² [An Inca of Peru (1495-1532)].

Hubert: hiū'bər'tī; hū'bert² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Sw. **Hu-bertus:** hū-bər'tus¹; hū-bər'tus²; D. **Hubertus:** hu-bər'tus¹; hu-bər'tus²; F. **Hubert:** ū'bər'tī; ū'bər'tī²; G. **Hubert:** hū'bər'tī; hū'bər'tī²; It. **Uberto:** ū-bər'to¹; ū-bər'to²; Pg. Sp. **Huberto:** u-bər'to¹; u-bər'to².

Hucuca: hu-kū'ka¹; hū-ey'ea² [Douai Bible].

[uel Butler].

Hudibras: hiū'di-bras¹; hū'di-bras² [The hero of a satirical poem by Sam-

hue: hiū¹; hū² [A particular shade of color].

Hué: ū'ē¹; ū'ē² [City in Fr. Indo-China].

Hugessen: hiū'jes-n¹; hū'gēs-n² [Eng. family name of Teutonic origin]. Compare BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

Hugh: hiū¹; hū² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Hugo:** hū'go¹; hū'go²; F. **Hugues:** ūg¹; ūg²; It. **Ugo:** ū'go¹; ū'go²; **Ugolino:** ū'go-lī'no¹; ū'go-lī'no²; L. **Hugo:** hiū'go¹; hū'go². Pg. Sp. **Hugo:** ū'go¹; ū'go².

Hughenden: hiū'en-den¹; hū'ēn-dēn² [Eng. parish; site of Hughenden Manor, residence of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield].

Hughes: hiūz¹; hūz² [A family name].

Hugo: hiū'go¹ or (Fr.) ū'gō¹; hū'go² or (Fr.) ū'gō² [French author (1802-85)].

[centuries].

Huguenot: hiū'gə-net¹; hū'gē-nōt² [Fr. Protestant of the 16th and 17th

Hukkok: huk'ək¹; hūk'ok² [Bible].—**Hul:** hul¹; hūl² [Bible].—**Huldah:** hūl'dā¹; hūl'dā² [Bible].

human: hiū'mən¹; hū'man². Perry (1777) yiū'mən¹. See H.

The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but, in accordance with Eng. usage, was at an early date shifted to the first.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dictionary* vol. v, p. 443, s. v. [Oxford, 1901.]

humanitarian: hiū-man'ī-tē'ri-an¹; hū-mān'ī-tā'ri-an². See BARBARIAN [A philanthropist].

Humbert: hūm'bər'tī; hūm'bert² [A masculine personal name]. It. **Um-berto:** ūm-bər'to¹; ūm-bər'to².

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; ɔu = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

humble: hum'bl¹; hūm'bl² *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & W.*; also, Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), um'bl¹, which to-day is deemed illiterate. See H.

Humboldt: hum'bōlt¹ or (Ger.) hūm'bōlt¹; hūm'bōlt² or (Ger.) hūm'bōlt² [Ger. philosopher (1769-1859)].

humor: hiū'mar¹ or yū'mar¹; hū'mor² or yū'mor². *Standard, C., M., & W.* prefer the first, as did also Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Cull (1864); *W.* indicates the second, which was recorded also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Cooley (1863). Smart (1857) noted yū'mar¹ for "wit" and hiū'mar¹ for "moisture."

humorist: hiū'mar-ist¹ or yū'mar-ist¹; hū'mor-ist² or yū'mor-ist². The second, preferred by Worcester, is noted only as alternative by the later dictionaries [A wit].

Humphrey: hum'fri¹; hūm'fry² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Humphried:** hum'frit¹; hūm'frē²; **Fr. Onfro:** ɔn'frwā¹; ɔn'frwā²; **G. Humfried:** hūm'frit¹; hūm'frē²; **It. Onofredo:** ɔ'no-frē'do¹; ɔ'no-frē'do²; **L. Humphredus:** hūm'frī'dus¹; hūm'frē'dūs²; **Sp. Hunfredo:** un-frē'do¹; un-frē'do²; **Sw. Humfrid:** hūm'frīd¹; hūm'frīd².

Humtah: hum'tā¹; hūm'tā² [Bible].

hundred: hūn'dred¹; hūn'drēd². To-day the pronunciation hūn'dærd¹, noted by Sheridan (1780), and as colloquial by Walker (1791), is illiterate or dialectal.

Hungarian: hūn-ɡə'ri-ən¹; hūn-ɡā'ri-ən². See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [A native of Hungary].

Hungary: hūn-ɡə'ri¹; hūn-ɡa-ry² [A country of Central Europe].

hunger: hūn-ɡər¹; hūn-ɡər². See Introductory, pp. xix-xx [Craving for food].

hungry: hūn-ɡri¹; hūn-ɡry² [Suffering for want of food].

Hunjadi (Janos): hūn'yed¹; yā'nosh¹; hūn'yōd-i, yā'nosh² [Hungarian hero (1387-1456)]. Spelt also **Hun'yad-y**, but pronounced the same way.

Hunstanton: hūn'stən¹; hūn'ston² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP; CHOLMONDELEY.

Hupham: hiū'fəm¹; hū'fəm² [Bible].—**Huphamites:** hiū'fəm-aits¹; hū'fəm-its² [Bible].—**Huppah:** hup'ā¹; hūp'ā² [Bible].—**Huppim:** hup'im¹; hūp'im² [Bible].—**Hur:** hūri¹; hūri² [Bible].—**Hurai:** hiū'ri-ai¹; hiū-rē'ai², or hiū'rai¹; hū'ra-i², hū-rā-i², or hū'ri² [Bible].—**Huram:** hiū'rem¹; hū'ram² [Bible].—**Huri:** hiū'rai¹; hū'ri² [Bible].

[of the Iroquois tribe].

Huron: hiū'ren¹; hū'rōn² [A great lake of North America; also, an Indian

Huronian: hiū-rō'ni-ən¹; hū-rō'ni-ən² [Pert. to Lake Huron].

Husathi: hiū'sə-thai¹; hū'sa-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Husathite:** hiū'sə-thait¹; hū'sa-thit² [Douai Bible].—**Hushim:** hiū'shim¹; hū'shim² [Bible].

hussar: hū-zār¹; hū-sār², *C., E., I., M., St., Walker* (1828), & *Smart* (1840), *W., & W.*; *Standard* hū-zār¹; hū-sār² [A cavalry soldier].

hussy: hūz'1; hūg'y². Compare HOUSEWIFE.

[To hasten].

hustle: hūs'1; hūs'2—the *t* is silent [1. To crowd; push, as in a crowd. 2.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: *artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;*

Huth: hufh¹; hūth²; *not* hūth¹ [Eng. family name].

Huy: hei¹; hōy² [Belg. town].

Huygens: hai'genz¹ or (D.) hei'gens¹; hŷ'gēns² or (D.) hōy'gēns² [astronomer (1629-95)].

Huz: huz¹; hūz² [Bible].

Huzoth: hiū'zeth¹; hū'zōth² [Bible].

Huzzab: huz'ab¹; hūz'āb² [Bible].

Hwang: hwūp¹; hwāng² [Chin. river].

Hyacinth: hai'a-sinth¹; hŷ'a-ċinth² [A masculine personal name].

Hyades: hai'a-diz¹; hŷ'a-dēs² [1. Douai Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the muses of Bacchus].

hybrid: hai'brīd¹ or hib'rid¹; hŷ'brīd² or hyb'rid². So also with its relatives, **hybridism**, **hybridize**, etc. The first is uniformly noted as best usage by modern dictionaries. Jameson (1827) and Webster (1828) indicated the second for the noun and the first for the adjective.

Hydaspes: hai-das'piz¹; hŷ-dās'pēs² [River in India].

hydatid: hai'də-tīd¹; hŷ'da-tīd². *I.* hid'a-tīd¹, which *M.* notes also, but as alternative [A larval stage of a tapeworm].

hydrangea: hai-dran'ji-ə¹; hŷ-drān'ge-a², but frequently, tho perhaps less desirably, heard hai-drēn'ji-ə¹ [A plant of the saxifrage family].

hydraulics: hai-drō'liks¹; hŷ-dra'lies², but frequently, tho less desirably, heard hai-drēl'liks¹ [The science of liquids].

hydrid, hydride: hai'drid¹ or hai'droid¹; hŷ'drid² or hŷ'drid²—the second is the form used in England [A compound of hydrogen]. [form in scientific terms].

hydro-: hai'dro-¹; hŷ'dro-² [From the Gr. ὕδωρ, water, used as a combining

hydroaeroplane: hai'dro-ē'ər-o-plēn¹; hŷ'dro-ā'ər-o-plān² [An air-plane so built that it may alight on or travel over water].

hydrolysis: hai-drōl'i-sis¹; hŷ-drōl'y-sīs² [Chemical decomposition].

hydrometer: hai-drēm'i-tər¹; hŷ-drēm'e-ter² [An instrument for measuring the flow of water].

hydropathist: hai-drēp'ə-thist¹; hŷ-drēp'a-thīst² [One who practises [hydropathy].

hydropathic: hai'dro-path'ik¹; hŷ'dro-pāth'ie² [Pert. to water-cure].

hydropathy: hai-drēp'ə-thi¹; hŷ-drēp'a-thy² [Water-cure].

hydrophobia: hai'dro-fō'bi-ə¹; hŷ'dro-fō'bi-a². Sheridan (1787) hai-dro-fō-bī'ə¹ [A disease caused by the bite of a rabid animal].

hydrophobic: hai'dro-fō'bik¹; hŷ'dro-fō'bie², *Standard, C., E., St., & W.*; *I.* hai'drō-fēb'ik¹; *M. & Wr.* hai-dro-fēb'ik¹.

Hyères: i'är¹; i'ēr²; *not* i'ēr¹ [Fr. winter resort].

Hygeia: hai-ji'ə¹; hŷ-gē'a², *Standard, C., E., M., & Stormonth; not* hai-ji'yə¹, *I., W., & Wr.* [Gr. goddess of health; asteroid].

hygiene: hai'ji-in¹ or hai'jin¹; hŷ'gi-ēn² or hŷ'gēn², *Standard, C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; *St.* alone prefers the second, which *Standard, W., & Wr.* note as alternative [Sanitary science].

2: *ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,*

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; ell; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

hygienic: hai'ji-en'ik¹; hÿ'gi-ën'ie². *M.* notes hij'i-en'ik¹ and hij'i-in'ik¹ as alternatives.

hygienist: hai'ji-in-ist¹; hÿ'gi-en-ist². *M.* hij'i-i-nist¹ as alternative.

Hyksos: hik'ses¹; hÿk'sös² [Egypt. shepherd kings].

Hylas: hai'läs¹; hÿ'las² [In Gr. myth, a beautiful youth, a favorite of [Hercules].

hyle [Gr.]: hai'li¹; hÿ'lē² [Matter].

hyltheism: hai'lo-thi'izm¹; hÿ'lo-thē'ism², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & I.* hai-lo-thi'izm¹; *M.* hai'lo-thi-izm¹; *St.* hai'lo-thi'izm¹; *Wr.* hai-lo-thi'izm¹ [The doctrine that the material universe is God].

Hymen: hai'men¹; hÿ'mēn² [In Gr. myth, the god of marriage].

Hymenæus: hai'mi-ni'us¹; hÿ'me-nē'üs² [Bible].

hymeneal: hai'mi-ni'al¹; hÿ'me-nē'al². By Perry (1777), hai-mi'ni-al¹; Sheridan (1787) and Enfield (1807), him-a-ni'al¹ [Relating to marriage].

hymn: him¹; hÿm². Compare CONDEMN [A song of praise].—**hymnal:** him'näl¹; hÿm'näl² [A book of hymns].—**hymned:** himd¹; hÿmd².—**hymning:** him'ŋ¹ or him'nŋ¹; hÿm'ŋ² or hÿm'ning².

hyoganoid: hai'o-gan'eid¹; hÿ'o-gän'oid², *Standard, C., & M.; W.* hai'o-gē'noid¹ [Belonging to a subclass of fishes].

hypallage: hip-al'a-jī¹ or hai-pal'a-jī¹; hÿp-äl'a-ge² or hÿ-päl'a-ge². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* favor the second; *C.* hi-pal'a-jī¹; *Wr.* hi-pal'a-jī¹ [A figure in grammar or rhetoric].

hyanisognathous: hip-an'i-seg'nə-thus¹; hÿp-än'i-sög'na-thüs². *C.* hai-pan-i-seg'nə-thus¹ [Having lower-jaw teeth narrower than those of the upper jaw].

hypanthium: hip-an'thi-um¹ or hai-pan'thi-um¹; hÿp-än'thi-üm or hÿ-pän'thi-üm². *Standard, E., I., & W.* prefer the first; *C.* favors the second; *M.* hi-pan'thi-um¹ [An enlarged axis of a flower].

hypantrum: hip-an'trum¹, *Standard, or* hai-pan'trum¹, *C. & W.*; hÿp-än'trüm² or hÿ-pän'trüm² [The cavity of a vertebral neural arch].

hypapophysis: hip'a-pef'i-sis¹ or hai'pə-pef'i-sis¹; hÿp'a-pöf'y-sis² or hÿ-pə-pöf'y-sis². *Standard, C., M., & W.* prefer the first; *E., I., & St.* favor the second [A median ventral process of a vertebra].

Hypatia: hai-pe'shi-a¹; hÿ-pä'shi-a² [Gr. teacher (-415)].

hyper- (prefix): hai'pər-¹; hÿ'per-² [Over; above].

[words].

hyperbaton: hai-pūr'hə-tən¹; hÿ-pēr'ba-ton² [In rhetoric, an inversion of

hyperbola: hai-pūr'bo-lə¹; hÿ-pēr'bo-lə² [A plane curve in geometry].

hyperbole: hai-pūr'bo-li¹; hÿ-pēr'bo-lē². Kenrick (1773), hi-pūr'bo-li¹ [In rhetoric, overstatement; exaggeration].

hyperborean: hai'pər-bō'rī-ən¹; hÿ'per-bō're-an² [In Gr. myth, one of a people who dwelt beyond the north wind; favorites of Apollo].

hyperemia, hyperæmia: hai'pər-i'mi-a¹; hÿ'per-ē'mi-a² [Abnormal accumulation of blood in the body].

Hypericum: hai-per'i-kum¹; hÿ-pēr'i-eüm², but etymologically hip-er-ai-kum [A herbaceous shrubby plant].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Hyperides: hai'par-ai'diz'; hÿ'per-i'dēs² [Athenian orator (389-322 B. C.)].

Hyperion: hai-pi'ri-en¹ or hai'par-ai'en¹; hÿ-pe'ri-on² or hÿ-per-i'on²
[1. In Gr. myth, a Titan, the son of Uranus and Ge. 2. The sun-god Helios].

hypethral, hypæthral: hip-i'thral¹ or hai-pi'thral¹; hÿp-ē'thral² or hÿ-pe'thral². *Standard, M., & W.* prefer the first; *C., E., I., St., & Wr.* favor the second [Open to the sky, as a roofless building].

Hypnos: hip'nes¹; hÿp'nōs² [Gr. god of sleep].

[cial sleep].

hypnotism: hip'no-tizm¹; hÿp'no-tiſm² [The process of producing artifi-

hypo-, hyp- (prefix): hai'po-¹ or hip-¹; hÿ'po-² or hÿp-² [Under; beneath; less than: opposed to *hyper-*].

In a word having a Latin or Greek plural form, *hip-o-* or *hip-* is generally the preferred pronunciation. A modern compound of *hypo-* and a word used as English is generally pronounced hai'po-, while one of *hyp-* and such a word is generally pronounced hip-.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1210. [New York, 1915.]

The first vowel in Gr. ὑπο-, L. *hippo-*, is short, and all the early words in English were introduced with the *y* short, as in *hypocrite*, *hypocrisy*, etc. The *y* is marked as short in all Pronouncing Dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. Some later Dictionaries, while retaining short *y* under stress, primary or secondary, as in *hypocaust*, *hypothetic*, make it long [ai¹] in unaccented syllables, as in *hypothesis*, *hypotenuse*. But the later tendency in the South of England has been to treat *y* in all positions except before two consonants as ai¹. SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 505. [Oxford, 1901.]

hypochondriac: hip'o-kən'dri-ak¹ or hai'po-kən'dri-ak¹; hÿp'o-eön'dri-æ² or hÿ-po-eön'dri-æ². *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.* prefer the first, which was noted by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855); *C., E., & I.* favor the second, which was indicated by Jameson (1827), Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807), hip-o-kən'drai-ak¹ [One who is morbidly depressed about individual health].

hypochondriacal: hip'o-kən-drai'a-kal¹ or hai'po-kən-drai'a-kal¹; hÿp'o-eön'dri-a-cal² or hÿ-po-eön'dri-a-cal². [of virtue or religion].

hypocrisy: hi-pek'ri-si¹; hy-pō'e'ri-sy² [The assuming of a false appearance

hypocrite: hip'o-krit¹; hÿp'o-erit² [One who practises hypocrisy].

hypocycloid: hai'po-sai'kleid¹; hÿ'po-çy'eloid². *M.* hip-o-sai'kleid¹ [A geometrical curve].

hypodermic: hai'po-dür'mik¹, *Standard & W.*, or hip'o-dür'mik¹; hÿ'po-dër'mie² or hÿp'o-dër'mie². *C., E., & I.* hai-po-dür'mik¹; *M.* hip-o-dür'mik¹; *St.* hai-po-dür'mik¹; *Wr.* hip-a-dür'mik¹ [Introduced under the skin].

hypogastric: hip'o-gas'trik¹, *Standard*, or hai'po-gas'trik¹, *W.*; hÿp'o-gas'trie² or hÿ-po-gäs'trie². *C. & E.* hai-po-gas'trik¹; *I.* hai-pō-gas'trik¹; *M.* hip-o-gas'trik¹; *Wr.* hip-a-gas'trik¹ [Pert. to the lower part of the abdomen].

hypogene: hip'o-jin¹, *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*, or hai'po-jin¹; hÿp'o-gēn² or hÿ'po-gēn². *I. & St.* hai-pō-jin¹ [Formed beneath the earth's surface].

hypogeum: hip'o-ji'um¹, *Standard & W.*, or hai'po-ji'um¹; hÿp'o-gē'üm² or hÿ'po-gē'üm¹. *C. & E.* hai-po-ji'um¹; *I.* hai-pō-ji'um¹; *M.* hip-o-ji'um¹; *St.* hai-pō-ji'um¹; *Wr.* hip-a-ji'um¹ [A subterranean building].

hypoglossal: hai'po-gles'al¹; hÿ'po-glōs'al², *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* hai-po-gles'al¹; *I.* hai-pō-gles'al¹; *M.* hip-o-gles'al¹; *St.* hai-pō-gles'al¹; *Wr.* hip-a-gles'al¹ [Beneath the tongue].

hypophosphate: hai'po-fes'fēt¹; hÿ'po-fōs'fāt², *Standard & W.*; *C.* hai-po-fes'fēt¹; *I.* hai-pō-fes'fēt¹; *M.* hip-o-fes'fēt¹; *Wr.* hai-po-fes'fēt¹ [A chemical salt].

hypostasis: hai-pes'ta-sis¹; hÿ-pōs'ta-sis². *M.* hip-es'ta-sis¹ [Basis].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=e; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = i-ud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

hypotenuse: hai-pet'ī-niūs¹; hŷ-pōt'e-nūs². *M.* hip-et'ī-niūs¹. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) hai-pet'ī-niūs¹. This word has been frequently erroneously spelt **hypothénuse**; it was pronounced hai-peth'ī-niūs¹ by Ash (1775), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Todd (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Barclay (1774), the stress was indicated on the last syllable. Smart (1840) hip-et'ī-niūs¹ [A geometrical term].

hypothecate: hai-peth'ī-kēt¹; hŷ-pōth'e-cāt². *M.* hip-eth'ī-kēt¹ [To pledge as security].

hypothesis: hai-peth'ī-sis¹; hŷ-pōth'e-sīs². *M.* hip-eth'ī-sis¹ [A proposition stated as a basis for argument].

hypothetic: hai'po-thet'ik¹, *Standard & W.*, or hip'o-thet'ik¹; hŷ'po-thet'ic² or hŷ'p'o-thet'ic². *C. & E.* hai-po-thet'ik¹; *I.* hai-pō-thet'ik¹; *M.* hip-o-thet'ik¹; *W.* hai-pa-thet'ik¹ [Based on hypothesis].

hypoxanthin, hypoxanthine: hai'po-zan'thin¹, *Standard & W.*, or -thin¹; hŷ'po-zan'thin² or -thin². *C.* hai-pek-san'thin¹; *E. & I.* hai-peks-an'thin¹; *M.* hip-ek-san'thin¹; *St.* hai'pō-zan'thin¹ [A crystalline chemical].

Hyrcanus: hŷr-kē'nūs¹; hŷr-eā'nūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

hyssop: his'ap¹; hŷs'op². *I. & M.* his'ap¹; *W.* hiz'ap¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1780), indicated *hŷssop*; by Kenrick (1773) and Ash (1775), *hŷssop*. Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), noted *hai'sap*¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827), *hiz'zap*¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840), *his'sap*¹ [A bushy herb of the mint family].

hysteria: his-tī'ri-a¹; hŷs-tē'ri-a² [A nervous affection].—**hysterics:** his-ter'iks¹; hŷs-tēr'ies².

Hythe: haith¹; hŷth² [Eng. town].

I

i: ai¹; i². In this book the sounds of the letter *i* are indicated in Key 1 by four symbols: (1) *i* as in "hit"; (2) *i* as in "police"; (3) *i* as in "habit," which in sound approximates *e* in "pocket"; (4) *ai* as in "aisle," "isle." For a detailed explanation of these symbols see **INTRODUCTORY**, pp. xvi, xviii-xix, and for their equivalents in Key 2 see page xxxi.

The *i* of *machine* is the highest vowel that can be uttered without a consonantal interference. . . . As the final element of a diphthong *i* interchanges freely with *y*, the tendency being to avoid *i* at the end of a word: compare *aisle*, *oil*, *boy*, *moist*, *oyster*. In the combinations *ai*, *ey*, *ei*, *ay* (*ail*, *day*, *vail*, *they*), the *i* (or *y*) is heard faintly or not at all. In *ui* (*fruit*, *suit*) it is silent, the *ui* being only a symbol for *i* or *iū*, as the case may be.

What is popularly called "long *i*" is a diphthong of which the first element varies between *a*, *e*, and *o*. Normally it is nearest to *a*: wherefore *ai* is used as its symbol in Key 1.

Before *r* in an accented syllable *i* is now generally pronounced *ū*: compare *fir*, *thirst*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1214 [1915].

The diphthong *ai* is found (1) Printed *i*, in strong open syllables, final or before a vowel, as in *lie* (*lai*), *vial* (*vaiəl*), etc.; or before a single consonant or mute and liquid, as in *idol*, *fibrous*, etc.; in strong endings in silent *e*, as in *ice*, *reconcile*, *guile*, *porcupine*, *mine*, *realize*, *appetite*, *regicide*, etc.; before silent consonants, as *indict*, *night*, *sign*, etc.; before final *ld*, *mb*, *nt*, *st*: *mild*, etc., *clumb*, *pint*, *Christ*; so *ei*, as in *height*, *sleight*, etc.; so *oi* in *choir*.

(2) Printed *y* in *fly* (*floi*), *dye*, *hydra*, *rye*, *type*, etc.; *ey* in *eye*, etc.; *uy* in *buy*.

Iacchus: ai-ak'us¹; i-āe'ūs² [A name of Bacchus].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cŷre, bŷt, bŷrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt, fat, färe, fäst; get, prey; hit, police; obey, gō, not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn.

Iachimo: yā'ki-mo¹ or ai-ak'i-mo¹; yā'eī-mo² or i-äe'i-mo² [In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," an Italian libertine].

Iago: i-ä'go¹; i-ä'go² [In Shakespeare's "Othello," a perfidious villain].

Iambe: ai-am'bi; i-äm'bä² [In Gr. myth, an aged servant to Metanira, queen of Eleusis].

Iamblichus: ai-am'bl-kus¹; i-äm'bli-üs² [Gr. philosopher (A. D.) -330].

Iambus: ai-am'būs¹; i-äm'būs² [In prosody, a dissyllabic foot].

Ian: i'an¹; i'än² [Scot. for JOHN].

Iberville: i'bär'vil¹; i'hér'vil² [Fr.-Canadian navigator (1661-1706)].

Iberville: ai'ber-vil¹; i'ber-vil² [1. Canadian county. 2. Parish in La.].

Ibex: ai'bek¹; i'hëks² [A type of wild goat].

Ibhar: ib'har¹; i'bär² [Bible].

Ibid: i'bid¹; i'bīd² [P. I. lizard].

Ibid: ib'id¹; i'bīd² [An abbreviation of the Latin IBIDEM].

Ibidem [L.]: i-bai'dem¹; i-bī'dēm² [In the same place]. Compare IBID.

Ibis: ai'bis¹; i'bis² [A bird sacred to the ancient Egyptians].

Ibleam: ib'h-am¹; i'b'le-äm² [Bible].—**Ibnelah:** ib-ni'vā¹ or ib'ni-ai'ä¹; i-b-nē'yā² or i'b'ne-i'ä² [Bible].—**Ibnjah:** ib-nai'jā¹; i'b-ni'jā² [Bible].—**Ibri:** ib'rai¹; i'b'ri² [Bible].—**Ibsam:** ib'sam¹; i'b'sam² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ibsen: ib'sen¹; i'b'sën² [Norw. dramatist (1828-1906)].

Ibzan: ib'zan¹; i'b'zan² [Bible].

Icamia: ik'a-mai'ä¹; i'e'a-mi'a² [Douai Bible].

Icaria: ai-kē'ri-ä¹; i-eä'ri-a² [A valley in Attica, Greece].

Icarian: ai-kē'ri-än¹; i-eä'ri-an².

Icarius: ai-kē'ri-us¹; i-eä'ri-üs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Attica].

Icarus: ik'a-rus¹; i'e-a-rüs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Dædalus].

Ice: ais¹; iğ² [Frozen water].

Ichabod: ik'a-bed¹; i'e-a-bōd² [Bible].

Ichneumon: ik-niū'män¹; i'e-nū'mon² [A weasel-like quadruped].

Ichor: ai'ker¹; i'eör² [In Class. myth, the ethereal fluid that flows in the veins of the gods]. [in medicine].

Ichthyol: ik'thi-öl¹ or -öl¹; i'e'thy-öl² or -öl² [A sulfonated compound used in medicine].

Ichthyology: ik'thi-öl'o-jī¹; i'e'thy-öl'o-gy² [The branch of zoology that treats of fishes]. [reptile of porpoise-like form].

Ichthyosaurus: ik'thi-o-sō'rus¹; i'e'thy-o-sä'rüs²; not -sau'rus¹ [A fossil reptile of porpoise-like form].

Icicle: ai'is-kl¹; i'ci-el² [A pendent mass of ice].

Icon: ai'kon¹; i'eön²; not i'kōn¹ [A holy picture].

Iconium: ai-kō'mi-um¹; i'eō'ni-üm² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=e; i=ä; gō, pōt, ör, wōn,

I. a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = iud ehm; go; u = aug; thin, this.

iconoclast: ai-kən'o-klast¹; i-eōn'o-elāst² [A breaker of images].

iconography: ai''ko-nōg'rā-fī¹; i''eo-nōg'rā-fy² [In art, the science of describing paintings, sculpture, etc.].

Ictinus: ik-tai'nus¹; i-e-tī'nūs² [Gr. architect who lived about 435 B. C.].

Icuthiel: i-kiū'fhi-el¹; i-eū'thi-ēl² [Douai Bible].

-id (*suffix*): -id¹; -id². Formerly **-ide**: -aid¹; -id².

Used (1) in adjectives of Latin origin, as in *fluid*, *solid*. (2) In nouns derived from the Greek or from Greek models through Latin or New Latin feminine nouns in *-is*, as *carya-tid*. (3) In zoology; (a) in nouns derived from Latin or New Latin nouns in *-idæ* (pl. of *-idēs*), as *falconid*; (b) in nouns designating the cusps, crests, etc., of the lower teeth, as *hypocond*, etc., as differentiated from those of the upper teeth, *hypocone*, etc. (4) In chemistry, to form names of compounds. It is often added to the contracted form of the name of the electronegative element or radical in binary compounds; as, sodium chlorid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1219, col. 3 [1915].

Ida: ai'də¹; i'da² [A feminine personal name of Teutonic origin].

Idaho: ai'də-hō¹; i'da-hō² [State in U. S.].

Idala: i-dē'ya¹; i-dā'ya² [Douai Bible].—**Idalias:** i-dē'yas¹; i-dā'yas² [Douai Bible].—**Idalah:** id'e-lā¹, ai'da-lā¹, or i-dē'lā¹; id'a-lā², i'da-lā², or i-dā'lā² [Bible].—**Idbash:** id'bash¹; id'bāsh² [Bible].—**Iddo:** id'o¹; id'o² [Bible].

-ide: See **-ID**.

idea: ai-dī'ə¹; i-dē'a²—when used as an exclamation and with the definite article: ai'dī-ə¹ [A mental image, conception, or notion].

ideal: ai-dī'al¹; i-dē'al². So also its relatives **i-de'al-ism**, **i-de'al-ist**, **i-de'al-is'tic**, **i-de'al-ize**, etc.

ideality: ai''dī'al-i-tī¹; i''dē-āl'i-ty² [Ideal character or condition].

ideographic: ai''dī-o-graf'ik¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or id'i-o-graf'ik¹, *E. & M.*; i''dē-o-grāf'ie² or id'e-o-grāf'ie²; *I. & St.* id'i-ō-graf'ik¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to characters or figures as symbolic of ideas].

ideology: ai''dī-əl'o-jī¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or id'i-əl'o-jī¹, *E. & St.*; i''dē-əl'o-gy² or id'e-əl'o-gy²; *I.* id-i-əl'o-jī¹ [The science of human ideas].

Ides: aidz¹; idz² [Certain days in the ancient Roman calendar].

Idida: id'i-də¹; id'i-da² [Douai Bible].

[arity].

idiosyncrasy: id'i-o-sin'krā-sī¹; id'i-o-syn'era-sy² [An individual peculi-

Idithun: id'i-thūn¹; id'i-thūn² [Douai Bible].

Ido: i'do¹; i'do² [An artificial language].

Idocrase: id'o-kres¹, *Standard & St.*, or ai'do-kres¹, *C., I., M., & W.*; id'o-erās² or i'do-erās². The first approximates to the Fr. *idocrase*; the second may be traced to the Gr. *eidōs*, form, and *κρᾶσις*, mixing [A vitreous mineral allied to the lime-alumina garnet].

Idol: ai'dəl¹; i'dol² [A graven image or false god].

Iduel: id'yu-el¹; id'yu-ēl² [Apocrypha].

Idumæa: ai''diu-mī'ə¹; i''dū-mē'a² [Bible].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Idyl, idyll: ai'dil¹; i'dyl². Walker (1834) erroneously says, "Ash (1775), Barclay (1774), and Fœnning (1760) do not distinguish it by the position of the accent from the *i* in *idol*," but they accent the word *i'dyl* as they do *i'dol*, as did Johnson (1755) also, which shows clearly that they indicated the diphthongal ai sound as heard in "aisle."

Ieddias: ai'e-dai'as¹; i'ē-d'i'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Iezer:** ai-i'zer¹; i-i'zer² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iezerite:** ai-ez'i-rai¹; i-ēz'e-rit² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iezias:** ai'i-zai'as¹; i'e-z'i'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

If: if¹; if² [The conditional particle in Eng. used chiefly to indicate supposition and conditional].

If: if¹; if² [An islet in the Gulf of Marseilles, France].

Igaal: ig'i-əl¹; i'g'a-əl² [Douai Bible].—**Igal:** ai'gal¹; i'gāl² [Bible].—**Igdallah:** ig'da-lai'a¹; i'g'da-l'ā² [Bible].—**Igeal:** ai'g-a-l¹ or ai'j-a-l¹; i'gē-a-l² or i'gē-a-l² [Bible].

Ightham: ai'tam¹; i'tam² [Eng. parish and village]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Ignatius: ig-nē'shi-us¹; i'g-nā'shi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. D. ig-nā'si-us¹; i'g-nā'si-ūs²; F. **Ignace:** i'nyās¹; i'nyāq²; G. **Ignaz:** ig-nāts¹; i'g-nāts²; or **Ignatius:** ig-nā'tsi-us¹; i'g-nā'tsi-ūs²; Gr. **Ignatios;** It. **Ignazio:** i-nyā'dzi-ō¹; i-nyā'dzi-ō²; or **Ignacio:** i-nyā'chi-ō¹; i-nyā'chi-ō²; Pg. **Ignacio:** ig-nā'si-ō¹; i'g-nā'si-ō²; Sp. **Ignacio:** ig-nā'thi-ō¹; i'g-nā'thi-ō²; or **Iñigo:** i-nyí'go¹; i-nyí'go².

Ignitable: ig-nai'ti-bl¹; i'g-ní'ti-bl². Sheridan (1780) ig'ní-ti-bl¹.

Ignominious: ig'no-min'i-us¹; i'g'no-mín'i-ūs², Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Craig (1849). Pronounced as four syllables by Worcester (1859) and before him by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840)—ig-no-min'yus¹ [Entailing public disgrace].

Ignoramus: ig'no-rē-mus¹; i'g'no-rā-mūs² [An uneducated person].

Iguana: i-gwā'nā¹; i-gwā'na². E. & I. ig-wā'nā¹; St. ig-wē'nā¹ [A lizard-like creature].

Iguanodon: i-gwā'no-don¹; i-gwā'no-dōn², Standard, E., I., & St.; C., M., W., & Wr i-gwān'o-den¹ [A giant fossil lizard that resembled the iguana].

Ihelom: ai-hi'lām¹; i-hē'lom² [Douai Bible].

Ihelon: ai-hi'lān¹; i-hē'lon² [Douai Bible].

[of a Malayan tree].

Ihlang-ihlang: i-lāŋ'ī-lāŋ¹; i-lāŋ'ī-lāŋ² [A perfume from the flowers]

Iim: ai'im¹; i'im² [Bible].—**Ijeabarim:** ai'j-a-b'a-rim¹; i'je-āb'a-rim² [Bible].—**Ijon:** ai'jon¹; i'jon² [Bible].—**Ikkesb:** ik'esh¹; ik'esh² [Bible].

-il, -ile: -il¹, -ail¹ or -il¹; -il², -il² or -il² [These suffixes are used as adjectival terminations to denote condition, suitability, capability, etc.; as *civil*, *docile*, *fossil*, *fertile*. The Latin words which were adapted in Old French took *-il* for the masculine ending, as *civil*, and *-ile* for the feminine, as *civile*. The ending gradually became *-ile* and later, in both English and French, *-ile* became common. Words ending in *-ile* have exceptions with *i* long, but in Eng. the tendency is to extend the *-ail* pronunciation to all words. While Standard says "to pronounce *fertile*, *hostile*, etc., otherwise than *fer'til*, *hes'til*, etc., is antiquated, Dr. Murray indicates the pronunciations *fer'til* and *hes'tail* as his respective preferences."

Ilat: ai'l-a-i¹ or ai'lai¹; i'la-i² or i'li² [Bible].—**Iliadun:** i-lai'a-dun¹; i-l'i-a-dūn² [Apocrypha].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; alsle; au = out; öil; iū = tend; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ilhouette: i-lē'kwī-ēt¹ or i-lak'wī-ēt¹; i-lē'kwe-āt² or i-lāk'we-āt². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England. Scottish usage favors i-lak'wī-ēt¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) favored the first, while Ash (1775), Perry (1805), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) supported the second [To catch as in a noose].

Illative: il'ā-tiv¹ or i-lē'tiv¹; il'ā-tiv² or i-lā'tiv². *M.* i-lē'tiv¹ [Derived by inference].

Illegal: i-lis'it¹; i-lē'it²; *not* il'ī-sit¹ [Unlawful].

[States].

Illinois: il'ī-nei¹ or il'ī-neiz¹; il'ī-nōi² or il'ī-nōis² [A State of the United States].

Illusion: i-liū'zan¹; i-lū'zhon². *St.* i-lū'zun¹ [A deceptive mental image].

Illusive: i-liū'siv¹; i-lū'siv²; frequently mispronounced il-liū'ziv¹. Compare ILLUSION.

Illusory: i-liū'so-ri¹; i-lū'sō-ry²; frequently mispronounced -zo-ry¹ [Tending to deceive].

Illustrate: i-lus'trēt¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*, or il'us-trēt¹, *M. & W.*; i-lūs'trāt² or il'ūs-trāt². The pronunciation indicated by Dr. Murray predominates over England to-day [To provide drawings or engravings for (a book); to explain by means of figures or examples].—**illustrated:** i-lus'trēt-ed¹ or il'us-trāt-ed¹; i-lūs'trāt-ēd² or il'ūs-trāt-ēd². The first indicates American usage; the second usage in England.—**illustration:** il'us-trē-shan¹; il'ūs-trā-shon² [A picture of any kind inserted in a book or periodical or printed with the text].—**illustrative:** i-lus'tra-tiv¹ or il'us-trā-tiv¹; i-lūs'tra-tiv² or il'ūs-trā-tiv².—**illustrator:** il'us-trē'ter¹ or i-lus'trē'ter or -ter¹; il'ūs-trā'tor² or i-lūs'trā'tor².

Illustrious: i-lus'tri-us¹; i-lūs'tri-ūs² [Greatly distinguished].

Illyricum: i-lir'ī-kum¹; i-lŷr'ī-eūm² [Bible].

[thing].

Image: im'ij¹; im'ag²; *not* im'ēj¹ [A visible representation of a person or thing].

Imagery: im'ij-ri¹; im'ag-ry², *Standard, C., M., & W.*—the pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835); *E., I., St., & W.* im'ā-jer-ri¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). *Stormonth* im'ā-jer-ri¹ [1. Images collectively. 2. Descriptive presentation of ideas].

Imalcue: ai-mal'kiu-¹; i-māl'eū-e² [Apocrypha].

Imam: i-mām'¹; i-mām'² [In a Mohammedan mosque, the leader in the devotions and prayers]. Variant **imaum** pronounced the same way or i-mēm'¹; i-mām'².

Imaret: i-mā'ret¹; i-mā'rēt², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. & E.* im'ā-ret¹ [A Mohammedan caravansary for pilgrims].

Imbecile: im'bi-sil¹; im'be-ġil², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., & St.* im'be-sil¹; *W.* im-be-sil¹, the pronunciation also indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855). The stress was placed on the ultima by Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840)—im-bē-sil¹, but by careful speakers in America and in England the stress is placed on the first syllable [A person of feeble mind].

Imbrogllo: im-brō'lyo¹; im-brō'lyo², *Standard & M.*; *C., I., St., & W.* im-brō'lyō¹; *E.* im-brō'li-ō¹; *W.* im-brō'lyi-ō¹ [A misunderstanding attended by ill feeling].

Imla: im'lā¹; im'la² [Bible].—**Imlah:** im-lū¹; im'lā² [Bible].—**Immah:** im'ā¹; im'ā² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ărt; tat, färe; fast; get, prēy, hīt, pōlice; obey, gō; nōt, őr; full, rŭle; bŭt, bŭrn:

immanent: im'a-neut¹; Im'a-hēnt² [Dwelling or remaining within]. Compare IMMINENT.

Immanuel: i-man'yu-el¹; I-mān'yu-ēl² [Bible: God with us].

Immediate: i-mi'di-it¹; i-mē'di-at²; not i-mi'jēt¹. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), im-mi'dyit¹. Jameson (1827), im-mi'di-ēt¹ [Done or occurring at once].

Immensurable: im-men'siur-a-bl¹; Im-mēn'sūr-a-bl², *C. & M.*; *Standard* & *W.* im-men'shur-a-bl¹; *E. & W.* im-mens'yu-ra-bl¹; *I. & St.* im-men'siur-a-bl¹. By Perry (1777) and Wright (1855) im-men'siur-a-bl¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), im-men'shur-a-bl¹; Knowles (1835) im-mens'yu-ra-a-bl¹ [That cannot be measured].

Immer: im'ər¹; Im'ēr² [Bible].

immerse: i-mŭrs'¹; I-mērs'² [To plunge entirely under water].—**immersion:** i-mŭr'shən¹; I-mēr'shən².

immigrant: im'i-grant¹; Im'i-grant² [One who comes into a country from another]. See EMIGRANT.

imminent: im'i-nent¹; Im'i-nēnt² [Liable to happen]. See IMMANENT.

Imna: im'na¹; Im'na² [Bible].

Imnah: im'nā¹; Im'nā² [Bible].

Imogen: im'o-jen¹; Im'o-gēn² [In Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," a model of [conjugal felicity]

impartiality: im-pār'shi-al'i-ti¹; Im-pār'shi-āl'i-ty². *I.* im-pār'shal'i-ti¹ [Freedom from bias].

impasse [Fr.]: an'pās'¹; an'pās'² [An insurmountable obstacle]. The word is of recent introduction into English, being first used by Henry Greville in his Diary (1851), and has been of such infrequent use since that it is not yet Anglicized either in orthography (*impass*) or pronunciation. Compare ENNUI.

impasto: im-pas'to¹; Im-pās'to². See ASK.

imperative: im-per'a-tai'val¹; Im-pēr'a-ti'val², *C., E., I., M., & W.*; *Standard* im-per'a-tiv-əl¹ [Pert. to the imperative model].

Imperceptible: im-pər-sep'ti-bl¹; Im-per-čep'ti-bl²; not im-pŭr'sep-ti-bl¹.

Imperseverant: im-pŭr'si-vŭr'ant¹; Im-pēr'se-vēr'ant², *Standard & C.*; *E., I., M., W., & W.* im-pŭr-sev'ər-ant¹ [Wanting in perseverance].

Impetigo: im'pi-tai'go¹; Im'pe-ti'go² [A skin-disease caused by fungus].

Impetuous: im-pet'yu-us¹; Im-pēt'yu-ūs²; not im-pech'u-us¹ [Characterized by impetus].

Impetus: im'pi-tus¹; Im'pe-tūs² [Impulsive force].

Implous: im'pi-us¹; Im'pi-ūs²; not im-pai'us¹ [Not reverent].

Implacable: im-plē'kə-bl¹; Im-plā'ea-bl². *E.* im-plak'a-bl¹, which *M.* notes also, but as alternative. He points out that by Spenser and Longfellow the word was stressed on the first or third syllable [That can not be reconciled].

Import: im-pōrt¹; Im-pōrt², but more frequently heard im-pōrt¹ [1. That which is signified by words, actions, or events. 2. Anything brought into one country from another].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-.

important: im-pēr'tant¹; im-pōr'tant², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. & St.* im-pōrt'ant¹; *I.* im-pert'ant¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827) [Of great consequence].

importune: im'per-tiūn¹; im'pōr-tūn². *C. & E.* im-pēr-tiūn¹. *I.* indicates im-pōrtiūn¹, and *E., M., & W.* note im-pōrtiūn¹ as alternatives [To urge persistently].

imposthume: im-pes'tiūm¹; im-pōs'tūm²—the pronunciation indicated by the chief modern dictionaries and by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798), im-pes'thiūm¹, and by Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), im-pest'hium¹ [An abscess]. The form **impostume** is now obsolete.

impostor: im-pes'ter¹; im-pōs'tōr² [One who deceives by false pretenses].

imposture: im-pes'tiur¹; im-pōs'tūr²; *not* im-pes'chur¹ [Deception by false pretenses].

impotence: im'po-tens¹; im'po-tēnc²—stress the first syllable in this word and its relatives im'po-ten-cy and im'po-tent (n.) [The state or quality of lacking strength; weakness].

imprecatory: im'pri-kə-to-rī¹; im'pre-ea-to-ry². In Great Britain im'pri-kə-tar-i¹ is more frequently heard, but there im-pri-kə'tar-i¹ and im'pri-ka-tūr-i¹ are often used, especially in England. In Scotland im'pri-kə'to-rī¹ is preferred. Among the earlier lexicographers there was no unanimity in regard to the position of the stress. Bailey (1732) and Enfield (1807) recorded im-pre-ca-to-ry; while Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated im'pri-kə-tar-i¹. By Fenning (1760) and Sheridan (1780) the stress was put on the second syllable—im-prek'a-tar-i¹ [Invoking evil].

impregn: im-prīn¹; im-prēn²—the pronunciation indicated by the modern dictionaries and also by Nares (1784) and Walker (1791), but by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) noted im'pren¹. Altho the word is recorded by Bailey, Fenning, Barclay, and Ash, none indicates the pronunciation, Barclay alone noting that the *g* is silent. Compare EXPUNGE, IMPUGN [To render fruitful; impregnate].

impregnate: im-preg'nēt¹; im-prēg'nāt² [To render productive].

impresario: im'pri-sē-ri-ō¹ or (*It.*) im'prē-zā-rī-ō¹; im'pre-sā-ri-ō² or (*It.*) im'pre-zā-rī-ō² [A manager or conductor of an opera company].

impress (v.): im-pres¹; im-prēs². Compare ABSENT. [To fix or form by pressure; produce a marked effect upon].

impress (n.): im'pres¹; im'prēs².

Formerly stressed *impress*; so in Bailey, Johnson, Ash.

SUB JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 109 [Oxford, 1901].

Bailey (1732) stressed im'press (a print, stamp), but *impress*' (money paid to soldiers pressed into public service). There are some words of which I doubt: as *benzoin* accented by Johnson on the first . . . *impress* (subst.) accented on the first by him, but now, I think, spoken otherwise.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. II, ch. 3, p. 159 [1784].

imprimatur [L.]: im'pri-mē-tur¹; im'pri-mā-tūr² [Let it be printed].

improbative: im-preb'a-tiv¹; im-prōb'a-tiv², *Standard, C., & M.; W.* (1890-1908) im'pro-ba-tiv¹; *W.* (1909) im-preb'a-tiv¹ [That disapproves].

improbatory: im-preb'a-to-rī¹; im-prōb'a-to-ry². *E.* im-prōb'a-tūr-i¹; *I.* im-prō'ba-tō-rī¹. See IMPROBATIVE.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

impropriator: im-prō'pri-ē'ter¹; im-prō'pri-ā'tōr². The principal stress was indicated on the penult by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). It was placed on the antepenult by Ash (1775), and on the preantepenult (im-prō'pri-ē-ter¹) by Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1841), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859) [One who controls ecclesiastical property].

impropriatrix: im-prō'pri-ē'triks¹; im-prō'pri-ā'triks², *Standard, M., & W.; C. & W.* im-prō-pri-ē'triks¹; *E.* im-prō'pri-ē'triks¹; *I.* im-prō'pri-ē'triks¹ [A woman who holds a benefice].

improvisation: im-prōv'i-sē'shən¹ or im-prōv'i-zē'shən¹; im-prōv'i-sā'shən¹ or im-prōv'i-gā'shən². *Standard, C., W., & W.* indicate the first; *E. & M.* note the second, which represents English usage; *I.* im-prō'vi-sē'shən¹; *St.* im-prō'vai-sē'shən¹. Yet another pronunciation, im'pro-vai-zē'shən¹, has wide vogue and may ultimately displace all of the foregoing because it is based on that of the parent word **IMPROVISE** (which see).

improvisator: im-prōv'i-sē'tar¹, *Standard, C., St., & W., or im-prōv'i-zē'tar¹, E. & M.;* im-prō'vi-sā'tor² or im-prōv'i-gā'tor²; *I.* im-prō'vi-sē'tar¹; *W.* im'pro-vi-ā'tar¹ [One who improvises].

improvise: im'pro-viz¹; im'pro-vīs²—the accepted standard pronunciation in America and in England. The Scottish pronunciation is indicated by *I.* im-prū-viz¹, and *St.* im'prō-viz¹ [To contrive or devise on the spur of the moment].

improviser: im'pro-vai-z'ar¹; im'pro-vīs'er².

impugn: im-piūn¹; im-pūn². Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) indicated the *g* silent, but the *u* short as in "but" [To call in question].

Imrah: im'rā¹; im'ra² [Bible].—**Imri:** im'rai¹; im'ri² [Bible].

inamorata: in-am'o-rā'tā¹; in-ām'o-rā'tā². *E.* in-a'me-rā'tā¹; *I.* in-ā'me-rā'tā¹ [It, a woman with whom one is enamored].

inamorato: in-am'o-rā'tō¹; in-ām'o-rā'tō². Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840), in-am-o-rā'tō¹ [A man who is enamored].

inane: in-ēn¹; in-ān² [Wanting in intellect; silly; pointless].

inanity: in-an'i-ti¹; in-ān'i-ty² [The state of being inane].

inca: in'kə¹; in'ea² [An emperor or chief of Peru].

incendiary: in-sen'di-ē-ri¹; in-çen'di-ā-ry². By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in-sen'd'yar¹ [One who maliciously sets fire to a building].

incense (*n.*): in'sens¹; in'çens² [To burn incense].—**in'cense** (*n.*) is pronounced the same way [An odorous resin used for fumigation].

incense (*v.*): in-sens¹; in-çens² [To exasperate].

incensory: in'sen-so-ri¹; in'çen-so-ry², *Standard, C., M., W., & W.; E. & St.* in-sen'ser-ri¹; *I.* in-sen'so-ri¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855).

Words ending in *ary*, *ery*, or *ory* have generally the accent on the root of the word: which if it consists of three syllables must necessarily be accented on the first.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 512 [London, 1823].

Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) indicated in'sen-sur-ri¹ [A vessel for burning incense].

inchoate: in'ko-ēt¹; in'eo-āt². *W.* in'ko-ēt¹ [Existing in an incipient state]. See **CH-** in English speech (4), p. 252.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, loe; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = frud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

inchoative: in-kō'ə-tiv¹; in-eō'a-tiv², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* in'ko-ē-tiv¹; *Smart* (1840) & *Reid* (1844), in'ko-ē-tiv¹. See CH- in English speech (4), p. 232.

incise: in-saiz¹; in-çis² [To cut into].

incisive: in-sai'siv¹; in-çi'siv² [Cutting].

incisor: in-sai'ser¹, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*; in-çi'sor²; *E., I., St., & W.* in-sai'zer¹. *Standard & M.* note in-sai-ser¹ as alternative [A front or cutting tooth].

incisure: in-siç'ur¹; in-çizh'ur² [An incision].

incitant: in-sai'tant¹ or in'si-tant¹; in-çi'tant² or in-çi-tant². *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.* indicate the first, which represents American usage; *E., I., & M.* note the second, which reflects the usage of Great Britain [Stimulating].

incivism: in'si-vizm¹ or in-siv'izm¹; in'çi-vizm² or in-çiv'izm², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I., M., & Wr.* in-siv'izm¹; *St.* in-sai'vizm¹ [Wanting in civic qualities].

inclinatory: in-klai'nə-to-rī¹; in-elī'na-to-ry², the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). By Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Wright (1835), and Cooley (1863), in-klīn'a-tur-ī¹ [Characterized by inclination or leaning].

incline: in-klain¹ or in'klain¹; in-elīn² or in'elīn² [A slope or that which slopes from the horizontal]. [disposed (to)].

incline (v.): in-klain¹; in-elīn² [1. To slope or bend downward. 2. To be

include: in-klūd¹; in-elūd²; not in-klīūd¹, which is an affectation [To comprise as a part]. [fish].

Inclusa: in-klū'sa¹; in-elū'sa². *I. & Wr.* in-klīū'sa¹ [A division of shell].

inclusive: in-klū'siv¹; in-elū'siv², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.* (1909), and Sheridan (1780); *I., W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.* in-klīū'siv¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791) [Comprehended in a sum or number].

Incognita: in-keg'ni-ta¹; in-eōg'ni-tā²; not in-keg'm-tē¹ [It., unknown: said of a woman].

Incognito: in-keg'ni-tō¹; in-eōg'ni-tō² [It., unknown: said of a man].

Incognizable: in-keg'ni-zə-bl¹; in-eōg'ni-za-bl²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by the modern dictionaries, of which *C., M., & St.* note in-ken'i-zə-bl¹ as alternative [That can not be recognized]. Compare COGNIZABLE.

Incognizant: in-keg'ni-zənt¹; in-eōg'ni-zant²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, of which *C., M., & St.* note in-ken'i-zənt¹ [Without knowledge of].

Incommensurable: in'ke-men'shu-rə-bl¹ or in-ke-men'siur-ə-bl¹; in'eō-mən'shu-rə-bl² or in-eō-mən'sūr-ə-bl². The first represents American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, usage in England as indicated by *M.* Scottish usage is noted by *I.* as in-ken-men'siur-ə-bl¹. Worcester recorded in-ken-mens'-ə-rə-bl¹. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), in-kom-men'shu-rə-bl¹; by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), in-kom-men'shu-rə-bl¹; Knowles (1835), in-kom-mens'yur-ə-bl¹ [Not measurable].

Incommensurate: in'ke-men'shu-rit¹; in'eō-mən'shu-rat², *Standard; C.* in'ka-men'shiu-rit¹; *E.* in'kum-mens-yu-rēt¹; *I.* in-ken-men'siur-rēt¹; *M.* in'ka-men'siur-rēt¹; *St.* in'kem-men'siur-rēt¹; *Wr.* in-ken-mens'yur-rit¹ [Having no common measure].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʌl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Incommodious: in'kə-mō'di-us¹; in'eō-mō'di-ūs². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-kom-mō'dyus¹ [Not affording sufficient accommodation].

Incomparable: in-kəm'pə-rə-bl¹; in-eōm'pə-rə-bl²—the pronunciation indicated by the majority of lexicographers since Bailey (1732), who recorded the same stress as is shown here. Its root-word *com'parable* was stressed on the same syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Fenning (1760), Walker (1791), and others, but by Ash (1775) the stress was placed on the antepenult, *comp'arable*.

The great Standard Dictionary marks with favor the fashion of throwing the main accent upon the preantepenult; for example, *in-com'pə-rə-ble*, *ir-rē'p'ə-rə-ble*, *ir-rē'p'ə-rə-ble*. This deplorable fashion tends to accenting particles instead of root-syllables, thereby sadly weakening the words, and also tends to slurring all the latter part of the word into an inarticulate gobble. The English language is difficult enough without this needless vulgarity and obscurity. The root-syllable is to be mainly emphasized (that is, lengthened) wherever possible; as in the above words, thus *in'com-pare'a-ble*, *ir're-pair'a-ble*, *ir're-co'ca-ble*. This stressing indicates the meaning of the words and preserves the natural rhythm of the language.

HENRY C. PITNEY, JR., in letter to Author, Morristown, N. J., July, 1916.

Incomplex: in-kəm'pleks¹; in-eōm'plēks². *Standard* (1893-1912) & *St.* in'kəm-pleks¹ [Simple; not complex].

Incomposite: in'kəm-pōz'it¹; in'eōm-pōs'it²; *M.*, Webster (1828), & Wright (1855), in-kəm'pō-zit¹ [Not compounded].

Inconclusive: in'kən-klū'siv¹; in'eōn-elū'siv². *I.* in'kən-klīū'siv¹; *St.* in'ken-klū'siv¹ [Not reaching any conclusion].

Incondite: in-kən'dit¹ or in-kən'dait¹; in-eōn'dit² or in-eōn'dit². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, *Smart* (1840), and *Craig* (1849) indicate the first; *E.* & *I.* note the second, which was given by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855); *W.* in'ken-dait¹, which was recorded also by Jameson (1827), while Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) registered in-kən-dit¹ [Poorly put together]. Compare RECONDITE.

Incongruent: in-kən'gru-ent¹; in-eōn'gru-ēnt² [Ill-fitted or =matched].—**Incongruity:** in'kən-grū'i-ti¹; in'eōn-grū'i-ty².—**Incongruous:** in-kən'gru-us¹; in-eōn'grū-ūs².

Inconvenience: in'kən-vi'nyens¹; in'eōn-vē'nyēnç², *Standard*; *C.* & *M.* in-kən-vi'niens¹; *E.* in-kun-vi'ni-enz¹; *I.* & *St.* in-kən-vi'ni-ens¹; *W.* in'ken-vin'yens¹; *W.* in-kən-vin'yens¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-kən-vi'ni-ens¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-kən-vi'nyens¹ [The state or quality of being inconvenient].

Inconvenient: in'kən-vi'nyent¹; in'eōn-vē'nyēnt². By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-kən-vi'ni-ent¹ [Not suited to comfort or purpose].

Incorporal: in-kōr'pō-rəl¹; in-eōr'pō-rəl² [Incorporeal].

Incorporate: in-kōr'pō-rēt¹; in-eōr'pō-rāt². Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797), in-kōr'pō-rēt¹ [To form into or unite with a body]. [body].

Incorporeal: in'ker-pō'rē-al¹; in'eōr-pō'rē-al² [Not having a material

Increase (v.): in-kris¹; in-erēs² [To make greater, as in quantity].

Increase (n.): in'kris¹; in'erēs². The word is not in Bailey as a noun. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Nickrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), in-kris¹. By Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and modern lexicographers as first given above. Murray erroneously cites Walker (1791) in'kris¹.

2: ărt, ăpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ôr, wón,

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **ai** = *le*; **au** = *out*; **ell**; **iū** = *feud*; **chin**; **go**; **q** = *sin*; **thin**, **thi**.

increate: in'kri-ēt¹ or in-kri-ēt¹; in'ere-āt² or in-ere-āt². *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* indicate the first, which represents American usage; *I.* & *M.* note the second, which is standard in Great Britain [Not created as divine beings].

incredulous: in-kred'yū-lus¹; in-erēd'yū-lūs². *Standard* (1893-1912) and the majority of the old and the modern dictionaries. *I.* & *St.* in-kred'yū-lus¹. *Standard* (1913) in-kre'yū-lus¹, which is noted as an alternative (not as a preferred pronunciation) by Walker (1791), is the result of careless enunciation [Not inclined to accept as true].

inermate: in'kri-mēt¹; in'ere-māt². *C.* in-kri'mēt¹; *I.* in'kri-mēt¹ [To burn out].

increment: in'kri-ment¹ or in'kri-mēnt¹; in'ere-mēnt². *I.* in'kri-mēnt¹; *Wr.* in'kri-mēnt¹ [The act or process of growing larger].

incroyable [Fr.]: an'krwā'yā-bl¹; ān'erwā'yā-bl² [A Royalist who affected a fantastic ("incredible") costume during the French Directorate (1793-99)].

incubate: in'kiu-bēt¹; in'eū-bāt². *I.* & *St.* in'kiū-bēt¹ [To sit for hatching, as a hen].

incubus: in'kiu-bus¹; in'eū-būs². *I.* in'kiū-bus¹; *M.* in'kiu-bus¹ [An en-cumbrance; a mental burden].

inculcate: in-kul'kēt¹; in-eūl'eāt². *M.* in'kəl-kēt¹ [To teach].

inculpate: in-kul'pēt¹; in-eūl'pāt². *M.* & *W.* in'kul-pēt¹ [To accuse of wrong-doing].

indcision: in'di-siz'an¹; in'de-çizh'on² [Lack of resolution].

indecisive: in'di-sai'siv¹; in'de-çi'siv²; not -ziv¹ [Not carried to conclu-^[sion]].

indecorous: in'di-kē'rus¹ or in-dek'o-rus¹; in'de-eō'rūs² or in-dē'e'o-rūs². Modern dictionaries all indicate the first, which was noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), notwithstanding that preponderance of usage to-day favors the second, which was indicated by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Compare *decorous* [Not decorous].

indefatigable: in'di-fat'ig-a-bl¹; in'de-fāt'i-ga-bl²; not in'di-fə-tig'a-bl¹.

Indian: in'di-ən¹; in'di-an². *Wr.* ind'yən¹. Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in'dyən¹ [1. A native of India. 2. An American aborigine].

indicative: in-dik'a-tiv¹; in-die'a-tiv². Smart (1840), in'di-kē-tiv¹ [Serv-^[ing to point out]].

indicatory: in'di-ka-to-ri¹; in'di-ea-to-ry², *Standard*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* in'di-kē-ter-i¹; *E.* in-dik-a-tūr-i¹; *I.* in'di-ka-to-ri¹; *M.* in'di-kē-ter-i¹; *St.* in'di-kē-tūr-i¹ [Serving to show].

indices: in'di-siz¹; in'di-çēs²; not in-doi'siz¹ [Plural of *index*, an alphabetical table as to the contents of a book; also, a pointer or guide].

indict: in-dait¹; in-dit²—the *c* is silent here and in its relatives **indictable**, **indictor**, and **indictment**. The form of the parent word is a survival of a practise, which dates from 1600, of spelling the Anglo-French and Middle English *endite* after a Latin model. Cowell notes "*Enditement* (Indictamentum) cometh from the French or from the Greeke ενδικνυμι, because M. Lamberd will have it so. . . . An *Inditement* is a Bill or declaration made in forme of Lawe of an accusation for some offence." JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

indigene: in'di-jin¹; in'di-gēn² [A person, animal, or thing native to the soil].

indigenous: in-dij'i-nus¹; in-dig'e-nūs² [Originating in a country].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; öll, böy; gō, gēm; inq; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rāle; but, bōrn;

Indigent: in'di-jent¹; in'di-gēnt² [In need; poor]. [not be digested].

Indigestible: in'di-jest'ī-bl¹; in'di-gēst'ī-bl²; not in'dai-jest'ī-bl¹ [That can

Indigestion: in'di-jes'chən¹; in'di-gēs'chən²; not in'dai-jes'chən¹.

Indisputable: in-dis'piu-tə-bl¹; in-dis'pū-ta-bl². C. & E. in'dis-piūt'a-bl¹, which M. notes also, but as alternative. The stress was indicated on the antepenult, *in-dis-pu'ta-bl*, by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777). It was shifted to the preantepenult by Entick (1764), and was retained there by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the majority of the modern lexicographers.

Indissoluble: in-dis'o-liu-bl¹ or in-di-sol'yū-bl¹; in-dīs'o-lū-bl² or in-di-sōl'yū-bl² [That can not be dissolved].

Individual: in'di-vid'yū-al¹; in'di-vīd'yū-al²—the pronunciation indicated by C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., and also by *Standard* as alternative. The pronunciation in'di-vī'yū-al¹, noted by *Standard* as preferred, may be traced to Walker (1791), who suggested it as preferable to the pronunciation first noted, but none of his contemporaries or successors accepted the suggestion as representing the usage of their times.

Indocile: in-des'ī-bl¹; in-dōç'ī-bl². Perry (1777), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828), in-dō-si-bl¹ [Indocile].

Indocile: in-des'īl¹, *Standard*, C., St., W., & Wr., or in-dō'sail¹, E., I., & M.; in-dōç'il² or in-dōç'il². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Among the earlier lexicographers there were advocates of a third form. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), in-dō'sil¹ was preferred, the spelling *indocil* being indicated by Johnson, Fenning, and Ash. But Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) noted in-des'īl¹ [Not easily instructed].

Indonesian: in'do-nī'shan¹; in'do-nē'shan², *Standard* & W.; C. in-do-nī'si-an¹; M. in-do-nī'shan¹, W. gives in'do-nī'sen¹ as alternative [Relating to the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago].

Indusium: in-diū'shi-um¹; in-dū'shi-ūm²; C. in-diū'zi-um¹; I. in-diū'si-um¹ [An outer growth or covering].

Industry: in'dus-trī¹; in'dūs-try². Fenning (1760), *in-dus'try*, condemned by Worcester as a vulgarism [Constant application to some occupation or pursuit].

Inebriate: in-ē'bri-ēt¹; in-ē'bri-āt². Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827), in-ēb'ri-ēt¹ [To make drunk].—**inebriety:** in-ē-brai'ē-tī¹; in-ē-bri-ē-ty² [State of being drunk]. [for just].

Inequitable: in-ek'wī-tə-bl¹; in-ēk'wī-ta-bl²; not in-ēkwit'a-bl¹ [Not fair

Inertia: in-ēr'shi-ə¹; in-ēr'shi-a²; not in-ūr'shə¹ [Inactivity]. [AGNES].

Ines [Sp. & Pg.]: ī-nēs¹; ī-nēs² [A feminine personal name. Same as

Inexhaustible: in'egz-ōst'ī-bl¹; in'ēgz-ast'ī-bl², *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr. in'egz-hēst'ī-bl¹—the h is silent [That can not be consumed].

Inexhaustive: in'egz-ōs'tiv¹; in'ēgz-as'tiv², *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr. in'egz-hēs'tiv¹ [Inexhaustible]. [persuaded or moved].

Inexorable: in-eks'o-rə-bl¹; in-ēks'o-ra-bl²; not in-eks'ō-ra-bl¹ [Not to be

2: ārt, āpc, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

inexpedient: in'eks-pi'di-ent¹; in'eks-pē'di-ent². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-eks-pi'dyent¹ [Not advisable].

inexpiable: in-eks-pi-a-bl¹; in'eks-pi-a-bl² [That can not be atoned for].

inexplicable: in-eks-pli-kə-bl¹; in'eks-pli-ea-bl²; not in'eks-plik'a-bl.

inexpugnable: in'eks-pug'na-bl¹; in'eks-pūg'na-bl², *Standard*, C., M., W., & W.; E. & I. in'eks-piū'na-bl¹ [That can not be successfully assailed].

Inez: ai'nez¹; i'nēz². Same as AGNES; INES.

infamous: in'fə-mus¹; in'fa-mūs². Its antithesis, **famous**, is stressed on the penult, fə'mus¹. Compare FAME [Notoriously wicked].—**infamously:** in'fa-mus-h¹; in'fa-mūs-ly².

infantile: in'fən-til¹; in'fan-til², *Standard* & C., Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855); E., M., St., W., & W., Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844), in'fan-tail¹. By Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775), in-fan'til¹; I. in-fant-oil¹. In New York the pronunciation in'fan-tail¹ had wide usage in its relation to poliomyelitis or infantile paralysis (1916) [Pertaining to infants or infancy].

infantine: in'fən-tin¹; in'fan-tin², *Standard*, C., & Smart; E., M., St., W., & W. in'fən-tain¹; I. in'fant-ain¹ [Infantile].

infatuate: in-fat'yū-ēt¹ or in-fach'u-ēt¹; in-fāt'yū-āt² or in-fāch'ū-āt². The second pronunciation was indicated by Walker (1791), but Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), who preceded him, recorded the first, which is noted by C., I., M., St., & W.; E. & W. in-fat'yū-ēt¹ [To inspire with an extravagant passion].

infecund: in-fek'und¹; in-fēe'ünd². C. in-fi-kund¹; I. in-fe-kund¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835), in-fe-kund¹; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), in-fek'und¹ [Not productive; unfruitful].

inferable: in-fūr'a-bl¹; in-fēr'a-bl². W. in-fer'a-bl¹; M. as alternative in-far-b¹ [That may be drawn as a conclusion].

Inference: in'fər-ens¹; in'fer-ēng². Fenning (1760), in-fer'ens¹; Sheridan (1780), in'fe-rens¹ [The drawing of a conclusion from facts].

inferrible: in-fūr'i-bl¹; in-flā'fēr'i-bl². Same as INFERABLE.

infidel: in'fi-del¹; in'fi-dēl²; not in-fid'el¹ [An unbeliever].

infinite: in'fi-nit¹; in'fi-nit²; not in-fai'nait¹. See FINITE [Without bounds] [or limits].

infinitesimal: in-fin'i-tēs'i-mal¹; in-fin'i-tēs'i-mal². The s in this word is frequently mispronounced z [Very minute; too small for consideration].

infinitival: in-fin'i-tiv'al¹ or in-fin'i-tiv-al²; in-fin'i-tiv'al² or in-fin'i-tiv-al³. C., E., M., & W. indicate the first; *Standard* records the second, which C. & W. give as alternative [Belonging to the infinitive mode].

inflatus: in-flē'tus¹; in-flā'tūs² [L., inspiration]. Compare AFFLATUS.

Infusoria: in'fii-sō'ri-a¹; in'fū-sō'ri-a² [A division of the animal kingdom].

-ing (suffix): -in¹; -ŋg²—pronounce the g (see Introductory, pp. xii, xiii, and xix). According to Walker's "Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading" (1783), two syllables ending in the same sound can not properly follow each other. Therefore, when a parent verb, as *bring*, *ring*, *sing*, ends in -ing, the g of the present participle must not be heard. But when the parent verb, as *begin*, *bin*, *din*, *grin*, etc., ends in -in, the g of the present participle must be pronounced. This absurd distinction, drawn more than a century ago, is largely responsible for the clipping of final g in English speech to-day.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Ingeiow (Jean): in-'ji-lō¹; In'ge-lō² [Eng. poet (1820-97)].

ingenious: in-jin'yus¹; In-gēn'yūs², *Standard & W.*; *C.* in-jī'nīs¹; *E., I., St.* in-jī'nī-us¹; *M.* in-jī'nīs¹; *W.* in-jī'nī-as¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) the stress was placed on the *e*; by Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775) it was placed on the second *n*. The word was pronounced in three syllables by Sheridan, Fulton & Knight, Enfield, and Knowles, and in four by Perry, Walker, Jones, Jameson, Smart, and Wright [Apt in contriving].

ingénue [Fr.]: añ'zē'nū¹; ðñ'zhē'nū² [An ingenuous woman].

ingenuity: in-'ji-nū'1-ti¹; In'ge-nū'i-ty² [The quality of being ingenious].

ingenuous: in-jen'yū-us¹; In-gēn'yū-ūs² [Candid, frank, or open in character].

Ingham: in'əm¹; In'əm²—the *h* is silent [Eng. family name]. See H.

ingrain (v.): in-grēn¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*, or in'grēn¹, *W.*; In-grān² or In'grān² [To dye with "grain," or scarlet dye from the cochineal].

ingrain (a. & n.): in'grēn¹; In'grān² [*I. a.* Dyed in the yarn before manufacture. *II. n.* A yarn or wool so dyed].

ingrate: in'grēt¹ or in-grēt¹; In'grāt² or in-grāt². *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* indicate the first; *M., St., & W.* note the second [*I. a.* Ungrateful. *II. n.* One who is ungrateful].

ingratiolate: in-grē'shi-ēt¹; In-grā'shi-āt² [To gain grace with].

ingredient: in-grē'di-ent¹; In-grē'di-ēt²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and also by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jones (1793), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), in-grī'jēnt¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-grī'dyēnt¹ [A component part as of a mixture].

Ingres: añ'gr¹; ðñ'gr² [Fr. painter (1780-1867)].

ingress: in'gres¹; In'grēs² [Power of entrance].

inherent: in-hīr'ent¹; In-hēr'ēt²; not in-hār'ent¹ [Essential].

inhospitable: in-hēs'pi-ta-bl¹; In-hōs'pi-ta-bl²; frequently mispronounced in'hēs-pit'a-bl¹.

Inimical: in-im'ī-kāl¹; In-īm'i-eal². *C.* in-nim'ī-kāl¹; *E. & I.* in-im'ik-əl¹; Smart (1857), in'ī-mai'kāl¹, which was noted as alternative by Walker, Jones, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Knowles. In his work Walker (1791) states that "this word sprung up in the House of Commons about ten years ago," but Elisha Coles, who published "An English Dictionary" (1677), defined the word "*Inimical, -cital*, like an enemy." Phillips (1678) listed it as "a barbarous word," but defined it "having an enmity against."

initial: in-īsh'əl¹; In-īsh'al² [The first letter of a word].

initiate: in-īsh'ī-ēt¹; In-īsh'ī-āt² [To introduce or originate].

inlaid: in-lēd¹; In-lād². *M.* in'lēd¹. See INLAY.

Inlay (v.): in-lē¹; In-lū² [To lay within; insert].

inlay (n.): in'lē¹; In'lā², *Standard & W.*; *C., M., & W.* in'lē¹; *E., I., & St.*, in-lē¹ [Something inserted or inlaid].

Innate: in'nēt¹; In'nāt², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. & W.* in-nēt¹—the stress indicated by all the earlier lexicographers except Fulton & Knight (1802) and Webster (1828) [Inborn].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1. *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *lū* = *leuk*; *chin*; *go*; *g* = *sing*; *thin*, *this*.

Innes: in'es¹; in'ēs² [Scottish family name].

Innoxious: in-nøk'shus¹; in-nøk'shūs² [Harmless].

Innsbruck: ins'bruk¹ or ins'pruk¹; ins'bruk² or ins'pruk² [Austrian city].

Innumerable: in-nū'mər-ə-bl¹; in-nū'mər-a-bl²; not in-nū'mər-ə-bl¹ [That can not be counted].

Ino: ai'no¹; i'no² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia].

Inopportune: in-əp'ər-tiūn¹; in-əp'or-tūn² [Not seasonable or appropriate].

Inosite: in'o-sait¹; in'o-sit². *I.* in'əs-ait¹; *M.* ai'no-sait¹ [A saccharine compound].

Inquiry: in-kwair¹; in-kwīr'y². Perry (1777) in'kwī-rī—a pronunciation still occasionally heard [Investigation of facts].

Insatiable: in-sē'shi-ə-bl¹; in-sā'shi-a-bl². *C.* in-sē'shiə-bl¹; *W.* in-sē'sha-b¹ as alternative [Not to be satisfied].

Insatiate: in-sē'shi-ēt¹; in-sā'shi-āt², *Standard*, *I.*, & *St.*; *C.* in-sē'shiēt¹; *M.*, *W.*, & *W.* in-sē'shi-et¹ [Insatiable].

Insatiety: in'sa-tai'i-ti¹; in'sa-tī'e-ty² [Unsatisfied desire].

Insence: in'shi-ens or in'shens¹; in'shi-əng or in'shēng². *C.* in'sians¹; *E.* in'si-əns¹; *I.* in'si-əns¹; *M.* & *W.* in'shi-əns¹; *W.* in-rə'i-əns¹ [Want of knowledge].

Insert (n.): in'sūrt¹; in'sērt² [An addition made by insertion].

Insert (v.): in-sūrt¹; in-sērt² [To place among others; as, to insert leaves in a book].

Insidious: in-sid'i-us¹; in-sid'i-ūs²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-sid'yas¹. Walker (1791) noted in-sid'i-us² as alternative [Working harm or ill stealthily].

Insignia: in-sig'ni-ə¹; in-sig'ni-a²; frequently mispronounced in-sin'yə¹.

Insociable: in-sō'sha-bl¹; in-sō'sha-bl², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* in-sō'shiə-bl¹; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* in-sō'shi-a-bl¹ [Not sociable].

Insouciance [Fr.]: an'sū'syāns¹ or (*Anglice*) in-sū'si-əns¹; an'sū'gyāns² or in-sū'ci-əns². *E.* & *I.* an-sū-syāns¹ [Indifference].

Insouciant [Fr.]: an'sū'syān¹ or in-sū'si-ənt¹; an'sū'gyān² or in-sū'ci-ənt²; *E.* & *I.* an-sū-syān¹ [Without concern; heedless].

Inspiratory: in-spir'ə-to-rī¹; in-spir'a-to-ry², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* in-spir'ə-tūr-i¹; *I.* in-spir'a-te-rī¹; *M.* in-spir'a-tēr-i¹; *W.* in-spi-rə-tə-rī¹. As alternative *C.* gives in-spi-rī-to-rī¹, *M.* in-spi-rē-tēr-i¹, and *W.* in-spi-rə-tə-rī¹ [Pert. to inspiration].

Inspissate: in-spis'ēt¹; in-spīs'āt². *E.* in-spis'set¹; *M.* in'spi-sēt¹ as alternative [To thicken].

Instead: in-sted¹; in-stēd² [In the place of].

Instinct (a.): in-stīnkt¹; in-stīnet². Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), in'stīnkt¹ [Moved by inward impulse].

Instinct (n.): in'stīnkt¹; in'stīnet². Stressed on the penult and on the ultima by Shakespeare:

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

But beware *In'stinct*,
The Lion will not touch the true Prince:
In'stinct is a great matter.
I was a Coward on *In'stinct*. I Henry IV, act II, sc. 4 (1596).

The beast that bears me, tired with my woe,
Plods dully on, to bear that weight in me,
As if by some *instinct*' the wretch did know
His rider lov'd not speed, being made from thee. Sonnet 50.

institute (v. & n.): in'sti-tiūt¹; in'sti-tūt². Compare ABSENT.

institution: in'sti-tiū'shən¹; in'sti-tū'shon²—note the position of the primary (') and the secondary (") stress in this word. ["rule,"

instrument: in'stru-ment¹; in'stru-mēnt²; the *u* as in "full," not as in

insular: in'siu-lər¹; in'sū-lar², *Standard* (1893-1912). *Standard* (1913), *C.*, *Walker* (1791), and *Fulton & Knight* (1802), in'shu-lar¹. So also its relatives in'su-lar-ism, in'su-lar'i-ty, in'su-late [Pert. to an island]. [isolation].

insulation: in'siu-lē'shən¹; in'sū-lā'shon² [Separation from other objects;

insulator: in'siu-lē'ter¹; in'sū-lā'tör², *Standard* (1893-1912); *Standard* (1913) in'shu-lē'ter¹ [One who or that which produces insulation].

insult (n.): in'sult¹; in'sült². Fenning (1760) indicated the position of the stress on the last syllable in both the noun and the verb.

insult (v.): in-sult¹; in-sült² [To treat with gross discourtesy].

insure: in-shür¹; in-shür² [To protect, as life or property, against a given contingency by the payment of a specified sum of money]. Hence, in-sur'ance.

intaglio [It.]: in-or (*It.*) in-tā'lyō¹; in-or (*It.*) in-tā'lyō², *Standard* (1893-1912); *C.*, *E.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *W.* in-tal'yō¹; *I.* in-tā'lyō¹; *M.* in-tal'yo¹; *Standard* (1913) in-tal'yo¹ [Incised carving; a design cut in a gemstone, plate, etc.].

integer: in'ti-jər¹; in'te-gēr²; not in-teg'er¹ [A whole].—**integral**: in'ti-gral¹; in'te-gral²; not in-ti'gral¹ [Constituting a completed whole].

integrity: in-teg'ri-ti¹; in-tēg'ri-ty² [Honesty].

intent: in-tent¹; in-tēnt² not in'tent¹ [Concentrated on, as the mind].

intercalary: in-tür'ka-lər-ri¹; in-tēr'ea-la-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *Standard* (1913) in-tür'ka-lē-ri¹; *C.* & *W.* in-tür'ka-l-rī¹; *I.* in-tür'ka-la-ri¹; *St.* in-tür'ka-lür-ri¹. The stress was indicated *intercalary* by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802), and this seems to be a reasonable place for it to simplify its pronunciation, but by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) it was placed on the third syllable—*intercal'ary* [Inserted between, as days added to a month or a year].

intercalation: in-tür'ka-lē'shən¹; in-tēr'ea-lā'shon².

interdict (n.): in'tər-dikt¹; in'ter-dīet² [A restraining decree].

interdict (v.): in'tər-dikt¹; in'ter-dīet² [To forbid by law]. See ABSENT.

interest (v.): in'tər-est¹; in'ter-ēst² [To awaken the attention of].

interested: in'tər-est-ed¹; in'ter-ēst-ēd². *M.* in'tər-ist-id¹.

interesting: in'tər-est-īŋ¹; in'ter-ēst-īŋ². *M.* in'tər-ist-īŋ¹.

Interlaken: in'tər-lā'ken¹; in'ter-lā'kēn² [Swiss village].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

interlocutor: in'tar-lək'yu-tər¹; in'ter-lōē'yu-tōr². Nares (1784) in-tər-lo-kiū'tər¹ [One who takes part in a discussion].

interloper: in'tar-lō'pər¹; in'ter-lō'pər², *Standard, C., & W.* (1890-1908); *E.* in'tar-lōp-ər¹; *I. & W.* in-tar-lōp'ər¹; *M.* in-tar-lōp'ər¹; *St.* in'tar-lō'pər¹; *W.* (1909) in'tar-lōp'ər¹ [One who intrudes].

intermedial: in'tar-mi'di-əl¹; in'ter-mē'di-əl². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), in-tar-mi'dyāl¹. Walker (1791) gives in-tar-mi'j-əl¹ as alternative [Serving as a medium].

interment: in-tūr'ment¹, in-tēr'mēnt²; *not* in'ter-mēnt¹ [Burying].

intermezzo: in'tar-med'zo¹; in'ter-mēd'zo², *Standard & W.*; *C. & W.* in-tar-med'zō¹; *E.* in-tar-met'zō¹; *I.* in-tar-met'zō¹; *M.* in-tar-med'zo¹ [It, a song, chorus, operetta, or other short performance between the acts of a play].

international: in'tar-nāsh'on-əl¹; in'ter-nāsh'on-əl²; *not* -nē'shān-əl¹. Compare *NATION*; *NATIONAL*.

internecine: in'tar-ni'sin¹; in'ter-nē'cin², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & W.* *I.* in-tar-ni'sain¹; *St.* in'ter-ni'sain¹ [Involving slaughter of fellow citizens: frequently misused for *internal* and *intestine*].

interpolate: in-tūr'po-lēt¹; in-tēr'po-lāt². Bailey (1732) *interpo'late*; Webster (1828) in'tar-po-lēt¹ [To insert, as new matter, in a writing].

interpolation: in-tūr'po-lē'shān¹; in-tēr'po-lā'shōn².

interpolator: in-tūr'po-lē'ter¹; in-tēr'po-lā'tōr². Webster (1828) in'tar-po-lē-tər¹ [One who interpolates].

interposition: in'tar-po-zish'on¹; in'ter-po-sish'on², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & W.*; *I.* in-tūr'pō-zish'on¹; *St.* in'ter-pō-zish'on¹ [The act of coming between].

interstice: in'tar-stis¹; in'ter-stic², *Standard, C., W., & Cooley; E., I., M., St., W., & Cull*, in-tūr'stis¹. The position of the stress has been variously indicated. It was placed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Webster (1828), and on the second by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), but on the first in his edition of 1806, Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A narrow space between things that are close together].

intestine: in-tes'tin¹; in-tēs'tin²; *not* in-tes'tain¹. [The alimentary canal].

intricacy: in'tri-kə-si¹; in'tri-ca-çy² [The quality of being involved].

intricate: in'tri-kit¹; in'tri-eat²; *not* in-trik'it¹.

intrigue (*n. & v.*): in-trig'1; in-trig'2. Compare *ABSENT* [A plot].

introit: in-trō'it¹; in-trō'it²; frequently mispronounced in-treit'1 [Entrance: a psalm chanted at the beginning of service].

inundate: in-un-dēt¹, *Standard, M., & W.*, or in-un'dēt¹, *C., E., I., St., & W.*; in-ün-dāt² or in-ün'dāt² [To cover by overflowing; flood].

invalid (*a.*): in-val'id¹; in-väl'id² [Not good; void]. Compare the noun.

invalid (*n.*): in'va-lid¹, *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., M., & W.* in-vä-lid'1; *I. & St.* in'va-lid¹. The influence of the Fr. *invalid* (whence the word was derived) on the last syllable is still marked in Great Britain. Dr. Murray notes in'va-lid¹ merely as an alternative, but this is the standard pronunciation in the United States. These remarks apply also to *invalid adjective*, enfeebled by ill-health, and *verb*, to enroll on a list of invalids [One who is disabled by illness or injury].

inveigh: in-vē'1; in-ve'2 [To reproach with denunciation].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būm; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

I: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

inveigle: in-vi'gl¹ or -vê'gl²; in-vê'gl² or -vê'gl², the latter being in wide use in England [To entice to wrong-doing].

inventory: in'ven-tō'rī¹; in'ven-tō'ry². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), and Barclay (1774), *in-vent-o-ry* [A list, as of the property of a deceased person].

inverse: in-vûrs¹; in-vêrs², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, of which *C., M., St., & W.* indicate in'vers¹, the pronunciation noted by Bailey (1732) and Sheridan (1780), as alternative [Opposite in order or relation]. [as z.]

inversion: in-vûr'shān¹; in-vêr'shon²—the *s* is frequently mispronounced

invidious: in-vid'i-us¹; in-vîd'i-ûs²; *M. & W.* in-vid'i-as¹. Sheridan (1780) in-vi'ust¹; Walker, as alternative (1791), in-vid'i-us¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1833), in-vid'yas¹ [Unpleasant]. [pany].

invitation: in'vi-te'shān¹; in'vi-tā'shon² [A requesting of another's com-

invitatory: in-vai'ta-to-rī¹; in-vî'ta-to-ry². Compare INVITATION.

invite: in-vait'¹; in-vî't'². Compare INVITATION.

invocatory: in-vek'a-to-rī¹; in-vœ'a-to-ry², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* in'vō-kē-tar-ī¹; *I.* in'vō-kēt-ō-rī¹; *Wr.* in'vo-kē'ta-rī¹ [Having the nature of a supplication]. [part of a flower].

involucel: in-vel'yu-sel¹; in-völ'yū-çel²; *Wr.* in'vo-liū-sel¹ [A rosette-like

involucellate: in-vel'yu-sel'et¹; in-völ'yū-çel'ät², *Standard & W.*; *C., E., & M.* in-vol-yu-sel'it¹; *I.* in'vō-liū-sel-lēt¹; *Wr.* in'vo-liū'se-lit¹.

involucral: in'vo-liū'kral¹; in'vo-lū'eral², *Standard*; *C.* in'vo-liū-kral¹; *E.* in-vo-liū'kral¹; *I.* in-vō-liū'kral¹; *M. & W.* in-vo-liū'kral¹; *St.* in'vō-liū'kral¹; *Wr.* in'vo-liū'kral¹ [Pert. to an involucre].

involucre: in'vo-liū'kar¹; in'vo-lū'eer², *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* in'vo-liū-kar¹; *E.* in-vo-liū'kar¹; *I.* in-vō-liū'kar¹; *M.* in'vo-lū-kar¹; *St.* in'vō-lū'kr¹ [A ring or rosette of bracts around a flower-cluster]. [rolled inward].

involute: in'vo-liūt¹; in'vo-lūt². *M. & St.* in'vo-lūt¹ [Having the edges

Io: ai'o¹; i'o² [In class. myth, a maiden turned into a heifer by Juno].

Iob: yōb¹; yōb² [Bible (R. V.)].

iodid, iodide: ai'o-did¹, *Standard, C., & W.* (1890-1908), or ai'o-daid¹, *E., I., M., St., W.* (1909), & *Wr.*; i'o-dit² or i'o-did². *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), ai'o-did¹. The Eng. spelling is *iodide* [A compound of iodine].

iodin, iodine: ai'o-din¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or ai'o-dain¹, *E., I., & St.*; i'o-din² or i'o-dit². Foster Med. Dict. indicates ai'o-din¹. The Eng. spelling is *iodine* [A chemical element used as an antiseptic].

iodoform: ai-ō'do-fōrm¹, *Standard, M., & W.*; i-ō'do-fōrm²; *C.* ai'o-do-fōrm¹; *E.* ai-ed'ō-fōrm¹; *I. & St.* ai-ed'ō-fōrm¹; *Wr.* ai-ed'ō-fōrm¹ [A chemical compound analogous to chloroform].

Ion: ai'en¹; i'ōn² [In Gr. myth, the ancestor of the Ionians and hero of Euripides's tragedy of the same name].

ion: ai'en¹; i'ōn² [In chemistry, a compound of an atom].

Iona: ai-ō'na¹; i-ō'na² [Scot. island].

Ione: ai-ō'nī¹; i-ō'nē² [In Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii," a maiden converted to Christianity].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ionía: ai-ō-ni-ə¹; i-ō-ni-a² [Ancient name of west coast of Asia Minor and islands off it].

Iowa: Concerning the pronunciation of the name of this State of the American Union, the following contribution has been received by the author:

In a recent issue of *The Literary Digest* a humorous item was reprinted, apparently from a small country paper, under the caption "In loway." The final y gives it a touch of provincialism.

I was born in Iowa. My father was a pioneer of the state. Being to the manner born, I have always pronounced the name of the state *Ioway*. This may be provincial, but it is correct. *Iowuh* is the pronunciation of the outlanders.

In such books as the journal of Lewis and Clark, and Washington Irving's "Bonneville" and "Astoria," you will find Iowa often spelled with a final y. This is illustrated by the following passage from Noah Brooks' recent condensation of the Lewis and Clark journal, entitled "First Across the Continent" (page 16):

"By the tenth of June, the party had entered the country of the *Ayauway* nation. This was an easy way of spelling the word now familiar to us as *Iowa*. But before that spelling was reached, it was *Ayauway*, *Ayahwa*, *Iawai*, *Iaway*, and so on."

The legislature of Arkansas passed a law some years since proscribing the correct pronunciation of the name of that state as "Arkansaw." Iowa might follow suit with a similar law, but is not likely to do so. As the influence of the pioneers dies out, the horde of newcomers saying *Iowuh* will sweep over their graves, and the correct Indian pronunciation of the word will probably be as extinct as the dodo.

EDWARD B. HOWELL in letter to author Dec. 1915.

The dictionaries and gazetteers of the day indicate ai'o-wa¹; i'o-wa².

Ipecac: ip'-kak¹; ip'e-əke². See the next word.

Ipecacuanha: ip'-kak-yu-an'ə¹; ip'e-əke-yu-ān'a². Walker (1791) ip-i-kak-yu-ē'nə¹; Jameson (1827) ip-i-kak-yu-ā'nə¹ [A South-American plant or an extract from its root].

Iphedeiah: if'-di-yā or if'-dai-a¹; if'e-de'yā or if'e-di'ā² [Bible]. **Iph-dei'ah** (R. V.).

[non and Clytemnestra].

Iphigenia: if'-ji-nai'ə¹; if'i-ge-ni'a² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Agamemnon].

Iphtah: if'ta¹; if'ta² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iphtah-el:** if'tā-el'¹; if'tā-ēl'² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ir:** ɪr or ir¹; ɪr or ɪr² [Bible].—**Ira:** ai'rə¹; i'ra² [Bible].—**Irād:** ai'rād¹; i'rād² [Bible].—**Iram:** ai'ram¹; i'rām² [Bible].

Iran: i-rūn¹; i-rān² [Persia].

Iranian: ai-rē-ni-an¹; i-rā-ni-an² [Belonging to Iran].

irascible: ai-ras'i-bl¹; i-rās'i-bl² [Of irritable temper].

irate: ai-rēt¹ or ai'rēt¹; i-rāt² or i'rāt². *I.* i-rēt¹ [Provoked to anger].

Irawadi, Irrawaddy: ir'a-wā-dī¹; i'rā-wā-dī² [Burmese river and division].

Ireland: ai'r-lənd¹; i'r-lānd² [A country lying to the west of the European continent].

Irenæus: ai'r-ni-nūs¹; i're-nē-ūs² [Gr. Christian Father (c. 180-202)].

Irene: ai-rin¹ or (Gr.) ai-rī-ni¹; i-rēn² or (Gr.) i-rē-ne² [A feminine personal name]. Fr. **Irène:** i'rēn¹; i'ren²; Ger. **Irene:** i-rē-nə¹; i-re-ne²; It. **Irene:** i-rē-nē¹; i-re-nē².

Irenic: ai-ren'ik¹ or ai-rī-nik¹; i-rēn'ie² or i-rē-nie². Dr. Murray ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. v, p. 474 [1901]) points out that the first pronunciation of this and the next word is in accord with the analogy of the language, as in *euphonic*, *Platonic*, but that the Eng. academic pronunciation of the Gr. *Εἰρηνικός*, *Eirenicon*, in frequent use in British universities, affects the derivatives.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Irenical: ai-ren'î-kâl¹ or ai-rî'ni-kâl¹; i-rên'i-eal² or i-rû'ni-eal².

irenicon: ai-ren'î-kon¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or ai-rî'ni-ken¹, M., St., & W.;* i-rên'i-eôn² or i-rê'ni-eôn²; Wr. i-ren'î-ken¹. See IRENIC [A writing designed to promote or restore peace].

Iri: ai'rai¹; i'ri² [Bible].

iridal: ai'rî-dâl¹; i'ri-dâl². *E. & I.* ai'rid-âl¹ [Like the iris or the rainbow].

iridescence: ir'î-des'ens¹; Ir'î-dës'ëng², *Standard, M., & W.; C.* ir-i-des'ens¹; *E.* ir-id-es'sens¹; *I.* ai-rid-es'ens¹; *St. & Smart,* ai'ri-des'sens¹; *Wr.* ir-i-des'sans¹ [The intermingling of brilliant colors, as in mother-of-pearl, soap-bubbles, etc.].

iridium: ai-rid'î-üm¹; i-rîd'î-üm² [A metallic element].

Irijah: ai-rai'jâ¹; i-rî'jâ² [Bible].

[of Juno and the gods].

Iris: ai'ris¹; i'ris² [In Gr. myth, the rainbow personified as the messenger

iris: ai'ris¹; i'ris² [A thin colored curtain before the eye].

iritis: ai-rai'tis¹ or ai-rî'tis²; i-rî'tis² or i-rî'tis² [Inflammation of the iris].

Ir-nahash: ûr'[or ir']-nê'hâsh¹; ir'[or ir']-nâ'hâsh² [Bible].

Iron: ai'ærn¹; i'ærn² [Bible].

iron: ai'ærn¹; i'ærn²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and also of Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864). Compare APRON.

—ron, in . . . iron . . . is sometimes also corruptly and carelessly pronounced like urn. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 120 [London, 1784].

By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835), ai'ærn¹.

In the standard Eng. *iren*, *iron*, syncopation apparently did not take place until after diphthongization of the i, whence through a phonetic series i'æn, ai'æn, ai'æ-ræn, ai'æ-r'n, ai'ærn, came the existing ai'ærn.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. v, p. 478, col. 2 [Oxford, 1901].

irony (n.): ai'ro-nî¹; i'ro-ny², *Standard & W.; C., M., & Wr.* ai'rø-nî¹; *E.* ai'run-nî¹; *I. & St.* ai'ærn-nî¹ [Covert satire].

irony (a.): ai'ærn-nî¹; i'ærn-y² [Consisting of or like iron].

Iroquois: ir'o-kwøi¹; i'r'o-kwøi² [Am.-Indian stock].

Irpeel: ûr'[or ir']pî-el¹; i'r'[or ir']pê-ël² [Bible].

irradiate: i-rê'di-ët¹; i-râ'di-ât². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), i-rê'dyët¹ [To emit rays; make luminous].

irrecognizable: i-rek'æg-naiz'a-bl¹; i-rêe'og-niz'a-bl², *Standard, C., I., M., & W.; E.* ir-rek-ug'naiz'a-bl¹; *Wr.* ir-ri-kog'ni-zâ-bl¹ [That can not be recognized].

irreconcilable: i-rek'æn-sail'a-bl¹; i-rêe'on-çil'a-bl², *Standard, C., & I.; E., M., W., & Wr.* i-rek'æn-sail'a-bl¹; *St.* ir-rek'æn-sail'a-bl¹ [That can not be reconciled].

irrefragable: i-ref'ræ-gâ-bl¹; i-rêf'ra-gâ-bl²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by all modern dictionaries and that noted by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844). But the position of the stress was in dispute until about 1860, and was indicated on the penult—ir-ri-frag'a-bl¹

2: ärt, äpe, fât, färe, fäst, wæt, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ðr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃun; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

—by Bailey (1727), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnson (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [That can not be broken; inviolable; also, irrefutable].

Irrefutable: ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl¹; ɪr'e-fū'ta-bl², *Standard* (1893-1912); *Standard* (1913) ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl¹; ɪr'e-fū'ta-bl²; *C.* ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *E.* ir-re-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *I.* ir-ri-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *M.* ir-ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *St.* ir-re-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *W.* ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl¹; *W.* ir-ri-fiūt'ə-bl¹.

Notwithstanding Walker's claim that "all our dictionaries place the accent on the third syllable of this word," which applies to Bailey (1727), it may be pointed out that Bailey (1732), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849)—of whom the first three were contemporaries—indicated *ir-ref'u-ta-ble*. The stress was placed on the antepenult—*ir-re-fū'ta-ble*, by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855), but by Perry (1777), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) it was indicated ir'ɪ-fiūt'ə-bl¹ [That can not be disproved].

Irrelevant: i-rel'ɪ-vant¹; ɪ-rēl'e-vant². Dr. Murray notes that *irrelevant* is a frequent blunder for this word [That does not apply].

Irremeable: i-rɪ'mɪ-ə-bl¹; ɪ-rē'mi-ə-bl², *Standard*, *W.* (1890-1908), & *Wr.*; *C.* i-rem'ɪ-ə-bl¹; *E.* ir-re-mi'ə-bl¹; *I.* ir-ri-mi'ə-bl¹; *M.* & *W.* (1909) i-rem'ɪ-ə-bl¹; *W.* ir-ri-mi-ə-bl¹ [Admitting no return].

Irremediable: ir'ɪ-mi'di-ə-bl¹; ɪr'e-mē'di-ə-bl². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Perry (1806) indicated ir-ɪ-med'ɪ-ə-bl¹.

Irreparable: i-rēp'ə-rə-bl¹; ɪ-rēp'a-ra-bl²; not ir-ɪ-pār'ə-bl¹. Formerly sometimes confused with *ir-re-pair'ə-ble*, now rarely used [That can not be rectified or made good]. Compare *INCOMPARABLE*.

Irresoluble: i-rez'o-liu-bl¹; ɪ-rēs'o-lū-bl²; not ir-ɪ-sel'iu-bl¹ [Not resolvable].

Irrespirable: ir'ɪ-spair'ə-bl¹; ɪr'e-spīr'ə-bl², *Standard*; *C.* ir-ɪ-spair'ə-bl¹; *E.* ir-res'pir-ə-bl¹; *I.* & *St.* ir-res'pi-ra-bl¹; *M.* ir-ɪ-spair'ə-bl¹; *W.* ir'ɪ-spair'ə-bl¹; *W.* ir-res'pi-ra-bl¹ [Unfit for respiration].

Irrevocable: i-rev'o-kə-bl¹; ɪ-rēv'o-ca-bl²; frequently mispronounced i-ri-vō'ke-bl¹ [That can not be revoked or repealed]. See *INCOMPARABLE*.

Irshemesh: ɪr-shī'mesh¹; ɪr-shē'mësh² [Bible].—**Iru:** ai'rū¹; i'ru² [Bible].—**Isaac:** ai'zək¹; i'gae² [Bible].—**Isaar:** is'ɪ-ar¹; is'a-ār² [Douai Bible].—**Isaarites:** is'ɪ-ar-aits¹; is'a-ār-its² [Douai Bible].

Isabel: iz'ə-bel¹; ɪs'a-bēl² [A feminine personal name]. Variants **Isabella**, **Isabelle**. D., Ger. **Isabelle:** i'sa-bel'le¹; i'sā-bēl'le²; F. **Isabelle:** i'zə-bel'le¹; i'sā-bēl'le²; It., Sw. **Isabella:** i'sa-bel'le¹; i'sā-bēl'le²; L. **Isabella:** iz'ə-bel'le¹; ɪs'a-bēl'le²; Pg., Sp. **Isabel:** i'sa-bel'le¹; i'sā-bēl'le².

Isabella: iz'ə-bel'le¹; ɪs'a-bēl'le². See **ISABEL**.

Isabey: i'zə'bē¹; i'sā'bē² [Two Fr. painters (1. 1804-86; 2. 1767-1855)].

Isal: ai'sai¹ or ai'si-ai¹; i'si² or i'sa-i² [Douai Bible].—**Isala:** ai-sē'yā¹ or ai-zai'ā¹; i-sā'yā² or i-gā'yā² [Douai Bible].—**Isalah:** ai-zē'yā¹ or ai-zai'ā¹; i-sā'yā² or i-gā'yā² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Isalas:** ai-sē'yās¹; i-sā'yās². Same as **ISALAH**.—**Isari:** is'ə-rai¹; is'a-ri² [Douai Bible].

Isatis: ai'se-tis¹, *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, or ai-sē'tis¹, *St.* & *Wr.*; i'sa-tis² or i-sā-tis²; *C.* ai'sa-tis¹; *E.* ais'a-tis¹; *I.* ais'a-tis¹ [An Old World genus of plants of the cabbage family].

Isbaab: is'bi-ab¹; ɪs'ba-āb² [Douai Bible].—**Isboseth:** is-bō'seth¹; ɪs-bō'sēth² [Douai Bible].—**Ischah:** is'kā; is'cā² [Bible].—**Ischariot:** is-kar'ɪ-et¹; ɪs-cār'ɪ-et² [Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; go, gem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; oley, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn:

Ischia: is'ki-ä¹; Is'ei-ä² [It. island and city].

ischiatric: is'ki-at'ik¹; Is'ei-ät'ie² [Sciatic].

Isdael: is'di-el¹; Is'da-äl¹ [Apocrypha].

Iser: i'zar¹; i'ger². In Eng. ai'zar¹ [Austr. river].

On Linden, when the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow,
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Iser rolling rapidly.

CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* st. 1.

Iseult: i-sült¹; i-sült² [In medieval legend, an Irish princess beloved by Tristan].

Ishbaal: ish-bē'al¹; ish-bā'al² [Bible].—**Ishbah:** ish'bā¹; ish'bā² [Bible].—**Ishbak:** ish'bak¹; ish'bāk² [Bible].—**Ishbi-benob:** ish'bai-bi'neb¹; ish'bi-bi'neb² [Bible].—**Ishbosheth:** ish'bo'shech¹, besh'echi, or ish'bo'shech¹; ish'bo'sheth², bosh'eth², or ish'bo'sheth² [Bible].—**Ish-Hai:** ish'hā'ait¹; ish'hā'it² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Ishi:** ai'shai¹ or ish'ait¹; ish'it² [Bible].—**Ishiah:** ai-shai'ä¹; ish'ä² [Bible].—**Ish-hod:** ish'hod¹; ish'höd² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishijah:** ai-shai'ja¹; ish'jā². Same as **ISHIAH**.—**Ishma:** ish'mā¹; ish'mā² [Bible].—**Ishmael:** ish'mu-el¹; ish'ma-äl¹ [Bible].—**Ishmaelite:** ish'mu-el-ait¹; ish'ma-äl-it² [Bible].—**Ishmaiah:** ish-mā'yā¹ or ish-mā'ä¹; ish-mā'yā¹ or ish-mā'ä² [Bible].—**Ishmeelite:** ish'mu-el-ait¹; ish'me-äl-it². Same as **ISHMAELITE**.—**Ishmerai:** ish'mi-rai¹; ish'me-ri² [Bible].—**Ishod:** ai-shed¹ or ish'ed¹; ish'öd² or ish'öd² [Bible].—**Ishpan:** ish'pā¹; ish'pā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishpan:** ish'pan¹; ish'pān² [Bible].—**Ish-seech:** ish'sek'el¹; ish'se'el² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Ish-toh:** ish'toh¹; ish'töh² [Bible].—**Ishuah:** ish'yu-ä¹; ish'yu-ä² [Bible].—**Ishuai:** ish'yu-ait¹; ish'yu-ä² [Bible].—**Ishui:** ish'yu-ait¹; ish'yu-ri² [Bible].—**Ishvah:** ish'vā¹; ish'vā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ishvi:** ish'vai¹; ish'vi² [Bible (R. V.)].

Isidore: iz'i-dör¹; Is'i-dör² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Isidorus:** i'zi-dō'rus¹; i'gi-dō'rus²; F. **Isidore:** i'zi-dör¹; i'gi-dör²; It. **Isidoro:** i'zi-dō'ro¹; Is'i-dō'ro²; L. **Isidorus:** is'i-dō'rus¹; Is'i-dō'rus².

Isinglass: ai'zīn-glās¹; i'gīn-glās² [A gelatinous substance used in cookery].

Isis: ai'sis¹; i'sis² [Egypt. goddess].

Islam: is'lām¹; Is'lām²; colloquially, and thus less correctly, is'lām¹; Is'-lām², but nevertheless the pronunciation indicated by M. & W.; E. & W. iz'lām¹; I. & St. iz'lām¹ [The Mohammedan religion].

Island: ai'länd¹; i'land²—the s is silent.

isle: ail¹; il²—the s is silent. Compare AISLE.

islet: ai'let¹; i'lēt²—the s is silent.

Islip¹: iz'lip¹; Is'lip² [Eng. prelate (—1366)].

Islip²: ai'slip¹; i'slip² [Village in N. Y.].

-ism (*suffix*): -izm¹, -ism². In the formation of nouns, a terminal form derived from verbs in -ISE, -IZE, indicating (1) Action, the process of such action, or the completed act; as, baptism, nepotism, ostracism. (2) The conduct or condition of a class; as, heroism, seoundrelism, deaf-mutism. (3) A religious, social, or philosophical system, frequently by adding it to the name of the founder; as, Catholicism, radicalism, Calvinism. (4) The class name of certain doctrines or principles; as, altruism, hedonism, scepticism. (5) A characteristic or idiosyncrasy, specif., of a language; as, Brownism, Hebrewism, Americanism. (6) The inherent quality or character of anything, in numerous nonce-words; as, know-nothingism, anti-saloonism, etc.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nūt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Ismachiah: is'ma-kai'ā¹; is'ma-ei'ā² [Bible].—**Ismael:** is'mi-el¹; is'ma-
el². Same as ISHMAEL.—**Ismaelites:** is'mi-el-ait¹; is'ma-ēl-its². Same as ISH-
MAELITES.—**Ismaerus:** is-mi'rus¹; is-mē'rūs² [Apocryphal].—**Ismahel:** is'mə-hel¹;
is'ma-hēl² [Douai Bible].—**Ismaiah:** is-mē'yā¹ or is-mai'at¹; is-mā'ya² or is-mi'a²
[Bible].

Ismail: is'ma-il¹; is'mā-il² [Rus. town].

Ismailia: is'ma-il'ya¹; is'mā-il'yā². In Eng. frequently heard is'mēl'yə¹
[Egypt. town on Timsah Lake, Suez Canal].

Ismiel: is'mi-el¹; is'mi-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Iso-: ai'so-¹; i'so-² [A combining form from the Gr. *isos*, *isos*, equal, indi-
cating equality or sameness].

Isobar: ai'so-bār¹; i'so-bār² [A line joining points where barometric pres-
sure is the same].

Isobarism: ai'so-bar-izm¹, *Standard*; i'so-bār-izm²; *C.* ai'so-bār-izm¹; *E.*
ai'sa-bār-izm¹; *I.* ai-sēb'ar-izm¹; *M.* ai-sēb'a-riz'm¹; *St.* ai'sō-bā'rizm¹; *W.* ai'so-bār-
iz'm¹ [Equality of weight]. [Intervals of time].

Isochronal: ai-sek'ro-nal¹; i-sō'e-ro-nal²; *not* ai'so-krō'nal¹ [Denoting equal
intervals of time].

Isochronic: ai'so-kron'ik¹; i'so-erōn'ie².

Isocrates: ai-sek'ra-tiz¹; i-sō'e-ra-tēs² [Gr. orator (436-338 B. C.)].

Isolable: is'o-lā-b¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* (1875-1889), *or* ai'so-lā-bl¹, *W.*
(1890-1909); is'o-lā-bl² *or* i'so-lā-bl²; *E.* ai'sul-a-bl¹; *I.* ai'sō-lā-bl¹; *M.* ai'sa-lā-b¹;
W. ai'z'o-lā-bl¹ [Capable of being isolated].

Isolate: is'o-lēt¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.* (1828-1889), *or* ai'so-lēt¹, *St.* & *W.*
(1890-1909); is'o-lāt² *or* i'so-lāt²; *E.* ai'sul-ēt¹; *I.* & *Knovles* ai'sō-lēt¹; *M.* ai'sa-lēt¹;
W. iz'o-lēt¹. Altho Walker (1791) noted that he had "not met with this word in
any of our English Dictionaries," it was included by Perry in his "Royal Standard
English Dictionary" (1777), and pronounced is'o-lēt¹, a pronunciation noted also by
Enfield (1807). Formerly iz'o-lēt¹ was the favored pronunciation and it was indi-
cated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and
Wright (1855) [To set apart or alone].

Isolation: is'o-lē'shān¹ *or* ai'so-lē'shān¹; is'o-lā'shon² *or* i'so-lā'shon²

Isolde: i-söld¹; i-söld². Same as ISEULT.

Isomer: ai'so-mēr¹; i'so-mer² [A substance having different chemical and
physical properties]. [sponds to a part in another].

Isomere: ai'so-mīr¹; i'so-mēr² [A part of a limb of one animal that corre-

Isomerism: ai-sem'er-izm¹; i-sōm'er-izm². See ISOMER.

Isosceles: ai-sēs'i-liz¹; i-sōs'e-lēs² [Having two sides equal].

Isotherm: ai'so-thūrm¹; i'so-therm² [A line, as on a chart, indicating
places that have the same temperature].

Ispah: is'pā¹; is'pā² [Bible].

Ispahan: is'pu-hān¹; is'pā-hān² [Pers. town].

Israel: iz'rī-el¹; is'ra-ēl² [Bible].—**Israelite:** iz'rī-el-ait¹; is'ra-ēl-it² [Bible].
—**Israelitic:** iz'rī-el-it'ik¹; is'ra-ēl-it'ie²—**Israelitish:** iz'rī-el-ait'ish¹; is'ra-ēl-it'ish².

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rūie; but, būrn;

Israfel: iz'ru-fel¹; Is'ra-fel² [In the Koran, the angel who will sound the trumpet at the resurrection].

In Heaven a spirit doth dwell
"Whose heart-strings are a lute;"
None sings so wildly well
As the angel *Israfel*.*

EDGAR ALLAN POE *Israfel* st. 1.

* And the angel *Israfel* whose heart-strings are a lute and who has the sweetest voice of all God's creatures. Prelim. Discourse to *The Koran* iv.

Isreela: is'rī-lā¹; Is're-ē-lā² [Douai Bible].

Issachar: is'ā-kār¹; Is'a-eār² [Bible].

Isshiah: i-shai'ū¹; I-shī'ā² [Bible].

Issue: ish'iu¹; Ish'ū², *M.*; *C.* ish'ū¹; *E.* & *W.* ish'yu¹; *I.* ish'yū¹; *Standard* ish'ū¹; *St.* ish'shiū¹; *Wr.* ish'shā¹ [To send forth officially; also, to flow out].

Isalcurus: is'tal-kiū'rus¹; Is'tal-eū'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Istemo: is'ti-mō¹; Is'te-mō² [Douai Bible].

Isthmian: is'mi-an¹, *Standard* & *W.*, or is'th'mi-an¹, *E.* & *M.*; Is'mi-an² or Isth'mi-an²; *C.* & *Wr.* ist'mi-an¹; *I.* & *St.* ist'mi-an¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England, and the third the usage of the Scots [Pert. to an isthmus].

Isthmus: is'mus¹, *Standard* & *W.*, or is'th'mus¹; *C.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* ist'mus¹; *E.* & *M.* is'th'mus¹. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated is'th'mus¹; Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) ist'mus¹; Sheridan (1780) is'mus¹ [A neck of land connecting two larger bodies].

Isuah: is'yu-ā¹ or ai-siū'ā¹; Is'yu-ā² or i-sū'ā² [Bible].—**Isuhala:** is'yu-hai'ā¹ or is'yu-hi-ai'ā¹; Is'yu-hi'ā² or Is'yu-ha-i'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Isul:** is'yu-ai¹ or ai-siū'ai¹; Is'yu-i² or i-sū'ā² [Bible].

Itallan: i-tal'yan¹; I-tāl'yan². Formerly frequently mispronounced ai-tal'yan¹. See the following.

Italle: i-tal'ik¹; i-tāl'ie². Goodrich (1847) indicated the initial letter of this word, and those of its relatives *italicize*, *italicized*, *italicizing*, and *italics*, as diphthongal *i*, as in "isle" or "aisle." Perhaps the illiterate pronunciation of *Italy*, formerly in wide vogue, may be traced to this idiosyncrasy of some ignorant printers [A variety of printing type introduced by Aldus Manutius of Venice].

Italy: it'ā-lī¹; It'a-ly² [Country in Europe].

itch: ich¹; Ich²—the *i* as in "hit." See ch (2).

Ithal: ai'fhē¹ or ith'ī-ai¹; i'thā² or It'h'a-i² [Bible].—**Ithamar:** ith'ā-mār¹; It'h'a-mār² [Bible].—**Ithiel:** ith'ī-el¹; It'h'i-ē² [Bible].—**Ithiah:** ith'ā¹; It'h'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ithmah:** ith'mā¹; It'h'mā² [Bible].—**Ithnan:** ith'nan¹; It'h'nān² [Bible].—**Ithra:** ith'rā¹; It'h'rā² [Bible].—**Ithran:** ith'ran¹; It'h'rān² [Bible].—**Ithream:** ith'ram¹; It'h'rām² [Bible].—**Ithrite:** ith'rait¹; It'h'rit² [Bible].

Ithuriel: i-thiū'ri-el¹; I-thū'ri-ē² [In Milton's "Paradise Lost," an angel sent by Gabriel to search for Satan].

itinerant: ai-tin'ər-ant¹; i-tin'er-ant². Dr. Murray notes it-in'ər-ant¹ as alternative, which was indicated by Buchanan (1766) [Traveling from place to place].

itinerary: ai-tin'ər-ē-rī¹; i-tin'er-ā-ry². *M.* indicates it-in'ə-rē-rī¹ as alternative.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

-itis: -ai'tis or -i'tis¹; -i'tis or -i'tis²—the first, which accords with the rules governing the English method of pronouncing Latin, is widely used in England; the second is favored by the medical profession of the United States, perhaps in imitation of the Germans. [A suffix used especially in pathology to denote inflammation; as, *appendicitis*, *bronchitis*, *neuritis*.]

Ito: i'to¹; i'to² [Jap. statesman (1840-1909)].

Ittah-Kazin: it'ā-kē'zin¹; it'ā-kā'zin² [Bible].

Ittai: it'i-ai¹, it'ai¹, or i-tē'ai¹; it'a-i², it'i², or i-tā'i² [Bible].

Ituræa: ai'tu-rī'a¹ or it'yu-rī'a¹; i'tu-rē'a² or it'yu-rē'a² [District of Syria].

Iturbide: i'tūr-bī'thē¹; i'tūr-bī'thē² [Mex. liberator (1783-1824)].

Iu: A diphthongal sound which in English is composed of *i* in "hit" or "police," and *u* in "full" or "rule." It is heard in *mute*, *duty*, etc. Beginning a syllable, it generally appears in the respelling as *yū* (accented) or *yu* (unaccented), as *useful* (yūsful), *casual* (kazhyusal), etc. It is represented by: (1) *ieu*, *iew*, as in *adieu*, *lieu*, *vieu*, etc. (2) *eu*, *ew*, *ui*, not after *l*, *j*, or *r*, as in *feud*, *dew*, etc., *suit*, *nuisance*, etc., so *beauty* < *beuty*, etc. (3) *u*, before a vowel, or medial consonants capable of beginning a syllable, as *imbu*ing, etc., *mute*, *mus*ing, etc., and before *gn*, as *impugn*, etc.; except after *r*, *l*, *j*, and sometimes *s*. See INTRODUCTION, p. xxviii, and compare under *U*.

Iulus: ai-yū'lus¹; i-yū'lūs² [In Rom. legend, Ascanius or his eldest son].

Ivah: ai'vā¹; i'vā² [Bible].

Ivan: ai'vən¹ or (*Rus.*) i-vān¹; i'vān² or (*Rus.*) i-vān² [A masculine personal name. See JOHN].

Ivanhoe: ai'vən-hō¹; i'vān-hō² [The hero of a romance of the Third Crusade, bearing the same name, and written by Sir Walter Scott].

Iveagh: ai'vā¹ or ai-vī'a¹; i'vā² or i-vē'ā² [Welsh family name].

Ivory: ai'vo-rī¹; i'vo-ry²; frequently mispronounced ai'vrī¹ [The substance of which elephants' tusks are made].

Ivry: i'vrī¹; i'vrī² [Fr. town; battle, 1590].

Ivrah: iv'ā¹; iv'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Ixcaquixtla: iks'ka-kīks'tlā¹; iks'eā-kīks'tlā² [Ancient Mexican town].

Ixion: iks-ai'en¹; iks-i'ōn² [In Gr. myth, father of the Centaurs].

Ixtlilxochitl: ixt'lil-ho-čhitl¹; ixt'lil-ho-čhitl² [Mex. historian (1568?-1648?)].

Iye-abarim: ai'yī-ab'ā-rim¹; i'ye-āb'ā-rīm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iyim:** ai'yim¹; i'yim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Iyob:** ai'yob¹; i'yōb² [Bible (R. V., margin)].—**Izchar:** iz'i-hār¹ or ai'zi-hār¹; iz'e-hār² or i'ze-hār² [Bible].—**Izcharites:** iz'i-har-ait¹; iz'e-hār-its² [Bible].—**Izhar:** iz'har¹; iz'hār² [Bible].—**Izharites:** iz'har-ait¹; iz'hār-its² [Bible].—**Izlah:** iz-lai'a¹; iz-lī'a² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Izrahia:** iz'ra-hai'a¹; iz'ra-hā'a² [Douai Bible].—**Izrahiah:** iz'ra-hāi'a¹; iz'ra-hī'a² [Bible].—**Izrahite:** iz'ra-hai¹; iz'ra-hit² [Bible].—**Izrael:** iz'n-el¹; iz're-ēl² [Bible].—**Izri:** iz'rai¹; iz'rā² [Bible].

Iztaccihuatl: i'stak-sī-wā'tl¹; i'stāc-qi-wā'tl² [Mex. volcano].

Izziah: i-zai'a¹; i-zī'a² [Bible (R. V.)].

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

J

j: jē¹; jā². In English the sound of this letter is indicated phonetically by the consonantal diphthong dʒ. As used in this book the sound is indicated by j in Key 1 and by j, ġ, or zh in Key 2.

In the vocabulary of this book it is represented by: (1) j, initial and medial, as in *jam*, *ajar*, etc. (2) ġ, *ge*, *ai*, *gg*, as in *gender*, *gill*, etc. *age*, *college*, etc., *pigeon*, *religion*, *exaggerate*, etc. (3) dg, as in *judge*, *ridur*, etc. (4) di, *de*, as in *soldier*, *grandeur*, and so in *verdure* (*vür'diur*, *vür'jur*), etc. See **INTRODUCTORY**, page xxix.

Jaakan: jē'a-kan¹; jã'a-kân² [Bible].—**Jaakobah:** jē'a-kō'bā¹; jã'a-kō'bā² [Bible].—**Jaala:** jē'a-lā¹ or jī-ē'lā¹; jã'a-lā² or ja-a'lā² [Bible].—**Jaalah:** jē'a-lā¹ or jī-ē'lā¹; jã'a-lā² or ja-a'lā². Same as JAALA.—**Jaalam:** jē'a-lam¹ or jī-ē'lām¹; jã'a-lam² or ja-a'lām² [Bible].—**Jaana:** jē'a-nai¹; jã'a-nā² [Bible].—**Jaar:** jē'a-ri¹; jã'a-rī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaareogim:** jē'a-rē-ō-rī-jim¹; jã'a-rē-ō-rē-ō-gim² [Bible].—**Jaare-shiah:** jē'a-rē-shai'ā¹; jã'a-rē-shi'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaasai:** jē'a-sai¹; jã'a-sī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaasau:** jē'a-sā¹; jã'a-sā² [Bible].—**Jaasle:** jī-ē'si-el¹; ja-a'si-el² [Bible].—**Jaasu:** jē'a-sū¹; jã'a-sū² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jaazanlah:** jī-az'a-nai'ā¹; ja-az'a-nā'ā² [Bible].—**Jaazer:** jē'a-zer¹ or jī-ē-zar¹; jã'a-zer² or ja-a-zer² [Bible].—**Jaaziah:** jē'a-zai'ā¹; jã'a-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Jaaziel:** jī-ē'zi-el¹; ja-a'zi-el² [Bible].—**Jabal:** jē'bal¹; jã'bal² [Bible].—**Jabbok:** jab'ok¹; jã'ok² [Bible].—**Jabel:** jē'bel¹; jã'bēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jabesh:** jē'bes¹; jã'bēsh² [Bible].—**Jabesh-Gilead:** jē'besh-gil'ad¹; jã'bēsh-gil'e-ad² [Bible].—**Jabez:** jē'bez¹; jã'bēz² [Bible].—**Jabin:** jē'bin¹; jã'bin² [Bible].—**Jabneel:** jab'nēl¹; jã'bne-ēl² [Bible].—**Jabneh:** jab'ne¹; jã'bne² [Bible].—**Jabnia:** jab-nai'ā¹; jã'b-nā² [Douai Bible].

jabot: jā'bō¹ or jab'o¹; zhã'bō² or jãb'o² [A lace frill for the neck].

Jacan: jē'kan¹; jã'ean² [Bible (R. V.)].

jacana: jak'a-na¹; jã'e'a-nā²; *C. ya-kē'ne¹; E. & M. jak'a-ne¹; I. jak'a-na¹; St. ja-kā'na¹; W. jak'a-nā¹; Wr. jã-kē'ne¹* [A bird related to the plovers].

Jachan: jē'kan¹; jã'ean² [Bible].—**Jachanan:** jak'a-nan¹; jã'e'a-nān² [Douai Bible].—**Jachin:** jē'kin¹; jã'ein² [Bible].—**Jachinites:** jē'kan-its¹; jã'ein-ts² [Bible].

jacinth: jē'sin¹; jã'cinth²; *E. & M. jas'in¹* [A hyacinth].

jackal: jak'el¹; jã'al². The stress was placed on the first syllable by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), *jack'al*; but upon the second by Johnson (1755), Nares (1784), and Jameson (1827), *jack'al*. In later editions Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) reversed themselves [A dog-like flesh-eating quadruped].

Jacob: jē'kab¹; jã'eob² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. Pol. Sw. **Jakob:** yã'kob¹; yã'eob²; D. Ger. **Jacob:** yã'kop¹; yã'eop²; F. **Jacob:** za'kōb¹; zhã'eob²; Hung. **Jakób:** yã'kob¹; yã'eob²; It. **Giacobbe:** ja-kōb'bē¹; jã-eob'bē²; L. **Jacobus:** ja-kō'bust¹; ja-eō'būs²; Sp. **Jacobo:** ha-kō'bo¹; hã-eō'bo².

Jacoba: ja-kō'bō¹; ja-eō'ba² [Douai Bible].

Jacobean: jak'o-bī'en¹; jã'e'o-bē'an², *Standard & W.; C. ja-kō'bi-en¹; E. jak-u-bī'en¹; I. ja-kō'bi-en¹; M. jak-a-bī'en¹* [Pert. to King James I and II of England].

Jacobi¹: ya-kō'bi¹; yã-eō'bi² [German family name].

Jacobi²: ja-kō'bi¹; ja-eō'bi² [Am. family name of Teutonic origin].

Jacobian: ja-kō'bi-en¹; ja-eō'bi-an² [Pert. to Jacobi].

Jacobl: jak'o-bin¹; jã'e-o-bīn² [Fr. revolutionary].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = thin; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Jacobite: jak'o-bait¹; jā'e'o-bit² [An adherent of James II of England after his abdication, or of his son the Pretender].

Jacobitism: jak'o-bait-izm¹; jā'e'o-bit-izm²; *E.* jak'u-bit-izm¹; *I.* jak'ō-bit-izm¹; *W.* jak'a-bit-izm. See -ISM.

Jacquard (a.): jā-kārd¹; ja-kārd², *Standard, M., & W.*; *E., I., & St.* jak-kārd¹ [Pert. to Joseph Jacquard and his loom]. [loom (1752-1834)]

Jacquard (n.): 3ā'kūr¹; zhā'kār² [Fr. weaver and inventor of Jacquard]

Jacquerie: 3āk'rī¹; zhāk'rē² [Fr. peasant insurrection of 1358].

Jacques: jeks¹, jē'kwiz¹, or (*Fr.*) 3āk¹; jaks², jā'kwēs², or (*Fr.*) zhāk². According to traditional stage usage this name, spelt as here indicated in the first folio edition of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," is pronounced jē'kwiz¹ or jē'kwiz¹, but inasmuch as the melancholy one is repeatedly referred to as "Monsieur Jacques" throughout the play, Shakespeare himself may have intended that the French pronunciation be used. [Fr., James.]

Jada: jē'dā¹; jā'dā² [Bible].—**Jadaia:** jā-dē'yā¹; ja-dā'yā² [Douai Bible].

—**Jadason:** jad'e-sen¹; jād'a-son² [Douai Bible].—**Jadau:** jā-dē'yū¹ or jē'dā¹; ja-dā'yu² or jā'dā² [Bible].—**Jaddua:** jā-diū'e or jad'yu-e¹; ja-dū'a or jād'yu-a² [Bible].—**Jaddus:** jad'us¹; jād'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jadiah:** jā-dā'as¹; ja-dī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jadihel:** jad'i-hel¹; jād'i-hel² [Douai Bible].—**Jadon:** jē'den¹; jā'don² [Bible].

Jaeger: yē'ger¹; yā'ger² [1. A gull-like marine bird. 2. A huntsman; also, a sharpshooter].

Jael: jē'el¹; jā'el² [Bible].

Jaghir, jaghire: jā'gīr¹; jā'gīr², *Standard & E.*; *C.* ja-gīr¹; *I.* jag-hūr¹; *M. & W.* ja-gīr¹; *St.* jag-īr¹; *W.* jag'gīr¹ [Anglo-Ind., the government revenues of a tract of land granted with right of administration].

Jaguar: jag'war¹ or ja-gwār¹; jāg'wār² or ja-gwār². *C.* jag-wūr¹; *E. & I.* ja-gwār¹; *M. & W.* jag-wār¹; *St.* jag'yu-ār¹, which is noted also by *C. & M.*, but as alternative; *W.* jag-yu-ār¹ [A leopard-like mammal].

Jagur: jē'gur¹; jā'gūr² [Bible].—**Jah:** jā¹ or yā¹; jā² or yā² [Bible].—**Jahaddai:** jā-had'a-ai¹; ja-hād'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Jahala:** jā-hē'la¹; ja-hā'la² [Douai Bible].—**Jahath:** jā-hath¹; jā'hāth² [Bible].—**Jahaz:** jā-haz¹; jā'hāz² [Bible].—**Jahaza:** jā-hē'za¹; ja-hē'za². Same as JAHAZ.—**Jahaziah:** jā-hē'zāi¹; jā'hā-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Jahziel:** jā-hē'zi-el¹; ja-hā'zi-ēl² [Bible].—**Jandai:** jā'du-ai¹ or jā'dai¹; jā'da-i² or jā'di² [Bible].—**Jandiel:** jā'du-el¹; jā'di-ēl² [Bible].—**Jahdo:** jā'doi¹; jā'do² [Bible].—**Jahleel:** jā'hē-lel¹; jā'hā-lēl² [Bible].—**Jahiel:** jā-hai-el¹; ja-hē'ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jahleel:** jā'hē-lel¹; jā'hē-ēl² [Bible].—**Jahleelites:** jā'hē-lel-ites¹; jā'hē-ēl-ites² [Bible].—**Jahmai:** jā'mu-ai¹ or jā'mai¹; jā'ma-i² or jā'mi² [Bible].

Jahveh: yā'vē¹; yā'vē² [Jehovah].—**Jahvism:** yā'vizm¹; yā'vism².—**Jahvist:** yā'vist¹; yā'vist².

Jahzah: jā'zā¹; jā'zā² [Bible. Same as JAHAZ].—**Jahzeel:** jā'zi-el¹; jā'ze-ēl² [Bible].—**Jahzeelites:** jā'zi-el-ites¹; jā'ze-ēl-ites² [Bible].—**Jahzelah:** jā'zī'yā¹; jā'ze'yā² [Bible. Same as JAHAZIAH].—**Jahzerah:** jā'zi-rā¹; jā'ze-rā² [Bible].—**Jahziel:** jā'zi-el¹; jā'zi-ēl² [Bible. Same as JAHZEEL]. [in Cuba].

jai alai: hai a-lai¹; hī ā-lī² [A Basque-Spanish game of handball popular

jail: jēl¹; jāl² [A place of confinement]. Compare GAOL.

Jain: join¹ or (*Eng.*) jēn¹; jin² or (*Eng.*) jān² [An adherent of Jainism, a religious system held by certain Hindus].

Jaipur: jai-pūr¹; jī-pur² [State and city in Brit. India].

2: wōlf, dg; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe, fäst; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ö; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Jair: jě'ar¹; jă'ir² [Bible].—**Jairite**: jě'ar-ait¹; jă'ir-it² [Bible].—**Jairus**: jă'ir-rus¹ or jă'ir-rus²; more frequently heard jă'ir-rus¹ [Bible].—**Jakan**: jě'kan¹; jă'kan² [Bible].—**Jakeh**: jě'ka¹; jă'ke² [Bible].—**Jakim**: jě'kim¹; jă'kim² [Bible].

Jalabert: žă'lă'băr¹; zhă'lă'băr² [Fr. artist (1819-1901)].

[BAD.]

Jalalabad: ja-lă'la-băd¹; ja-lă'la-băd² [Afghan city]. Compare JELALA-

Jalaleel: ja-lă'le-el¹; ja-lă'le-ël² [Douai Bible].

Jalam: jě'ləm¹; jă'lam² [Bible (R. V.)].

Jalap: jal'ap¹; jăl'ap². Nares (1784), Sheridan (1787), and Knowles (1835) jel'ap¹, now illiterate [The dried root of a plant used as a purge].

Jalon: jě'lon¹; jă'lon² [Bible].

Jamblichus: yam'bli-kus¹; yăm'bli-eüs². Same as IAMBlichus.

Jambres: jam'briz¹; jăm'brēs² [Bible].

Jambri: jam'brai¹; jăm'brī² [Apocrypha].

[Ind. cotton cloth].

jamdani: jam-dă'nī¹; jăm-dă'nī², *Standard & C.*; *M. & St.* jăm-dă'nī¹ [East-]

James: jēmz¹; jăms² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Jacques**: žăk¹; zhăk²; Gr. **Iakobos**: yă'ko-bos¹; yă'ko-bös²; It. **Giacomo**: ja-kō'mo¹; gă-čō'mo²; **Jachimot**, **Jacopot**; Pg. **Jayme**: žai'mē¹; zhē'mē²; **Diogo**: di-ō'go¹; di-ō'go²; Rus. **Yakof**: yă'kof¹; yă'kof²; Sp. **Diego**: di-ē'go¹; di-ē'go²; **Jago**: hă'go¹; hă'go²; **Jaimē**: hai'mē¹; hī'mē².

Jamesonite: jēm'sen-ait¹; jăm'son-it², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I.* jě'mi-sen-ait¹; *W.* jam'sen-ait¹ [A mineral].

Jamin: jě'min¹; jă'min² [Bible].—**Jaminites**: jě'min-ait¹; jă'min-its² [Bible].—**Jamlech**: jam'lek¹; jăm'lē² [Bible].—**Jannia**: jam'nī-ai¹; jăm'nī-ai² [Apocrypha].—**Jannites**: jam'nait¹; jăm'nits² [Apocrypha].—**Jamuel**: ja-mi-uel¹; ja-mi-uel² [Douai Bible].—**Janai**: jě'nai¹; jă'na-i² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].

Janaushek: yă'nau-shek¹; yă'nou-shék² [Bohem. actress (1830-1904)].

Jane: jēn¹; jăn² [A feminine personal name; variant form of JOAN].

Janet: ja-net¹ or jan'et¹; jă-nēt² or jăn'ēt² [A feminine personal name; diminutive of JANE].

[cient Rome].

Janiculum: ja-nik'yū-lum¹; ja-nī'e'yū-lūm² [One of the Seven Hills of An-]

Janim: jan'im¹; jăn'im² [Bible].

[fantry].

Janizary: jan'i-zē-rī¹; jăn'i-zā-ry² [One of an ancient body of Turkish in-]

Janna: jan'a¹; jăn'a² [Bible].—**Jannai**: jan'i-ai¹; jăn'a-i² [Bible (R. V.)].

—**Jannes**: jan'iz¹; jăn'ēs² [Bible].—**Janoah**: ja-nō'a¹; ja-nō'a² [Bible].—**Janoe**: ja-nō'a¹; ja-nō'e² [Douai Bible].—**Janohah**: ja-nō'hā¹; ja-nō'hā² [Bible].

janty: jăn'ti¹; jăn'ty²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries and by Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855), jan'ti; Sheridan (1780) jăn'ti; Nares (1784) jan'ti [Variant of JANTRY].

January: jan'yū-ē-rī¹; jăn'yū-ā-ry²; *not* jan'yū-a-rī¹ [The first month of the year].

Janum: jě'num¹; jă'nūm² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Japanese: jap^ə-ə-niz¹; jap^ə-a-nēs², *M. & W.*; *Standard* jap^ə-nīs¹; *C.* jap-ə-nīs¹; *E., I., & St.* jap-an-iz¹; *Wr.* jap-an-iz¹. The third and fourth pronunciations indicated above are now seldom or never heard [Belonging or relating to Japan].

Japheth: jē'fēth¹; jā'fēth² [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Japhia:** jā-fai¹ or jā-fī¹; jā-fī² or jā-fī³ [Bible].—**Japhie:** jā-fai¹; jā-fī² [Douai Bible].—**Japhlet:** jā'flet¹; jā'flet² [Bible].—**Japhleti:** jā'f-tai¹ or jā'f-tai²; jā'f-ti² or jā'f-ti³ [Bible].—**Japhletites:** jā'f-ti-ts¹; jā'f-ti-ts² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Japho:** jē'fo¹; jā'fo² [Bible].

Jaquay: jē'kwē¹; jā'kwā² [Am. family name of Norman origin].

Jagues: See JACQUES.

Jarah: jē'ra¹; jā'ra² [Bible].—**Jaramoth:** jar^ə-ə-mēth¹; jar^ə-ə-mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Jareb:** jē'reb¹ or jar'eb¹; jā'reb² or jā'reb³ [Bible].—**Jared:** jē'red¹; jā'red² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jarephel:** jar^ə-fēl¹; jā're-fēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jaresiah:** jar^ə-sai¹; jā're-sai² [Bible].—**Jarha:** jā'rha¹; jā'rha² [Bible].—**Jarib:** jē'nb¹ or jar'ib¹; jā'rib² or jā'ib² [Bible].—**Jarimoth:** jar^ə-mēth¹; jā'r-mōth² [Apocrypha].

Jarl: yār¹; yār². *C.* jār¹, properly yār¹ [In Scandinavian history, a leader or chieftain next in rank to the king].

Jarmuth: jār'muth¹; jār'mūth² [Bible].

Jarndyce: jār'n'dis¹ or -duis¹; jār'n'dyc² or -dyc² [In Dickens's "Bleak House," a shrewd and amiable philanthropist].

Jaroah: jā-rō'ā¹; jā-rō'ā² [Bible].

jarosite: jā-rō'sait¹; jā-rō'sit². *C.* jā-rō'sait¹; *E.* jā'res-ait¹; *M. & W.* jar'ō-

Jasael: jē'si-el¹ or jas'ī-el¹; jā'sa-ēl² or jā's-a-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Jasaclous:** jas^ə-i'los¹; jā's-a-ēl² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jashar:** jāsh'ar¹ or jē'shar¹; jāsh'ar² or jā'shar² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jashen:** jē'shen¹ or jāsh'en¹; jā'shēn² or jāsh'ēn² [Bible].—**Jasher:** jāsh'ar¹ or jē'shar¹; jāsh'ar² or jāsh'ar³ [Bible].

Jashobeam: jā-shō'bi-əm¹; jā-shō'be-am² [Bible].—**Jashub:** jē'shub¹ or jāsh'ub¹; jā'shub² or jāsh'ub² [Bible].—**Jashubilehem:** jā-shū'bai-lī'hēm¹; jā-shū-bī-lē'hēm² [Bible].—**Jashubites:** jē'shub-ait¹ or jāsh'ub-ait¹; jā'shub-its² or jāsh'ub-its² [Bible].—**Jasiel:** jē'si-el¹ or jas'ī-el¹; jā'si-ēl² or jā's-ēl² [Bible].

Jasmine: jas'min¹; jā'smin²—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855), and by most modern lexicographers. Worcester, Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) jaz'min¹ [A fragrant climbing shrub].

Jason: jē'sen¹; jā'son² [1. Bible. 2. In Gr. myth, the leader of the Argonauts, who secured the golden fleece].

Jasper: jas'per¹; jā'sper² [A masculine personal name]. **Dan. Jesper:** yes'per¹; yēs'per²; *D.* Jasper: yās'per¹; yās'pēr²; *F.* Gaspard: gas'pār¹; gās'pār²; *G.* Caspar or Kaspar: kas'par¹; kās'pār²; *It.* Gasparo or Gasparro: gās'pa-rō¹; gās'pā-rō²; *L.* Gaspar: gas'pār¹; gās'pār²; *Pg. Sp.* Gaspar: gas-pār¹; gās-pār²; *Sw.* Kasper: kās'par¹; kās'pēr².

jasponyx: jas'po-niks¹; jā'spo-nyks², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* jasp'ū-niks¹; *I.* jas'pū-niks¹; *Wr.* jas'pō-niks¹ [Jasper resembling onyx].

Jasub: jē'sub¹; jā'stūb² [Douai Bible].—**Jasubus:** jā-sū'būs¹; jā-sū'būs² [Apocrypha].—**Jatal:** jē'tal¹; jā'tal² [Apocrypha].—**Jathan:** jē'than¹; jā'than² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jathanael:** jā-than¹-el¹; jā-thān²-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jathniel:** jāth¹-ni-el¹; jāth²-ni-ēl² [Bible].—**Jattir:** jā'ter¹; jā'tir² [Bible].

jaunder (vi.): jān'dar¹; jān'der², *Standard & M.*; *C. & W.* jān'dūr¹; *E.* jēn'-dūr¹ [To talk in an idle way]

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rʊle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüie; but, bürn;

jaundice: jän'dis¹ or jön'dis¹; jän'dic² or jän'dic². *E., I., & St.* jön'dis¹, which is noted as alternative by *Standard, C., M., & W.* [A morbid condition due to the obstructed excretion of bile. Three varieties, yellow, black, and green, are distinguished according to the color of the skin of the patient].

jaunt: jünt¹ or jönt¹; jünt² or jant². *St.* jönt¹, which is noted by *Standard, C., M., & W.* as alternative [A pleasure trip or a tedious journey].

jaunty: jünt¹ or jönt¹; jünt² or jant². Compare JANTY.

Jaurès: 3ō'räs¹; zhō'räs² [Fr. philosopher and statesman (1859-)].

Java: jū'vā¹; jā'vā² [A Dutch island of the Malay Archipelago].—**Javanese:** jav'a-niz¹; jāv'a-nēs². *Standard & C.* jav'a-nis¹ [A native of Java].

Javan: jū'vā¹; jā'vā² [Bible].—**Jazar:** jē'zar¹; jā'zar² [Apocrypha].—**Jazer:** jū'zar¹; jā'zēr² [Bible].—**Jaziz:** jē'ziz¹; jā'ziz² [Bible].—**Jeabarim:** jī-ab'a-rim¹; jē-ab'a-rim² [Douai Bible].

Jeaffreson: jef'ar-sən¹; jēf'er-son² [Eng. novelist (1831-1901)].

jealous: jel'us¹; jēl'ūs² [Troubled by suspicions and resentful toward an-
[other].

jean: jin¹; jēn², notwithstanding that all the dictionaries examined which contain the word pronounce it jēn¹; jän², for usage has prevailed over lexicographic notation. Introduced into the language as *jeane* in 1493, it took the form *jeen* in 1524, then went through the following forms: *jene* (1567), *genne* (1575), *jennes* and *gene* (1589), *teine* (1607), *jean* (1622), *jane* (1662), *jean* (1766)—the form that survives to-day. The word is traced to the city of Genoa (Fr. *Gènes*), whence, perhaps, the cotton goods first came. An early lexicographic reference to the Fr. name may be found in Cole's "English Dictionary," 1717.

Jearim: jī'a-rim¹; jē'a-rim² [Bible].—**Jeateral:** jī-at'i-rai¹; jē-āt'e-rī² [Bible].—**Jeathar:** jī-ath'i-rai¹; jē-ath'e-rī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jebaar:** jēb'a-ar¹; jēb'a-ar² [Douai Bible].—**Jebahar:** jēb'a-har¹; jēb'a-hār² [Douai Bible].—**Jebania:** jēb'a-na-i¹; jēb'a-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Jeberechiah:** jī-ber'i-kai¹; jē-bēr'e-ai² [Bible].—**Jebalam:** jēb'a-lam¹; jēb'a-lām² [Douai Bible].—**Jebnael:** jēb'nai-el¹; jēb'na-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jebneel:** jēb'nai-el¹; jēb'ne-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jebus:** jī'bust¹; jē'bū² [Bible].—**Jebusi:** jēb'yū-sai¹; jēb'yū-sī² [Bible. Same as JEBUS].—**Jebusite:** jēb'yū-zait¹; jēb'yū-git² [Bible].

Jecamlah: jēk'a-mai¹; jēk'a-mā² [Bible].—**Jecemia:** jēs'i-mai¹; jēc'e-mī² [Douai Bible].—**Jechellia:** jēk'i-lai¹; jēc'e-lī² [Douai Bible].—**Jecholia:** jēk'o-lai¹; jēc'e-o-lī² [Bible].—**Jechoniah:** jēk'o-nai¹; jēc'e-o-nā² [Bible. Same as Jechonios].—**Jechonios:** jēk'o-nai¹; jēc'e-o-nī² [Bible].—**Jecmaam:** jēk'mu-am¹; jēc'ma-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jecmaan:** jēk'mu-am¹; jēc'ma-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jecolia:** jēk'o-lai¹; jēc'e-o-lī² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeconom:** jēk'o-nam¹; jēc'e-o-nām² [Douai Bible].—**Jeconia:** jēk'o-nai¹; jēc'e-o-nā² [Bible].—**Jecofas:** jēk'o-nai¹; jēc'e-o-nās² [Apocrypha].—**Jecthel:** jēk'ti-hel¹; jēc'te-hēl² [Douai Bible].

Jedal: jēd'i-ai¹; jēd'a-i² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jedala:** jī-dē'ya¹ or jī-dai¹; jē-dā'ya² or jē-dā² [Bible].—**Jedalia:** jī-dē'ya¹ or jī-dai¹; jē-dā'ya² or jē-dā² [Bible].—**Jedala:** jī-dē'la¹; jē-dā'la² [Douai Bible].

Jeddo: yed'o¹; yēd'o² [A former name of Tokyo, Japan].

Jeddo: jēd'o¹; jēd'o² [A borough in Pennsylvania].

Jeddoa: jē-dō¹; jē-dō² [Douai Bible].—**Jeddua:** jē-dū¹; jē-dū² [Douai Bible].—**Jedebos:** jēd'i-bea¹; jēd'e-bōs² [Douai Bible].—**Jedediah:** jēd'i-dai¹; jēd'e-dī² [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Jedel:** jī-dē'ai¹; jē-dē'ī² [Douai Bible].—**Jedesus:** jī-dē'us¹; jē-dē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jediael:** jī-dai¹; jē-dī² [Bible].—**Jedidah:** jī-dai¹; jē-dī² [Bible].—**Jedidiah:** jēd'i-dai¹; jēd'a-dī² [Bible].—**Jedidai:** jī-dē¹; jē-dī² [Bible].—**Jedo:** jī-dō¹; jē-dō² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeduthun:** jī-diū¹; jē-dū² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ioe; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-

Jeell: jī-r'lai¹; jē-ē'lī² [Apocrypha].—**Jeelus:** jī-r'lus¹; jē-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jeecer:** jī-r'zar¹; jē-ē'zēr² [Bible].—**Jeecerites:** jī-r'zar-its¹; jē-ē'zēr-its² [Bible].

Jeffreys: jēf'rɪz¹; jēf'rɪs² [Eng. judge (1648-89)].

Jegaal: jēg'a-al¹; jēg'a-āl² [Douai Bible].—**Jegar-sahadutha:** jī'gar-sē'-ha-diū¹; jē'gar-sā'-ha-dū² [Bible].—**Jegbaa:** jēg'ba-a¹; jēg'ba-a² [Douai Bible].—**Jegedelas:** jēg'i-di-lai'as¹ or jēg'i-di-lai'as¹; jēg'e-de-lī'as² or jēg'e-de-lī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jehaleleel:** jī'ha-lī-l-el¹; jē'ha-lē-lē-ēl² [Bible].—**Jehalelel:** jī-hal'i-l-el¹; jē-hāl'e-lēl² [Bible]. Same as JEHALELEEL. —**Jehdeiah:** jē-dī'yā¹ or jē-dī-yā¹; jē-dē'yā² or jē-dē-yā² [Bible].—**Jehedela:** jī'm-dī'yā¹; jē'he-dē'yā² [Douai Bible].—**Jehzekel:** jī-hēz'i-kel¹; jē-hēz'e-kēl² [Bible].—**Jehzeziel:** jī-hī'zi-el¹; jē-hē'zi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jehiah:** jī-hai'ā¹; jē-hī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehias:** jī-hai'as¹; jē-hī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jehiel:** jī-hai'el¹; jē-hī'el² [Bible].—**Jehiell:** jī-hai'i-lai¹; jē-hī'e-lī² [Bible].—**Jehizkiah:** jī'hiz-kai'ā¹; jē'hīz-kī'ā² [Bible].—**Jehoadah:** jī-hō'ā-dā¹; jē-hō'ā-dā² [Bible].—**Jehoadan:** jī'hō'ā-dān¹; jē'hō'ā-dān² [Bible].—**Jehoadah:** jī-hō'ā-dā¹; jē-hō'ā-dā² [Bible].—**Jehoadaddin:** jī'hō'ā-dīn¹; jē'hō'ā-dīn² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehoahaz:** jī-hō'a-haz¹; jē-hō'a-hāz² [Bible].—**Jehosh:** jī-hō'ash¹; jē-hō'āsh² [Bible]. Same as JOASH. —**Jehohanan:** jī'hō'hā-nan¹; jē'hō'hā-nan² [Bible].—**Jehoiachin:** jī-hoi'a-kin¹; jē-hoi'a-ēn² [Bible].—**Jehoiada:** jī-hoi'a-dā¹; jē-hoi'a-dā² [Bible].—**Jehoiakim:** jī-hoi'a-kim¹; jē-hoi'a-kim² [Bible].—**Jehoiarib:** jī-hoi'a-rib¹; jē-hoi'a-rīb² [Bible].—**Jehonadab:** jī-hon'a-dab¹; jē-hon'a-dāb² [Bible].—**Jehonathan:** jī-hen'a-then¹; jē-hōn'a-thān² [Bible].—**Jehoram:** jī-hō'ram¹; jē-hō'ram² [Bible].—**Jehoshabeath:** jī'hō-shab'e-ath¹ or jī-hesh'h'i-bī'ath¹; jē'hō-shāb'e-ath² or jē-hōsh'a-bē'ath² [Bible].—**Jehoshaphat:** jī-hesh'a-fat¹; jē-hōsh'a-fāt² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehoshheba:** jī-hesh'h'i-bā¹; jē-hōsh'e-bā² [Bible].—**Jehoshua:** jī-hesh'h'yū-a¹; jē-hōsh'h'yū-a² [Bible].—**Jehoshuah:** jī-hesh'h'yū-ā¹; jē-hōsh'h'yū-ā [Bible]. Same as JEHOASHUAH.

Jehovah: jī-hō'vā¹; jē-hō'vā² [Bible].—**Jehovah-jireh:** jī-hō'vā-jai'rā¹; jē-hō'vā-jī'rē [Bible].—**Jehovah-nissi:** jī-hō'vā-nis'āi¹; jē-hō'vā-nīs'āi² [Bible].—**Jehovah-shalom:** jī-hō'vā-shā'lām¹; jē-hō'vā-shā'lōm² [Bible].—**Jehovah-shammah:** jī-hō'vā-shām'ā¹; jē-hō'vā-shām'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehovah-tsiddkenu:** jī-hō'vā-tsīd'ke-nū¹ or tsīd'ke-nū¹; jē-hō'vā-tsīd'kē-nū² or tsīd'kē-nū² [Bible].—**Jehozabad:** jī-hoz'e-bad¹; jē-hōz'a-bād² [Bible].—**Jehozadak:** jī-hoz'e-dak¹; jē-hōz'a-dāk² [Bible].—**Jehu:** jī'hiū¹; jē'hū² [Bible].—**Jehubbah:** jī-hub'ā¹; jē-hūb'ā² [Bible].—**Jehucal:** jī-hiū'kal¹; jē-hū'kal² [Bible].—**Jehud:** jī'hūd¹; jē'hūd² [Bible].—**Jehudi:** jī-hiū'dai¹; jē-hū'dī² [Bible].—**Jehudijah:** jī'hīū-dai'jā¹; jē'hū-dī'jā² [Bible].—**Jehuel:** jī-hiū'el¹; jē-hū'ēl² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].—**Jehush:** jī'hūsh¹; jē'hūsh² [Bible].—**Jeiel:** jī-ai'el¹; jē-i'ēl² [Bible].

Jejune: jī-jūn¹; jē-jūn². *E.* jē-jūn¹; *I. & St.* jī-jūn¹. By Perry (1777) jī-jūn¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Wright (1855), jī-jūn¹; Knowles (1835) 3e-jūn¹; Smart (1840) jed'jūn¹ [Lacking life, point, or interest].

Jekabzeel: jī-kab'ze-ēl¹; jē-kāb'ze-ēl² [Bible].—**Jekameam:** jēk'ā-mī-ām¹; jēk'ā-mē'ām² [Bible].—**Jekamiah:** jēk'ā-mai'ā¹; jēk'ā-mī'ā² [Bible].—**Jekuthiel:** jī-kiū'ū-el¹; jē-kū'thi-ēl² [Bible].

Jekyll (Doctor): jī'kil¹ or jēk'yl¹; jē'kyl² or jēk'yl² [Chief character in R. L. Stevenson's dual-personality story "The Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"].

Jemai: jē-māi'ā¹; jēm'a-ī² [Douai Bible].

Jemima: jī-mai'mā¹; jē-mī'mā² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Jemimah: jī-mai'mā¹; jē-mī'mā² [Bible. Same as JEMIMA].—**Jemini:** jēm'i-nai¹; jēm'i-nī² [Douai Bible].—**Jemnaan:** jēm'n-an¹; jēm'na-ān² [Apocrypha].—**Jemuel:** jī-miū'el¹; jē-mū'ēl² [Bible].

Jena: yē'nā¹; yē'nā² [Ger. city; battle, 1806].

jenite: yēn'ait¹; yēn'it². *Wr.* jēn'ait¹ [A mineral].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔll, bɔy; ɡo, ɡɛm; ɪn; θaɪn, θiː.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûm;

jeopardize: jep'ard-aiz¹; jep'ard-ize² [To expose to loss or injury].

Jephthah: jep'de-yä¹; jep'de-yä² [Douai Bible].—**Jephthai:** jep'h-tai¹; jep'h-tai² [Douai Bible].—**Jephthah:** jep'o-ni¹; jep'o-ni² [Douai Bible].—**Jephtah:** jep'ta-hel¹; jep'ta-hel² [Douai Bible].—**Jephthah:** jep'thā¹; jep'thā² [Bible]. Same as JEPHTHAH. —**Jephthah:** jep'thā¹; jep'thā² [Bible].—**Jephthuneh:** jep'thūn¹; jep'thūn² [Bible].—**Jeraa:** jep'ta¹; jep'ta² [Douai Bible].—**Jerah:** jep'rā¹; jep'rā² [Bible].—**Jerahmeel:** jep'rā-me-el¹; jep'rā-me-el² [Bible].—**Jerameel:** jep'rā-me-el¹; jep'rā-me-el² [Douai Bible].

jerboa: jep-bō¹; jep-bō², *Standard & M.*; *C. & W.* jep'bo¹; *E., I., St., & W.* jep'bō¹ [A mouse-like, jumping quadruped with long hind legs].

Jercaam: jep'ku-am¹; jep'ea-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jerechu:** jep'i-kū¹; jep'e-cū² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Jerechus:** jep'i-kus¹; jep'e-cūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jered:** jep'red¹; jep'red² [Bible].—**Jeremai:** jep'rē-mā¹; jep'rē-mā² [Bible]. Same as JEREMIAH. [ment].

jeremiad, jeremiade: jep'rē-mā¹; jep'rē-mā² [A tale of grief or la-

Jeremiah: jep'rē-mā¹; jep'rē-mā² [1. A Hebrew prophet or the Book of the Bible that bears his name. 2. A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. **Jeremias:** jep'rē-mā¹; jep'rē-mā²; F. **Jérémie:** jep'rē-mā¹; jep'rē-mā²; It. **Geremia:** jep'rē-mā¹; jep'rē-mā².

Jeremias: jep'rē-mā¹; jep'rē-mā² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH].—**Jeremiel:** jep'rē-mā¹; jep'rē-mā² [Apocrypha].—**Jeremoth:** jep'rē-mōth¹ or -mōth²; jep'rē-mōth¹ or -mōth².—**Jeremy:** jep'rē-mā¹; jep'rē-mā² [Bible. Same as JEREMIAH].

Jerez de la Frontera: jep-rēth' de la fron-tē¹; jep-rēth' de la fron-tē² [Sp. town, noted as a sherry-wine center]. [Compare falcon.

jerfalcon: jep'rē-fā¹ or -fā²; jep'rē-fā¹ or -fā² [The gerfalcon].

Jeria: jep-rā¹; jep-rā² [Douai Bible].—**Jeria:** jep-rā¹; jep-rā² [Bible].

Jeria: jep-rā¹; jep-rā² [Douai Bible].—**Jeriau:** jep'rā-yū¹; jep'rā-yū² [Douai Bible].—**Jeribai:** jep'rā-bai¹ or jep'rā-bai²; jep'rā-bi¹ or jep'rā-bi² [Bible].—**Jericho:** jep'rā-ko¹; jep'rā-ko² [Bible].—**Jeriel:** jep'rā-el¹ or jep'rā-el²; jep'rā-el¹ or jep'rā-el² [Bible].—**Jerijah:** jep'rā-jā¹; jep'rā-jā² [Bible].—**Jerimoth:** jep'rā-mōth¹ or -mōth²; jep'rā-mōth¹ or -mōth² [Bible].—**Jerimoth:** jep'rā-mōth¹; jep'rā-mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Jerioth:** jep'rā-oth¹ or -oth²; jep'rā-oth¹ or -oth² [Bible].—**Jermal:** jep'rā-mā¹ or -mā²; jep'rā-mā¹ or -mā² [Douai Bible].—**Jerobaal:** jep'rā-bā¹; jep'rā-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Jero-boam:** jep'rā-bō¹; jep'rā-bō² [Bible].—**Jeroham:** jep'rā-hā¹ or jep'rā-hā²; jep'rā-hā¹ or jep'rā-hā² [Bible].

Jerome: jep-rōm¹ or jep'rām¹; jep-rōm² or jep'rōm²; Dan. **Jeronymus:** jep'rō-ni-mūs¹; jep'rō-ni-mūs²; D. G. Sw. **Hieronimus:** jep'rō-ni-mūs¹; jep'rō-ni-mūs²; F. **Jérôme:** jep'rō-mā¹; jep'rō-mā²; It. **Geronimo:** jep'rō-ni-mō¹; jep'rō-ni-mō²; **Giron-lamo:** jep'rō-lā-mō¹; jep'rō-lā-mō²; L. **Hieronimus:** jep'rō-ni-mūs¹; jep'rō-ni-mūs²; Pg. **Hieronimo:** jep'rō-ni-mō¹; jep'rō-ni-mō²; **Jerónimo:** jep'rō-ni-mō¹; jep'rō-ni-mō²; Sp. **Jerónimo:** jep'rō-ni-mō¹; jep'rō-ni-mō² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. A Father of the Church (340?-420)]. [1859-].

Jerome: jep-rōm¹; jep-rōm²; not jep'rām¹, nor jep'rām² [Eng. humorist

Jersey: jep'zī¹; jep'sy². In the 17th century (1634-1688) spelt **Jarsey**, and then pronounced jep'zī¹; jep'sy² [Channel island].

Jersla: jep-sā¹; jep-sā² [Douai Bible].—**Jerubbaal:** jep'u-bā¹; jep'u-bā² [Bible].—**Jerubbesheth:** jep'u-bē-shēth¹ or jep'u-bē-shēth²; jep'u-bē-shēth¹ or jep'u-bē-shēth² [Bible].—**Jeruel:** jep'rū¹; jep'rū²; jep'rū¹ or jep'rū² [Bible].—**Jerusa:** jep'rū¹; jep'rū² [Douai Bible].

Jerusalem: jep'rū-sā-lem¹; jep'rū-sā-lēm² [Bible city].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Jerusalem²: jē-rū'zu-lem¹; jē-ru'yā-lēm² [Ger. divine (1709-89)].

Jerusha, Jerushah: jī-rū'shā¹, jī-rū'shā¹; jē-ru'shā², jē-ru'shā² [Bible].

Jervaulx: jēr'vis¹; jēr'vis² [Eng. hamlet in Yorkshire; site of ruins famous Cistercian monastery of 12th century]. See ALCETER; BEAUCHAMP.

Jervis: jūr'vis¹ or jūr'vis¹; jēr'vis² or jār'vis² [Eng. family name].

Jervois: jerv'is¹; jērv'is² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Jesaarites: jēs'ī-ar-aits¹; jēs'a-ar-its² [Douai Bible].—**Jesaja**: jī-sē'yā¹; jē-sā'yā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesajah**: jī-sē'yā¹; jē-sā'yā² [Bible].—**Jesamari**: jī-sam'ā-rai¹; jē-sām'a-rā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesana**: jēs'a-nā¹; jēs'a-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesbaam**: jēs'bi-am¹; jēs'ba-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jesbaham**: jēs'ba-ham¹; jēs'ba-lām² [Douai Bible].—**Jesbhenob**: jēs'bi-bi-neb¹; jēs'bi-bē-nōb² [Douai Bible].—**Jesboam**: jēs'bo-am¹; jēs'bo-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jeselas**: jī-sī'yās¹; jē-sē'yās² [Douai Bible].—**Jesema**: jēs'ī-mā¹; jēs'e-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesesi**: jī-sī'sai¹; jē-sē'si² [Douai Bible].—**Jeshajah**: jī-shē'yā¹ or -shā'ā¹; jē-shā'yā² or -sh'ā² [Bible].—**Jeshanah**: jesh'a-nā¹ or jī-shē'nā¹; jēs'h-a-nā² or jē-shā'nā² [Bible].—**Jesharelah**: jesh'ā-rī'lā¹; jēs'h-a-rē'lā² [Bible].

Jeshebeab: jī-sheb'ā-ab¹; jē-shēb'e-āb² [Bible].—**Jesher**: jī'shār¹; jē'sher² [Bible].—**Jeshimon**: jī-shai'mān¹ or jesh'ī-mōn¹; jē-shī'mōn² or jēsh'ī-mōn² [Bible].—**Jeshishai**: jī-shīsh'ā-ai¹ or jī-shai'shē¹; jē-shīsh'ā-ā² or jē-shī'shā² [Bible].—**Jeshohai**: jī'sho-hē'yā¹ or -hā'ā¹; jē'sho-hā'yā² or -h'ā² [Bible].—**Jeshua**: jesh'yū-ā¹; jēsh'yū-ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jeshuah**: jesh'yū-ā¹; jēsh'yū-ā² [Bible. Same as JESHUA].—**Jeshurun**: jesh'yū-run¹ or jī-shū'run¹; jēsh'yū-rūn² or jē-shū'rūn² [Bible].

Jesia: jī-sai'ā¹; jē-sī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesiah**: jī-sai'ā¹; jē-sī'ā² [Bible].—**Jestas**: jī-sai'ā¹; jē-sī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesiel**: jēs'ī-el¹; jēs'ī-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jesielites**: jēs'ī-el-aits¹; jēs'ī-ēl-its² [Douai Bible].—**Jesimiel**: jī-sim'ēl¹; jē-sim'ēl² [Bible].—**Jesmachias**: jēs'mā-kai'as¹; jēs'mā-ai'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jesmalas**: jēs'mā-ai'as¹; jēs'mā-ai'as² [Douai Bible].

Jesse: jēs'ī¹; jēs'e² [Bible and masculine personal name].

Jessica: jēs'ī-kā¹; jēs'ī-eā² [A feminine personal name].

Jessua: jēs'yū-ā¹; jēs'yū-ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jessue**: jēs'yū-ī¹; jēs'yū-ē² [Apocrypha].—**Jessui**: jēs'yū-ai¹; jēs'yū-ī² [Douai Bible].—**Jessuites**: jēs'yū-aits¹; jēs'yū-its² [Douai Bible].

Jesu: jī'sū¹; jēs'yū² [Apocrypha. Same as JESUS].

Jesua: jēs'yū-ā¹; jēs'yū-ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jesue**: jēs'yū-ī¹; jēs'yū-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Jesui**: jēs'yū-ai¹; jēs'yū-ī² [Bible].

Jesuit: jēs'yū-it¹ or jēs'yū-it¹; jēs'yū-it² or jēzh'yū-it² [Religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534].

Jesuites: jēs'yū-aits¹; jēs'yū-its² [Bible].

Jesurun: jēs'yū-run¹; jēs'yū-rūn² [Bible].

Jesus: jī'zūs¹; jēs'zūs² [The founder of Christianity].

jet: jēt¹; jēt² [1. A black mineral. 2. A spurt of water].

jet d'eau [Fr.]: zā dō¹; zhē dō² [A jet of water].

Jeteba: jēt'ā-bā¹; jēt'e-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Jetebatha**: jī-teb'ā-thā¹; jē-tēb'ā-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Jethela**: jēth'ē-lā¹; jēth'ē-lā² [Douai Bible].—**Jether**: jī'ther¹; jē'ther² [Bible].—**Jetheth**: jī'thef¹; jē'thēth² [Bible].—**Jethlah**: jēth'lā¹; jēth'lā² [Bible].—**Jethraam**: jēth'rā-am¹; jēth'rā-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Jethrahem**:

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ipk; thīn, thīa.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

jeth'ra-hem¹; jeth'ra-hēm² [Douai Bible].—**Jethrai**: jī'thrāi¹ or -thrai¹; jē'thrai¹ or -thrai² [Douai Bible].—**Jethro**: jeth'ro¹ or jī'thro¹; jēth'ro² or jē'thro² [Bible].—**Jetur**: jī'tur¹; jē'tūr² [Bible].

jeu d'esprit [Fr.]: jū dās'prī¹; zhū dēs'prī² [A play of wit].

Jeuel: jī-ū'el¹ or jīū'el¹; jē-ū'el² or jū'el² [Bible].

Jeune: jūn¹; jūn² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

jeunesse dorée [Fr.]: jū'nes' dō'rē¹; zhū'nēs' dō'rē² [Gilded youth].

Jeush: jī'ush¹; jē'ush² [Bible].—**Jeuz**: jī'uz¹; jē'üz² [Bible].

Jevons: jēv'onz¹; jēv'onz² [Eng. logician (1835-82)].

Jew: jū¹; jū², *Standard, C., E., M., & St.; I., W., & W.* jūū¹. The first was indicated by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849); the second by Walker (1797), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) [A member of the Hebraic division of the Semitic race].

jewel: jū'el¹; jū'el², *Standard, C., E., & St.; I.* jīū'el¹; *M.* jū'al¹; *W. & W.* jū'al¹ [A precious stone used as for ornament].—**Jeweler**, **jeweller**: jū-el-er¹; jū'el-ēr²; not jū'lar¹.

jewelry: jū-el-rī¹; jū'el-ry² [Jewels collectively].

jewellery: jū'el-ar-rī¹; jū'el-er-y². Same as JEWELRY.

Jewry: jū'rī¹; jū'ry²; not jīū'rī¹ [The Jewish people collectively]. Compare [JURY].

Jews: jūz¹ or jīūz¹; jūz² or jūz²; not jūs¹, nor jūs². See JEW.

Jeyes: jēz¹; jēs² [Eng. family name.] See BEAUCHAMP.

Jeypoor: jai-pūr¹; jī-pōor². Same as JAIPUR.

Jezabad: jēz'a-had¹; jēz'a-bād² [Douai Bible].—**Jezabel**: jēz'a-bel¹; jēz'a-bēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jezaniah**: jēz'a-naī'ā¹; jēz'a-nā'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jezathah**: jēz'a-thā¹; jēz'a-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Jezebel**: jēz'i-bel¹; jēz'o-bēl² [Bible].—**Jezelus**: jēz'i-lus¹ or jēz'i-lus²; jēz'e-lūs² or jēz'e-lūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jezet**: jī'zai¹; jē'zer² [Bible].—**Jezertites**: jī'zai-ait¹; jē'zēr-its² [Bible].—**Jezia**: jī-zai'ā¹; jē-zī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jeziah**: jī-zai'ā¹; jē-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Jeziel**: jī'zi-el¹ or jī-zai'el¹; jē'zi-ēl² or jē-zī'ēl² [Bible].—**Jezila**: jēz-lai'ā¹; jēz-lī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jeziliah**: jēz-lai'ā¹; jēz-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Jezoar**: jī-zō'ar¹; jē-zō'ar² [Bible].—**Jezonias**: jēz'o-naī'as¹; jēz'o-nā'as² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrael**: jēz'r-el¹; jēz'ra-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahel**: jēz'ra-hēl¹; jēz'ra-hēl² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahelites**: jēz'ra-hēl-ait¹; jēz'ra-hēl-its² [Douai Bible].—**Jezrahiah**: jēz'ra-hai'ā¹; jēz'ra-hī'ā² [Bible].—**Jezraia**: jēz'rāi'ā¹; jēz'rā-ī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Jezreel**: jēz'r-el¹; jēz're-ēl² [Bible].—**Jezreelite**: jēz'r-el-ait¹; jēz're-ēl-its² [Bible].—**Jezrelius**: jēz'rī-lūs¹; jēz'rī-ēlūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

jibe: jaib¹; jīb² [To swing from one side to the other, as the sails of a ship]. Compare GIBE.

Jibsam: jīb'sam¹; jīb'sām² [Bible].—**Jidlaph**: jīd'laf¹; jīd'lāf² [Bible].—**Jimna**: jīm'na¹; jīm'nā² [Bible].—**Jimnah**: jīm'nā¹; jīm'nā². Same as JIMNA.—**Jimnites**: jīm'naits¹; jīm'nits² [Bible]. [mounted musket].

jingal: jīn'gāl¹; jīn'gāl². *E., I., & St.* jīn-gāl¹; *W.* jīn'gāl¹ [A heavy

jinnce: jīn'ī¹; jīn'ē² [In Moham. myth, a preadamite being].

jīnrikisha: jīn-rik'ī-shā¹; jīn-rik'ī-shā² [A two-wheeled Japanese conveyance]. [Bible].

Jiphtah: jīf'tā¹; jīf'tā² [Bible].—**Jiphtah-el**: jīf'thā-el¹; jīf'thā-ēl²

2: Art, āpe, fāt, färe, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; lu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-.

jiu-jutsu: jiū¹-jūt²-sū¹; jū²-jūt²-sū². Same as JU-JUTSU.**Joab:** jō'ab¹; jō'ab² [Bible].—**Joachaz:** jō'a-kaz¹; jō'a-əz² [Apocrypha].—**Joachim:** jō'a-kim¹; jō'a-ətm²; D. **Joachim:** jō'a-kim¹; jō'a-ətm²; F. **Joachim:** jō'a-kim¹; zhō'ā'ēn²; G. **Jochim:** jō'him¹; yō'him²; **Joachim:** jō'a-him¹; yō'a-him²; It. **Joachino:** jō-kī'no¹; jū-ci'no²; **Joachino:** jō-kī'mo¹; jū-kī'mo²; Sp. **Joachin,** **Joaquin:** hwa-kin¹; hwā-ein²; **Joachim,** **Joaquim:** hwa-kim¹; hwā-kim² [1. A Bible and Apocryphal name. 2. A masculine personal name].—**Joachim:** jō'a-kim¹; jō'a-ətm² [Douai Bible].—**Joachim:** jō'a-sim¹; jō'a-ətm² [Apocrypha].—**Joad:** jō'a-dē¹; jō'a-dā² [Douai Bible].—**Joadan:** jō'a-dan¹; jō'a-dān² [Douai Bible].—**Joadanus:** jō'a-dē'nus¹; jō'a-dā'nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Joah:** jō'ā¹; jō'ā² [Bible].—**Joah:** jō'a-hē¹; jō'a-hā² [Douai Bible].—**Joahaz:** jō'a-haz¹ or jō'ə'haz¹; jō'a-hāz² or jō'ā'hāz² [Bible].—**Joah:** jō'a-hē¹; jō'a-hā² [Douai Bible].—**Joakim:** jō'a-kim¹; jō'a-kim² [Bible (R. V.)].**Joan:** jōn¹; jōn² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. **Johanne:** yō-hā'nē¹; yō-hā'nē²; D. **Hanna:** hā'nā¹; hā'nā²; F. **Jeanne:** jān¹; zhān²; G. Sw. **Johanna:** yō-hā'nē¹; yō-hā'nā²; It. **Giovanna:** jō-vā'nā¹; gō-vā'nā²; L. **Johanna:** jō-hā'nā¹; jō-hā'nā²; **Joanetta:** jō'a-nē'tā¹; jō'a-nē'tā²; Pg. **Jovanna:** jō-vā'nā¹; zhō-vā'nā²; Sp. **Juana:** hū-ā'nyā¹; hū-ā'nyā².**Joanan:** jō-ē'nān¹; jō-ā'nān² [Bible (R. V.); Apocrypha].—**Joanes:** jō'ə-nāz¹; jō'a-nēs² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Joanna:** jō-an'ā¹; jō-ān'ā² [Bible].—**Joannan:** jō-an'ān¹; jō-ān'ān² [Apocrypha].—**Joarib:** jō'a-rib¹; jō'a-rīb² [Apocrypha].—**Joash:** jō'ash¹; jō'ash² [Bible].—**Joatham:** jō'a-tham¹; jō'a-thām² [Bible].—**Joazabud:** jō'a-zab'ud¹; jō'a-zāb'dūs² [Apocrypha].**job:** jōb¹; jōb² [A piece of work; colloquially, one's employment].**Job:** jōb¹; jōb² [Bible].—**Johab:** jō'bab¹; jō'bāb² [Bible].—**Johania:** jō'bā-nā¹; jō'bā-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Jochabed:** jō'ə-bed¹; jō'ə-bēd² [Douai Bible].—**Jochebed:** jōk'ē-bed¹; jō'ē-bēd² [Bible].**jocose:** jō-kōs¹; jō-ēōs² [Of the nature of a joke].**jocund:** jōk'und¹; jō'ēund². *M. & W.* jōk'and¹. Murray notes jō'kund¹ as alternative [Marked by gay or happy disposition].**Joda:** jō'dā¹; jō'dā² [Apocrypha].—**Jodafa:** jō-dē'yā¹ or jō-dā¹; jō-dā² or jō-dā² [Douai Bible].—**Joed:** jō'ed¹; jō'ed² [Bible].—**Joel:** jō'el¹; jō'el² [Bible].—**Joela:** jō-lā¹; jō-ēlā² [Douai Bible].—**Joelah:** jō-lā¹; jō-ēlā² [Bible].—**Joezer:** jō-ēzē¹; jō-ēzē² [Bible].**Joire:** jōfr¹; zhōfr² [Fr. general (1853-)].**Jogbehah:** jōg'bi-hā¹; jōg'be-hā² [Bible].—**Jogli:** jōg'lai¹; jōg'li² [Bible].—**Joha:** jō'hā¹; jō'hā² [Bible].—**Johanan:** jō-hē'nān¹; jō-hā'nān² [Bible].**Johanna:** jō-hā'nā¹; jō-hā'nā² [A feminine personal name]. See JOAN.**Johannean:** jō'hān-ī'ān¹; jō'hān-ē'ān², *Standard*; C. & W. jō-hān-ī-ān¹ [Pertaining to John]. See JOHN.**Johannes:** jō-hān'iz¹; jō-hān'ēs² [Apocrypha].**John:** jōn¹; jōn² [A masculine personal name: often used, especially in phrases or compounds, to denote a man or boy in general or as a national type]. D. G. Sw. **Johann:** yō'hān¹; yō'hān²; **Hans:** hāns¹; hāns²; G. **Johannes:** yō'hān'ēs¹; yō'hān'ēs²; D. Pol. **Jan:** yān¹; yān²; F. **Jean:** jān¹; zhān²; Hung. **János:** yō'nēs¹; yō'nēs²; It. **Giovanni:** jō-vā'nā¹; gō-vā'nā²; L. **Joannes:** jō-an'iz¹; jō-ān'ēs²; **Johannes:** Pg. **João:** jō-ān'iz¹; zhō-ān'iz²; Rus. **Ivan:** i-vān¹; i-vān²; Sp. **Juan:** hu-ān¹; hū-ān². [1489].**John o' Groat:** jōn o grōt¹; jōn o grōt² [A Dutch settler in Scotland in

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, thi-.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

Johnstone: jən'stən¹ or jən'sən¹; jən'stən² or jən'son²; *not* jən'stōn¹ [A family name of Scottish origin].

Johnson is irretrievably confused with the place-name *Johnstone*, in Scotland. We may rest assured that nine-tenths of the numerous clan *Johnstone* are really Johnsons.

MACBAIN *Intercess Names* p. 33.

Joiada: jei'a-da¹; jōi'a-da² [Bible].—**Joiakim:** jei'a-kim¹; jōi'a-kim² [Bible].—**Joiarib:** jei'a-rib¹; jōi'a-rib² [Bible].

Join: jōin¹; jōin²; *not* jain¹; jīn², formerly common in Eng. verse of the 17th and 18th centuries, and rimed by Dryden with "sign," by Holyday with "vine," and by Pope with "line," etc., but now illiterate or dialectal. See **BOIL**; **CORN** (To bring together; unite).

Joiner: jōin'er¹; jōin'er²; *not* jain'er¹, as sometimes still heard in England. See **JOINT**.

Joint: jōint¹; jōint²; *not* jaint¹, formerly heard commonly but now only dialectally in England. See **JORN**.

Joinville (de): də ʒwān'vil¹; de zhwān'vil² [Fr. naval officer (1818-1900)].

Joist: jōist¹; jōist² [A beam or other horizontal timber used to support a floor].

Jokdeam: jək'di-am¹; jək'de-ām² [Bible].—**Jokim:** jō'kim¹; jō'kim² [Bible].—**Jokmeam:** jək'mi-am¹; jək'me-am² [Bible].—**Jokneam:** jək'ni-am¹; jək'ne-am² [Bible].—**Jokshan:** jək'shan¹; jək'shan² [Bible].—**Joktan:** jək'tan¹; jək'tan² [Bible].—**Joktheel:** jək'thu-el¹ or -thil¹; jək'the-ēl² or -thēl² [Bible].

Joliet: jō'li-et¹; zhō'li-et². Sometimes Anglicized jō'li-et¹ [Fr. explorer (1645-1700) of the Mississippi river]. See the following word.

Joliet: jō'li-et¹; jō'li-et² [A city in Illinois named for Joliet]. See above.

Joliette: jō'li-et¹; zhō'li-et² [A district and city in Quebec province, Canada].

[1777-1862].

Jomard: jō'mār¹; zhō'mār²—the *d* is silent [Fr. geologist in Egypt].

Jomini: jō'mī-nī¹; zhō'mī-nī² [Fr. general (1779-1862)].

Jona: jō'nā¹; jō'nā² [Bible].—**Jonadab:** jən'a-dab¹; jən'a-dāb² [Bible].—**Jonah:** jō'nā¹; jō'nā² [Hebrew prophet and a Book of the Bible bearing his name].—**Jonam:** jō'nām¹; jō'nām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jordan:** jō'nan¹; jō'nān² [Bible].—**Jonas:** jō'nās¹; jō'nās² [Bible. Same as **JONAH**].—**Jonathan:** jən'a-thān¹; jən'a-thān² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Jonathas:** jən'a-thās¹; jən'a-thās² [Apocrypha].—**Jonath-elem-rechokim:** jō'nath-ē'lem-re-kō'kim¹; jō'nath-ē'lem-re-cō'-kim² [Bible].

[strel].

jongleur: jōn'glūr¹; zhōn'glūr² [A Fr. Provençal or Anglo-Norman min-].

Jönköping: jōn'chū-ping¹; yūn'chū-ping² [Sw. province].

jonquil: jən'kwil¹; jōn'kwil². *M. jun'kwil*, which indicates usage in England and was noted also by Smart (1840). Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Furlton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) recorded *jun-kill*; Sheridan (1780) *jun-kill*; Knowles (1835) *jen-kill*; Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) *jen-kill*. In Fr. **jonquille:** jōn'kil¹; zhōn'kil² [A flowering plant].

Joppa: jep'a¹; jōp'a² [Bible].—**Jorah:** jō'rā¹; jō'rā² [Bible].—**Joral:** jō'-ri-a¹; jō'-ra-i² [Bible].—**Joram:** jō'rām¹; jō'rām² [Bible].

Jordaens: yōr'dāns¹; yōr'dāns² [Flem. painter (1593-1678)].

Jordan: jēr'dān¹; jōr'dān² [River in Palestine].

2: árt, ápe, fáť, fáre, fást, whát, áll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i-ē; i-ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-.

Jordan²: ʒɔr'dān¹; zhôr'dān² [Fr. family name].

Jordan²: jər'dən¹; jôr'dan² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Jordan is from the Norman Jourdain, a Christian name adopted after the Crusades had begun, and Crusaders returned with a bottle of Jordan water, wherewith their sons were baptized, and at the same time were called after the river.

BARING-GOULD *Family Names and Their Story* p. 250. [L. & co., 1910.]

Jörgenson: yŭr'gen-sən¹; yŭr'gĕn-son² [Dan. adventurer (1779–after 1825)].

Joribas: jər'i-bas¹; jôr'i-bas² [Apocrypha].—**Joribus**: jər'i-bus¹; jôr'i-bus² [Bible. Same as JORIBAS].—**Jorim**: jô'rim¹; jôr'im² [Bible].—**Jorkeam**: jôr'ki-am¹; jôr'ke-ām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Jorkoam**: jôr'ko-am¹; jôr'ko-ām² [Bible].

Jorullo: ho-rŭ'lyo¹; ho-ryŭ'lyo². "Lippincott's Gazetteer" notes, "often pronounced hō-rŭ'yo" [Mex. volcano, formed by eruption, Sept., 1759].

Josaba: jēs'a-ba¹; jōs'a-ba² [Douai Bible].—**Josabad**: jēs'a-bad¹; jōs'a-bād² [Bible].—**Josabeth**: jēs'a-beth¹; jōs'a-bēth² [Douai Bible].—**Josabhesed**: jōs-sab-hĕ'sed¹; jō'sāb-hĕ'sēd² [Douai Bible].—**Josabla**: jēs'a-bai'a¹; jōs'a-bi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Josachar**: jēs'a-kar¹; jōs'a-cār² [Douai Bible].—**Josaia**: jēs'i-ai'a¹; jōs'a-i'a² [Douai Bible].—**Josaphat**: jēs'a-fat¹; jōs'a-fāt² [Bible. Same as JEHOSHAPHAT].—**Josaphias**: jēs'a-fai'es¹; jōs'a-fi'as² [Bible].

José: ʒo-sē'1 or (Sp.) ho-sē'1; zho-sē'2 or (Sp.) ho-sē'2 [1. In Byron's "Don Juan," Juan's father. 2. A Jewish-Portuguese dramatist (1700–45)].

Josedec: jēs'i-dek¹; jōs'e-dē² [Apocrypha].

Joseffy: yo-sef'i¹; yo-sĕf'y² [Hung.-Am. composer (1852–)].

Joseph: jō'zef¹; jō'sĕf² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Joseph**: ʒō'zef¹; zhō'sĕf²; Ger. **Joseph**: yō'zef¹; yō'sĕf²; Hun. Pol. **Jozsef**: yō'sef¹; yō'sĕf²; It. **Giuseppe**: jū-sep'pē¹; gŭ-sĕp'pē²; L. **Josephus**: jo-sī'fus¹; jo-sĕ'fūs²; Pg. **José**: ʒo-zē'1; zho-sē'2; **Jozef**²; Sp. **José**: ho-zē'1; ho-sē'2.

Josephine: jō'zef-in¹; jō'sĕf-in² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Joséphine**: ʒō'zē'fin¹; zhō'sĕ'fin²; **Josèphe**: ʒō'zāf¹; zhō'sĕt²; G. **Joseph**: yō'zef-a¹; yō'sĕf-a²; **Josephine**: yō'zē-fi'na¹; yō'sĕ-fi'na²; It. **Giuseppa**: jū-sep'pa¹; gŭ-sĕp'pā²; **Giuseppina**: jū'sep-pi'na¹; gŭ'sĕp-pi'nā²; L. **Joseph**: jo-sī'fai¹; jo-sī'fai²; Pg. **Josephina**: ʒō'zē-fi'na¹; zhō'sĕ-fi'nā²; Sp. **Josefina**: hō'zē-fi'na¹; hō'sĕ-fi'nā².

Josephus: jo-sī'fus¹; jo-sĕ'fūs²; *not* jo-zī'fus¹ [Jewish historian (37–96?)].

Joses: jō'sīz¹ or jō'zez¹; jō'sĕs² or jō'sĕs² [Bible].—**Joshabad**: jōsh'a-bad¹; jōsh'a-bād² [Bible].—**Joshah**: jōshā¹; jōshā² [Bible].—**Joshaphat**: jōsh'a-fat¹; jōsh'a-fāt² [Bible].—**Joshaviah**: jōsh'a-vai'a¹; jōsh'a-vā'ā² [Bible].—**Joshbekashah**: jōsh'bi-kē'shā¹ or -kash'ā²; jōsh'be-kā'shā¹ or -kash'ā² [Bible].—**Josheb-Basshebeth**: jō'sheb-bas-shĕ'beth¹; jō'sheb-bās-shĕ'beth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Joshibiah**: jōsh'i-bai'a¹; jōsh'i-bī'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Joshua: jōsh'yu-a¹; jōsh'yu-a² [1. Bible. Israelitish leader and conqueror. 2. A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Josua**: yō'su-a¹; yō'su-a²; Fr. **Josué**: ʒō-zŭ'ē¹; zhō'gŭ'ē²; G. **Josua**: yō'zu-a¹; yō'zu-a²; It. **Giosue**: jō'zŭ-ē¹; gō'gŭ-ē²; L. **Josua**: jēs'yu-a¹; jōs'yū-a².

Josiah: jo-sai'a¹; jo-sī'a² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. **Josias**: yo-zī'as¹; yo-sī'as²; D. **Jozias**: yo-zī'as¹; yo-sī'as²; Fr. **Josias**: ʒō'zī'as¹; zhō'gī'as²; It. **Giosiad**: jo-sī'a-dē¹; gō-sī'a-dē²; L. **Josias**: jo-sai'as¹; jo-sī'as².

Josias: jo-sai'as¹; jo-sī'as² [Bible].—**Josibiah**: jōs'i-bai'a¹; jōs'i-bī'ā² [Bible].—**Josphiah**: jēs'i-fai'a¹; jōs'i-fi'ā² [Bible].—**Josphia**: jēs-fai'a¹; jōs-fi'ā² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, hŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, thi.

1 artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, poile; obey, gō; net, òr; full, rüle; but, būru;

jostle: jōs'tl¹; jōs'tl²—the *t* is silent [To push or crowd against].—**jostling:** jōs'tl¹; jōs'tl²—the *t* is silent.

Josue: jōs'yū¹; jōs'yū² [Douai Bible].—**Jotbah:** jōt'bā¹; jōt'bā² [Bible].—**Jotbath:** jōt'bath¹; jōt'bath² [Bible].—**Jotbathah:** jōt'ba-thā¹; jōt'ba-thā² [Bible].—**Jotham:** jō'tham¹; jō'tham² [Bible].

Joubert: jū'būr¹; zhū'bér² [Boer general (1831-1900)].

Joule: joul¹; joul²; frequently mispronounced jūl¹, especially when referring to the electrical unit. [Eng. physicist (1818-89)].

jounce: jauns¹; jounç² [To shake up and down].

Jourdain: jūr-dēn¹ or (Fr.) jūr'dān¹; jūr-dān² or (Fr.) zhūr'dān² [Norman-Fr. Christian name which later became a family name]. See JORDAN.

Jourdan: jūr'dān¹; zhūr'dān² [Fr. marshal (1762-1833)].

journall: jūr'nāl¹; jūr'nāl² [A daily newspaper].

joust: jūst¹; jüst², *Standard, C., W., & W. R., E., I., M., & St.* jüst¹. Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780) noted jaut¹, which is still occasionally heard [A medieval tilting-match between mounted knights].

joyal: jō'vi-al¹; jō'vi-al² [Possessing good-natured mirth].

jowl: jōl¹; jōl², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & W. R.* The pronunciation jaul¹; jowl², noted by *E.*, and given by *Standard & M.* as alternative, is frequently heard and preferable, for it has the support of analogy with *cowl*, *dowl*, *fowl*, *howl*, in which the *ow* is pronounced as a diphthong. It is invariably used in the phrase **cheek by jowl** (side by side). [The cheek or jaw.]

The proper sound of *ow* is the same as that of *ou*, of which it is the substitute; as in *brow*, *now*, &c. It is frequently met with in terminations, but is to be found also in other places, as in *towel*, *twice*, *crowd*, &c. Though the above is undoubtedly the legitimate sound of *ow*, that of long *o* is given to it frequently enough to puzzle such persons as have not traced the analogy throughout. NARES *Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 81 [London, 1784].

jowler: jōl'ar¹; jōl'er²—the pronunciation indicated by most modern dictionaries and by Walker (1791) and Smart (1840). *E.* jaul'ar¹, which is noted by *Standard, C., M., W., & W. R.* as alternative, and preferred by Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A hound with a heavy jaw]. See JOWL.

Jozabad: jōz'a-bad¹; jōz'a-bād² [Bible].—**Jozabdis:** jō-zab'dus¹; jō-zāb'dūs² [Apocrypha].—**Jozabed:** jōz'a-bed¹; jōz'a-bēd² [Douai Bible].—**Jozacar:** jōz'a-kār¹; jōz'a-cār² [Bible].—**Jozadak:** jōz'a-dak¹; jōz'a-dāk² [Bible].

Juanes: hū-ā'nēs¹; hū-ā'nes² [Sp. painter (1523-79)].

Juan Fernandez: jū-ān fār-nan'diz¹ or (Sp.) hū-ān' fēr-nān'dēth¹; jū-ān fār-nān'dēz² or (Sp.) hū-ān' fēr-nān'dēth² [Group of islands 425 m. west of Chile].

Juanita: hū-ā-nī'tā¹; hū-ā-nī'tā² [Sp. feminine personal name, diminutive of *Juana*. See JOAN].

Juarez: jū-ā'rez¹ or (Sp.) hū-ā'rēth¹; jū-ā'rēz² or (Sp.) hū-ā'rēth² [Mex. president (1806-72)].

Jubal: jū'bāl¹; jū'bal² [Bible].

jube: jū'bī¹; jū'bē². *I.* jū'bī¹; *M. & W.* jū'bī¹; *St.* jū'bē¹ [A gallery in a church].

jubilate (v.): jū'bī-lēt¹; jū'bi-lāt², *Standard, C., M., E., & W.* [To shout for joy or in exultation]. This word is not noted by the *Imperial, Stormonth*, or *Worcester*.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; eli; iū = fend; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Jubilate: jū'bi-lē'ti¹; jū'bi-lā'tē², *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū-bi-lē'ti¹; *E.* jū-bil-ā-tē¹; *I.* jū-bi-lē'tē¹; *M.* jū-bi-lē'ti¹; *Wr.* jū-bi-lē'ti¹; *M. & W.* note yū-bi-lē'tē¹ as alternative [The 99th Psalm of the Vulgate and Douai Bible and the 100th Psalm of the Authorized Version].

jubilee: jū'bi-lī¹; jū'bi-lē², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*; *E.* jū-bil-e¹; *I. & Wr.* jū'bi-lī¹ [A season of rejoicing].

Jucadam: jū'ka-dam¹; jū'ea-dām² [Douai Bible].—**Jucal:** jū'kəl¹; jū'eal² [Bible].—**Juda:** jū'da¹; jū'da² [Bible].—**Judaea, Judea:** jū-dī'ā; jū-dē'ā² [Bible].—**Judah:** jū'dā¹; jū'dā² [Bible].—**Judala:** jū-dē'yā¹ or jū-dā'yā¹; jū-dū'yā² or jū-dī'yā² [Douai Bible].

Judale: jū-dē'ik¹; jū-dā'ie² [Of or pertaining to the Jews].

Judaism: jū'da-izm¹; jū'da-izm²—the most frequently heard in the United States. *Standard, C., & W.* jū'da-izm¹; jū'da-izm²; *E., M., & St.* jū-dē-izm¹; *I.* jū'da-izm¹ [The Jewish religion, its doctrines and forms].

Judas: jū'das¹; jū'das² [Bible].—**Jude:** jūd¹; jūd² [Bible].

Judged: jūd¹; jūdg² [Tried or sentenced in a court of justice; also, decided; awarded]. See BEQUEATHED.

Judgment, judgement: jūj'ment¹; jūdg'ment² [The sentence of a court of justice; also, the formation of an opinion or the opinion itself].

judicatory: jū'di-kā-to-rī¹; jū'di-ea-to-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū'di-kā-to-rī¹; *E.* jū'dik-ē-tūr-i¹; *I.* jū'dik-ē-to-rī¹; *M.* jū'di-kā-ter-i¹; *St.* jū'di-kē'tūr-i¹; *Wr.* jū'di-kā-to-rī¹. Murray notes jū-dik'ā-ter-i¹ as alternative [A body of persons exercising jurisdiction].

Judie: zū'dik¹; zhū'die²; not jū'dik¹ [Fr. actress (1850-1911)].

judicable: jū'di-kā-bl¹; jū'di-ea-bl². *I.* jū'di-kā-bl¹; *Wr.* jū'di-kā-bl¹ [Such as can be judged].

judiciary: jū-dish'i-ē-rī¹; jū-dish'i-ā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* jū-dish'i-i-rī¹; *E.* jū-dish'i-a-rī¹; *I.* jū-dish'i-a-rī¹; *M.* jū-dish'a-rī¹; *St.* jū-dish'i-ūr-i¹; *Wr.* jū-dish'i-a-rī¹ [The department of a government that administers the law, and its officers].

Judith: jū'dith¹; jū'dith² [Apocryphal and feminine personal name]. *F.* jū'dit¹; zhū'dit²; *G.* Judith: yū'dit¹; yū'dit²; *It.* Giuditta: jū-dit'ta¹; jū-dit'tā²; *L.* Juditha: jū-dit-tha¹; jū'di-tha².

Juel: jū'el¹; jū'el² [Apocrypha].

jug: jug¹; jūg² [A receptacle for liquids].

jugal: jū'gəl¹; jū'gal². *I. & Wr.* jū'gəl¹ [Joining; uniting].

Juggernaut: jug'er-nōt¹; jug'er-nat² [In Hinduism, "the Lord of the World," a title of Krishna or Vishnu].

jugular: jū'giu-lar¹; jū'gū-lar²; not jug'iu-lar¹. *I.* jū'giu-lar¹; *Wr.* jū'giu-lar¹ [Pert. to the throat; as, the jugular vein].

Jugurtha: jū-gūr'thā¹; jū-gūr'tha² [Numidian king (154?-104 B. C.)].

juice: jūs¹; jūc². *I. & Wr.* jūs¹ [Vegetable or animal fluid].

jujube: jū'jūb¹; jū'jūb², *Standard, C., E., & W.*; *I. & Wr.* jū'jūb¹; *M. & St.* jū'jūb¹ [A spiny shrub; also, its edible fruit].

ju-jutsu: jū'jut'sū¹; jū'jut'sy² [Jap. art of self-defense].

Jujuy: hū-hwī¹; hū-hwī² [Province and river of Argentine Republic].

2: wəlf, dɔː, bōk, bōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōl, bōy, ɛo, ɟem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

julep: jū'lep¹; ju'lēp². *I.* jū'lep¹; *Wr.* jū'lēp¹ [An alcoholic beverage flavored with mint].

Jules [Fr.]: zūl¹; zhūl². See JULIUS.

Julia: jū'l'yə¹; jū'l'ya² [A feminine personal name]. **Juliet** (dim.). *D.* Julia: yū'li-ə¹; yū'li-ə²; *Fr.* Julie: zū'li¹; zhū'li²; *G.* Julie: yū'li-ē¹; yū'li-ē²; *It.* Sw. Giuliana: jū'li-ā¹; gū'li-ā²; *L.* Julia: Pg. Julia: zū'li-ā¹; zhū'li-ā²; *Sp.* Julia: hū'li-ā¹; hū'li-ā².

Julian: jū'li-ān¹; jū'li-ān², *Standard, E., M., & St.; C.* jū'lyən¹; *W.* jū'lyən¹; *Wr.* jū'lyən¹; [1. A masculine personal name. 2. Rom. emperor (331-363)]. **Julianus:** yū'li-ā-nūs¹; yū'li-ā-nūs²; *F.* Julien: zū'li-ān¹; zhū'li-ān²; *G.* Sw. Julian: yū'li-ān¹; yū'li-ān²; *It.* Giuliano: jū'li-ā-no¹; gū'li-ā-no²; *L.* Julianus: jū'li-ā-nūs¹; jū'li-ā-nūs²; *Pg.* Giulio: zū'li-ān¹; zhū'li-ān²; *Sp.* Julian: hū'li-ān¹; hū'li-ān²; *Juliano:* hū'li-ā-no¹; hū'li-ā-no².

Juliana: jū'li-ān-ə¹; jū'li-ān-ə² [A feminine personal name]. *D.* Sw. Juliana: yū'li-ā-n-ə¹; yū'li-ā-n-ə²; *Fr.* Juliette: zū'li-ēn¹; zhū'li-ēn²; *G.* Juliane: yū'li-ā-n-ə¹; yū'li-ā-n-ə²; *It.* Giuliana: jū'li-ā-n-ə¹; gū'li-ā-n-ə²; *Pg.* Juliana: zū'li-ā-n-ə¹; zhū'li-ā-n-ə²; *Sp.* Juliana: hū'li-ā-n-ə¹; hū'li-ā-n-ə².

Julie: jū'li¹ or (*Fr.*) zū'li¹; jū'li² or (*Fr.*) zhū'li² [Diminutive of JULIA].

julienne: jū-li-ēn¹ or (*Fr.*) zū'li-ēn¹; jū-li-ēn² or (*Fr.*) zhū'li-ēn² [A clear meat soup containing vegetables].

Juliet: jū'li-et¹; jū'li-ēt² [A feminine personal name. See JULIA].

Julius: jū'lyūs¹; jū'lyūs² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Julius: yū'li-ūs¹; yū'li-ūs²; *Fr.* Jules: zūl¹; zhūl²; *G.* Julius: yū'li-ūs¹; yū'li-ūs²; *It.* Giulio: jū'li-ūs¹; gū'li-ūs²; *L.* Julius: jū'li-ūs¹; jū'li-ūs²; *Pg.* Giulio: zū'li-ūs¹; zhū'li-ūs²; *Sp.* Julio: hū'li-ūs¹; hū'li-ūs².

July: ju-lai¹; ju-l'y² (jū'li¹ or -lai¹; jū'ly² or -l'y², Shakespeare to Cowper). Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775), *July*; Dyche & Pardon (1735), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791), ju-lai¹. Dr. Murray notes that "the modern English pronunciation is abnormal and unexplained" [The seventh month of the year].

jumart [Fr.]: zū'mār¹ or (*Anglice*) jū'mart¹; zhū'mār² or (*Anglice*) jū'mart². *C., M., St., W., & Wr.* jū'mart¹; *E.* jū'mart¹; *I.* jū'mart¹; *Wr.* jū'mart¹ [A hybrid quadruped the offspring of a bull and a mare].

juncture: jun'k'chur¹ or -tiur¹; jun'e'chur² or -tūr² [A place, point, or line of connection].

June: jūn¹; jūn². *I. & Wr.* jūn¹—the pronunciation of Bryant and Lowell if their verse may be taken as their standard, for both rime it with "tune," which neither pronounced *won*; but see quotations below.

Oh, my love's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June;
Oh, my love's like the melody
That's sweetly played in tune.

BURNS *A Red, Red Rose.*

And shall we own such judgment? No; as soon
Seek roses in December—ice in June:
Hope constancy in wind, or corn in chaff:
Believe a woman or an epitaph.

BYRON *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers* l. 75 (1808).

Jungfrau: yun'frau¹; yung'frou² [Swiss mount].

Junia: jū'ni-ə¹; jū'ni-ə² [Bible].

Junias: jū'ni-as¹; jū'ni-as² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hlt, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thi-.

Junlata: jū'ni-at'ə; jū'ni-āt'a² [County and river in Pa.].

junior: jūn'yar; jūn'yor², *Standard, C., & W.: E., M., & St. jū'ni-ar; I. jū'ni-ar; W. jūn'yar*. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1853), jū'ni-ar; Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), jū'nyar; Smart (1840) jū'ni-ar [Younger in years, service, or rank]. [erat].

Junker: yun'kar; yun'ker². *I. junk'ūr* [A reactionary Prussian aristocrat].

Junot: jū'nō¹; zhū'nō²—the *t* is silent [Fr. marshal (1771-1813)].

jupon: ju-pen¹; ju-pōn², *Standard & W.: C. & W. jū'pen; E. ju-pen¹; I. ju-pen¹; M. jū'pen* [A Fr. dress-fabric].

juratory: jū'rā-to-r¹; jū'rā-to-ry², *Standard & W.: C. jū'ri-to-ri; E. jū'rā-tūr-i; I. jū'rā-to-ri; M. jū'rā-tēr-i; W. jū'rā-to-ri* [Pertaining to or comprising an oath].

Jürgensen: yūr'gen-sen¹; yūr'gēn-sēn². Same as JORGENSEN.

jurisconsult: jū'ris-ken'sult¹; jū'ris-eōn'sult². Compare CONSULT [One learned in the law]. [who serves on a jury].

juror: jū'rār¹ or jū'rēr¹; jū'ror²; not jū'rēr¹. *I. jū'rūr*; *W. jū'rār* [One who serves on a jury].

jury: jū'r¹; jū'ry²; not jū'r¹ [A body of persons summoned to try a case at law]. Compare JEWRY.

Jushab-hesed: jū'shāb-hī'sed¹; jū'shāb-hē'sēd² [Bible].

Jusserand: jū'sā-rān¹; zhū'se-rān²—the *d* is silent [Fr. diplomat and scholar (1855-)]. [1836].

Jussieu (de): də jū'syū¹; de zhū'syū² [Fr. family of botanists (1686-)].

just (a.): jüst¹; jüst² [Fair in disposition or conduct; honest; upright].

just (n.): jüst¹; jüst² [A tilting-match]. See JOUST.

Just: jüst¹; zhüst² [In full: *Saint Just*, Fr. revolutionary (1767-94)].

Juste: jüst¹; zhüst² [Belg. historian (1818-88)].

justiciable: jus-tish'-i-a-bl¹; jüs-tish'-i-a-bl². *I. & St. jus-tish'-i-a-bl¹; W. jäs-tish'-i-a-bl¹* [Fit to be examined by a court of justice].

justificative: jus-tif'-i-kā-tiv¹ or jus-ti-fi-kē-tiv¹; jüs-tif'-i-ea-tiv² or jüs-ti-fi-eā-tiv². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Capable of being shown to be just].

justificatory: jus-tif'-i-kā-to-r¹; jüs-tif'-i-ea-to-ry², *Standard, E., & I.; C. jus-ti-fi-ki-to-r¹; E. jus-tif'-i-kē-tūr-i; I. jus-tif'-i-kē-to-ri; M. jus-ti-fi-kē-tēr-i; St. jus-ti-fi-kē-tūr-i; W. jus-ti-fi-kā-to-ri; W. jäs-tif'-i-kā-to-ri* [Same as JUSTIFICATIVE].

Justin: jüs'tin¹; jüs'tin² [A masculine personal name]. *F. Justin:* jüs'tin²; *Sp. Justino:* hüs-ti'no¹; hüs-ti'no².

Justina: jus-tai'na¹; jüs-ti'na² [A feminine personal name]. *Fr. Justine:* jüs'tin¹; *zhüs'tin²*; *Ger. Justine:* yüs-tin¹; yüs-tin²; *It. Giustina:* jüs-ti'na¹; *Sp. Justina:* hüs-ti'na¹; hüs-ti'na².

Justus: jüs'tus¹; jüs'tüs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. *Fr. Juste:* jüst¹; zhüst²; *G. Justus:* yüs'tus¹; yüs'tus²; *Just:* yust¹; yüst²; *It. Giusto:* jüs'to¹; *Sp. Justo:* hüs'to¹; hüs'to².

2: wolf, dog; böök, bööt; full, rule, cure, but, burn; öll, böy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Juta: jū'ta¹; ju'tā²; not jū'ta¹ [S.-Afr. Dutch family name].

Jute: jūt¹; jut². *I.* & *Wr.* jūt¹ [An Asiatic herb or its fiber].

Jutland, Ger. Jütland: jut'land¹ or (*Ger.*) yüt'lant¹; jüt'land² or (*Ger.*) yüt'lant² [Dan. peninsula]. Compare JYLLAND.

Juttah: jut'a¹; jüt'a² [Bible].

juvenile: jū'vi-nil¹ or jū'vi-nail¹; ju've-nil² or ju've-nil². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. By the earlier lexicographers the first was noted as British usage by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840); the second by Buchanan (1766), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) [Characteristic of youth].

Jylland [Dan.]: yül'land¹; yül'länd² [Same as JUTLAND].

jyotishi: yō'ti-shi¹; yō'ti-shi² [A Hindu diviner].

K

k: kē¹; kā². Because this letter became incongruous and difficult in Roman writing, it passed out of use among the Romanic peoples and the Anglo-Saxons. In modern English it is used to replace ambiguous *c* before *e*, *i*, *y*, etc. It is silent before *n*, as in *knife*, *knowledge*, etc. As applied in key 1 of this book *k* (Key 2, *e*) is used: (1) For *k* in the common spelling, as in *brakeman* (brēk'men¹; brāk'man²); *kangaroo* (kan'gā-rū¹; käng'gā-rōō²); *skate* (skēt¹; skāt²); *kitten* (kit'en¹; klit'en²); *Koran* (ko-rān¹; ko-rān²); *taking* (tē'kiŋ¹; tā'king²), etc. (2) For *c* when it has the sound of *k*, as in *cake* (kēk¹; ēäk²); *cur* (kūr¹; eūr²); *cure* (kiūr¹; eūr²); for *ch*, as in *anarchy* (an'ar-ki¹; ān'ar-ey²); *chemistry* (kem'is-tri¹; eēm'is-try²); for *ck*, as in *black* (blak¹; bläck²). In Key 1 it is used also for *ch* or *ck* before *e*, *ē*, *o*; *i*, *i*, *i*; *iu*, *iū*. See *C*. *K* is used also to transliterate *k* and *kh* from strange languages. See KHARTUM.

Kaaba: kā'a-bā¹, *Standard & W.*, or kā'ba¹, *C.*; kü'a-ba² or kā'ba². *E.* kū'a-bā¹; *I.* ka-ē'ba¹; *St.* kē'a-ba¹ [Shrine of Mekka]. Spelt also *Caaba*, but pronounced the same way.

Kaaterskill: kā'tarz-kill¹; kā'ters-kill² [A creek in Greene county, N. Y.].

kab: kab¹; kāb² [Bible (R. V.). A Jewish measure].

kabala. Same as CABALA.

Kabul: kā-būl¹; ka-būl² [Afghan river, province, and capital].

Kabyle: kā-būl¹; ka-būl². *E.* kā-bil¹ [Algerian Berber].

Kabzeel: kab'ze-el¹ or kab'zil¹; kāb'ze-ēl² or kāb'zēl² [Bible].

Kadarite: kad'ā-rūt¹; kād'ā-rūt². *E.* kē-dār'ait¹; *I.* kud'ār'ait¹ [Member of a Moham. sect].

Kades: kē'diz¹ or kē'des¹; kā'dēs² or kā'dēs² [Apocrypha].

Kadesh: kē'desh¹; kā'desh² [Bible].—**Kadesh-barnea:** kē'desh-bār'-nē¹; kā'desh-bār'-nē¹ [Bible].

kadi: kā'di¹; kā'di², *Standard & W.*; *C* & *M.* kā'di¹; *I.* kad'i¹; *Wr.* kē'di¹, which *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.* note as alternative [Turk. judge or magistrate].

Kadmiel: kad'mi-el¹; kād'mi-ēl² [Bible].

Kadmonites: kad'mōn-ait¹; kād'mon-its² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, loe; i=ē; i=ō; gō, nōt, ör, wōn

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oli, iū = touch; ehn; go; η = sing; thin, this.

kafila: kã'fi-lã¹, *Standard, M., & W., or kaf'i-lã¹, C., E., & I.;* kã'fi-lã² or kã'fi-lã³ [A camel-train].

Kafir, Kaffir: kaf'ør¹; kã'f'ir², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & I. kaf'ør¹; S. kaf'f'ir¹; W. kã'f'ur¹* [A South-Afr. people].

kahau: kã'hau¹; kã'hau², *M. & W.; Standard ka-hõ¹ or ka-hau¹; E. ka-hõ¹; I. kã'hõ¹; W. ka-hau¹* [The proboscis-monkey].

kaiak, kayak: kai'ak¹; kã'ák² [Eskimo canoe].

Kain: kën¹; kãn² [Bible].

Kaiser: kai'zær¹; kã'ger² [Ger. form of Cæsar].

kalan: ka-lãn¹; kã-lãn². *C. kã'lan¹; W. kã'lün¹* [The sea-otter].

kaleidoscope: kã-lai'do-skõp¹; ka-lĩ'do-seõp² [An instrument used to suggest decorative patterns].

Kalevala: kã'lẽ-vã'la¹; kã'lẽ-vã'lã² [Finnish folk-lore and songs].

Kallai: kal'i-ai¹ or kal'ai¹; kã'l'a-i² or kã'l'i² [Bible].

Kamchatka, Kamtchatka: kam-chat'kã¹; kãm-chãt'kã². By the illiterate frequently mispronounced kam-skãt'kã¹ [Peninsula of Eastern Siberia].

Kamehameha: ka-mẽ'ha-mẽ'ha¹; kã-mẽ'hã-mẽ'hã² [Any one of five Hawaiian kings (1736-1872)].

Kames (Lord): kēmz¹; kãmz² [Scot. scholar, Henry Home (1696-1782)].

Kamon: kēmøn¹; kã'mõn² [Bible (R. V.)].

Kanah: kē'nã¹; kã'nã² [Bible].

Kanaka: kã-nak'ã¹ or kã-nã'kã¹; ka-nãk'ã² or ka-nã'kã²; *not* kan'ã-kã¹ [In Beccodeemer, any South Sea islander; specif., a Hawaiian].

Kanawha: kã-nõ'wã¹; ka-nã'wã² [County and river in W. Va.].

Kanchanjanga: kãn'chun-jun'ga¹; kãn'chũn-jũn'gã² [Peak of the Himalayas].

kangaroo: kaŋ'gã-rũ¹; kãn'gã-rõõ² [An Australian marsupian mammal].

Kansas: kan'zæs¹; kãn'gas² [State in U. S.].

Kant: kant¹ or (Ger.) kũnt¹; kãnt² or (Ger.) kãnt² [Ger. philosopher (1724-1804)].

kaolin: kē'o-lin¹; kã'o-lĩn², *Standard, C., W., & W.; E. kã'u-lin¹; I. & St. kã'o-lin¹; M. kã'o-lin¹* [A fine variety of clay used in making porcelain].

Kareah: kã-rĩ¹ or kē'rĩ-ã¹; ka-rẽ'ã² or kã're-ã² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Karl-atharius:** kã'rĩ-ãth'ĩ-ã'rĩ-us¹; kã'rĩ-ãth'ĩ-ã'rĩ-ũs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Karka:** kãr'kã¹; kãr'ka² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Karkaa:** kãr'kĩ-ã¹; kãr'ka-ã² [Bible].—**Karkor:** kãr'kor¹; kãr'kõr² [Bible].

Karlsruhe: kãrls'rũ-ã¹; kãrls'rũ-ã² [Capital of Baden].

Karnaim: kar-nẽ'im¹; kãr-nã'im² [Bible. Same as ASHTEROH KARNAIM].

—**Kartah:** kãr'tã¹; kãr'tã² [Bible].—**Kartan:** kãr'tũn¹; kãr'tãn² [Bible].

Kashmir: kash-mĩr¹; ẽsh-mĩr² [State of British India].

Katahdin: kã-tã'dĩn¹; ka-tã'dĩn² [Mountain peak in Maine].

Katarina: kã'tũ-rĩ'nã¹; kã'tã-rĩ'nã². See CATHERINE.

2: wõlf, dõ; bõõk, bõõt; full, rũle, cũre, bũt, bũrn; õil, bõy; gõ, gẽm; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Kathleen: *kath'lin*¹; *káth'lén*². Same as CATHERINE.

Kattath: *kat'ath*¹; *kát'áth*² [Bible].

[the kauri-pine.

kauri: *kau'ri*¹; *kou'ri*² [Maori]. The gum of a New Zealand forest-tree,

Kavanagh: *kav'a-ná*¹; *káv'a-ná*² [Ir. family name].

kavass: *ká-vús*¹; *ka-vás*² [A Turk. guard or military courier].

kayak: *kui'ak*¹; *ký'ák*². Same as KAIÁK.

Kazan: *ku-zân*¹; *kü-zân*² [Rus. govt. and city].

kea: *ké'a*¹ or *ki'a*¹; *ke'ä*² or *ké'a*² [Maori: a New Zealand parrot].

Kearny, Kearney: *kär'n*¹; *kär'ny*² [Am. general (1815-62)].

Kearsarge: *kír'sürj*¹; *kér'särg*² [A United States warship].

Keble: *ki'bl*¹; *ké'bl*² [Eng. divine (1792-1866)].

Keckskemet: *kech'ke-mét*¹; *kéch'ke-mét*² [Hung. town].

Kedar: *ki'dar*¹; *ké'dar*² [Bible].—**Kedemah:** *ked'i-mä*¹ or *ki-dí'mä*¹; *kéd'e-mä*² or *ke-dé'mä*² [Bible].—**Kedemoth:** *ked'i-mésh*¹ or *ki-dí'mésh*¹; *kéd'e-möth*² or *ke-dé'möth*² [Bible].—**Kedesh:** *ki'desh*¹; *ké'desh*² [Bible].—**Kedeshah:** *ked'i-shä*¹; *kéd'e-shä*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kedesh Naphtali:** *ki'desh näf'tä-lai*¹; *ké'desh näf'tä-lä*² [Bible]

keelson: *kel'sän*¹; *kél'son*². *E., St., & Wr. kil'sän*¹. By Sheridan and Walker two forms were noted, *keelson* and *kelson*, and pronounced according to the varying orthography [A beam used to strengthen the frame of a ship].

keel: *kil*¹; *kél*² [The "backbone" of a ship].

[*kiv*¹, *kév*².

keen, keep, keeve: Pronounced as one syllable: *kín*¹, *kên*²; *kip*¹, *kép*²;

Keewatin: *ki-wä'tin*¹; *ké-wä'tin*² [A region of Canada].

[Bible].

Kehelathah: *ki'hí-lé'thā*¹ or *ki-hel'ä-thā*¹; *ké'he-lä'thā*² or *ke-hél'ä-thā*²

Kehoe: *kio*¹; *kfo*²—one syllable [Ir. family name].

Keighley: *kíth*¹ or *ki'h*¹; *kéth'ly*² or *ké'ly*² [Eng. family name].

Keightley: *kit'h*¹; *két'ly*² [Ir. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Kellah: *ki-ai'lä*¹; *ke-í'lä*² [Bible].

Kekewich: *kek'wích*¹; *kék'wích*² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Kekrops: *ki'kröps*¹; *ké'kröps*². Same as CECROPS.

Kelalah: *ki-lé'yü*¹ or *ki-läi'a*¹; *ke-lä'yä*² or *ke-lä'a*² [Bible].—**Kelita:** *kel'i-tä*¹ or *ki-läi'tä*¹; *kél'i-tä*² or *ke-läi'tä*² [Bible].—**Kemuel:** *kém'yü-el*¹ or *ki-mü'el*¹; *kém'yü-él*² or *ke-mü'él*² [Bible].—**Kenan:** *ki'nän*¹; *ké'nän*² [Bible. Same as CAINAN].—**Kenath:** *ki'nath*¹; *ké'nath*² [Bible].—**Kenaz:** *ki'naz*¹; *ké'náz*² [Bible].

Kelt: *kelt*¹; *kélt*². See CELT.

Keltiberian: *kelt'i-bí'ri-än*¹; *kélt'i-bé'ri-an*² [One of the **Kelt'i-bé'ri**, a people of mixed blood that dwelt in Spain].

Keltic: *kelt'ik*¹; *kélt'ie*². See CELT.

Kenelm: *ken'elm*¹; *kén'elm*²; *not* *kä-nelm*¹ [Eng. saint].

Kenezite: *ki'nez-ait*¹; *ké'néz-it*² [Bible].—**Kenite:** *ki'nait*¹; *ké'nit*² [Bible].—**Kenizzites:** *ki-niz'ait*¹; *ke-níz'its*² [Bible. Same as KENEZITES].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; ʒo; ɲ = sinag; ʃhɪn, thiɔ.

Kennebec: ken'ɪ-bek¹; kɛn'e-bɛɛ²; *not* ken-ə-bek'¹; *nor* ken-ɪ-bek'²—the second e as in "valley," not as in "eel" [River and county in Maine].

Kenneth: ken'ɛθ¹; kɛn'ɛθ² [A masculine personal name].

Kensington: ken'zɪŋ-tʊn¹; kɛn'ʒɪŋ-tɒn² [Fashionable district of London].

Keogh, K'Eogh, Keough: kio¹; kɔ²—pronounced as one syllable [Ir. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Keokuk: ki'o-kuk¹; kɛ'o-kūk² [County and city in Ia.].

képi: kɛ'pɪ¹; kɛ'pɪ² [A forage-cap].

kept: kept¹; kɛpt²—pronounce the t; only illiterate speakers say kep¹ [Imp. and pp. of KEEP, to retain in one's possession].

Ker: kūr¹ or kūr¹; kār² or kēr² [Scot. family name].

Keras: ki'ras¹; kē'ras² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Keren=happuch: ker'en= [or ki'ren=]hap'uk¹; kēr'ɛn= [or kē'rɛn=]háp'ue² [Bible].

Kerguelen: kūr'gɪ-len¹; kēr'gɛ-lɛn² [Islands in Indian Ocean]. See next.

Kerguelen-Trémarec: kār'gɛ'leŋ=trɛ'mā'rek'¹; kēr'gɛ'leŋ=trɛ'mā'rɛɛ'² [Fr. navigator (1745-97)].

Kerloth: ki'ri-ɔθ¹; kē'ri-ɔθ² [Bible].—**Keros:** ki'ros¹; kē'rɔs² [Bible].

Keswick: kez'ɪk¹ or kez'wɪk¹; kɛʒ'ɪk² or kɛʒ'wɪk² [Eng. town].

Ketab: ki'tab¹; kē'tāb² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Keturah: ki-tūrā¹; ke-tūrā² [Bible].

key: ki¹; kɛ². In this word *ey* is pronounced contrary to analogy. Whenever the stress falls on a syllable of which this diphthong forms part, the diphthong is always pronounced as in *convey* (kən-vɛ'¹; eon-vɛ'²); *grey* (grɛ'¹; grɛ'²); *obey* (o-bɛ'¹; o-bɛ'²). The pronunciation *kay*, which would to-day expose one to the accusation of dialectal enunciation, or of vulgarity, was standard till the close of the 17th cent., and the word was commonly rimed with *day*, *play*, *say*, etc.

The dame, who long in vain had kept the *key*,

Bold by desire explored the secret way.

DRYDEN *Sigismunda* l. 133 (1700)

Keynes: kɛnz¹; kɛnz² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Kezia: ki-zai'ə¹; ke-zɪ'ə² [Bible].—**Keziah:** ki-zai'ā¹; ke-zɪ'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Keziz:** ki'zɪz¹; kē'zɪz² [Bible].

khaki: kă'ki¹; kă'ki²; *not* ka-ki'¹ *nor* kak'¹ [Woven goods of the color of dead grass]. **khakee**.

[the Sudan (1840?-99)].

khalifa: kă'li-fa¹; kă'li-fā² [Abdallah Es Sayiol, Moham. false prophet in **khan**: kân¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or kan¹, I. & M.; kân² or kân². St. & Wr. kân¹ [In Tatar countries, a sovereign ruler].*

khan: kân¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or kan¹, I., M., & St.; kân² or kân². Wr. kân¹ [In India and Turkey, a caravansary].*

khanate: kan'ɛt¹; kân'āt² [A principality governed by a khan].

khanjee, khanji: kân'ji¹; kân'jā². *C. kan'ji¹ [An Oriental innkeeper].*

Khartum: kor-tūm¹; kār-tum² [Capital of Sudan]. **Khartoum**†.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʃhɪn, thiɔ.

1: artistic, *ärt*; far, *färe*; fast; get, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

khedive: *ke-div'¹; kē-div'²*, *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M. ki-div'¹; W. kē-div'¹; W. kē-div'¹* [The title of former rulers of Egypt].

Khiva: *ki'va¹; ki'vā¹* [Khanate and city in Russian Turkestan].

Khorasan, Khorassan: *kō'ra-sān¹; kō'rā-sān'²* [Per. province and desert].
[Moham. prayer and sermon].

khutbah: *kut'ba¹; kut'ba²*. *E. & M. kūt'ba¹; W. (khotbah) ket'bā¹*

klang: *ki-āŋ¹; ki-āŋ²*, *Standard; C. kyan¹; E. ki'āŋ¹; I. & W. ki-āŋ¹; M. kyan¹ as a monosyllable [1. Chinese] A river: used in compound names. 2. [Tibet.] A wild ass.*

Kiangsi: *ki-āŋ'si¹; ki-āŋ'si²* [Chin. province].

[Ger. protectorate].

Kiaochow: *ki-ou'chau¹; ki-ou'chou²* [Chin. district and town: a former

Kibrothhattaavah: *kib'rōth-[or -rōth]-hā-tē'a-vā¹; kib'rōth-[or -rōth]-hā-tē'a-vā²* [Bible].—**Kibzaim**: *kib-zē'im¹ or kib-zē'im²; kib-zā'im¹ or kib-zā'im²* [Bible].—**Kidron**: *kid'rōn¹ or kid'rōn²; kid'rōn¹ or kid'rōn²* [Bible].

Kief, Kieff, Kiev: *ki-ēf¹; ki-ēf²* [Rus. gov't. and its capital].

Kiel: *kil¹; kē¹* [Prus. seaport and canal].

Kielce: *kyel'tse¹; kyēl'tse²* [Government in Russian Poland].

Kilan: *kai'lan¹; kī'lan²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

[cano].

Kilauea: *ki'lau-ē'a¹; ki'lou-ē'ā²* [Crater of Mauna Loa, Hawaiian vol-

Kilimanjaro: *kil'i-man-jā'ro¹; kil'i-mān-jā'ro²* [Afr. mountain].

kiln: *kil¹ or kiln¹; kil² or kiln²*. *M. & W. note kiln¹ as alternative, a pronunciation frequently heard in southeastern England, where lime-kilns were formerly abundant [An oven or furnace, as for calcining limestone].*

kilo-: *kil'o-¹; kil'o-²* [Derived from the Gr. *χίλιοι (chilioi)*, one thousand: used as a combining form in scientific terminology, as *kilogram, kilometer, kilowatt*, etc.].
[loose robe].

kimono: *ki-mō'no¹ or (Jap.) kim'ō-no¹; ki-mō'no² or (Jap.) kīn'ō-no²* [A

kin: *kin¹; kīn²*. See I [Relation by birth or marriage].

kinæsthesia. Same as KINÆSTHESIA.

Kinah: *kai'nā¹; kī'nā²* [Bible].

kind: *kaind¹; kind²*. The pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835), in which effort was made to soften the sound of diphthongal ai, i², by the introduction of an e or y sound before it, was condemned by Nares—"Kind for kind is a monster of pronunciation heard only on our stage" ("Elements of Orthoepey," p. 28 [1784]). See CARD, GARDEN.

kindergarten [Ger.]: *kin'dər-gār'tn¹; kīn'dər-gār'tn²; not kin'tər-gār'tn¹*, as some unobserving persons choose to call it [A school for little children].

kine: *kain¹; kin²* [Archaic or poetical plural of cow].

kinemacolor: *kin'i-mə-kul'ar¹; kīn'e-ma-eol'or²*—the e as in "valley," not as in "eel" [A method for producing motion pictures in their original colors].

kinematic: *kin'i-mat'ik¹, Standard, C., W., & W., or kai-m-mat'ik¹, E., I., & M.; kīn'e-mat'ie² or kī-ne-māt'ie². St. kin'e-mat'ik¹* [Pert. to the motion of bodies].

l' ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = f-u-d; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

kinematograph: kin'ī-mat'ō-graf¹; kin'e-māt'ō-gráf² [Same as CINEMATOGRAPH].

kinesi-: ki-nī'si-¹; ki-nē'si-² [Derived from the Gr. *kínēsis* (*kinesis*), movement: used as a combining form in scientific terminology]. See below.

kinesiatric: ki-nī'si-at'rik¹; ki-nē'si-āt'rie², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* kai-ne-si-at'rik¹; *I.* kai-nī'si-at'rik¹; *M.* kai-nī-si-at'rik¹; *St.* kin-ī'si-at'rik¹ [Pert. to kinesiotherapy].

kinesipathic: ki-nī'si-path'ik¹; ki-nē'si-pāth'ie², *Standard & C.*; *E.* kai-ne-si-path'ik¹; *I.* & *M.* kai-nī'si-path'ik¹; *Wr.* kai-nī-si-path'ik¹ [Pert. to kinesiotherapy].

kinesiotherapy: ki-nī'si-ther'ə-pī¹; ki-nē'si-thēr'a-py², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* kai-ne-si-ther'ə-pī¹; *I.* kai-nī'si-ther'a-pī¹; *M.* kai-nī-si-ther'a-pī¹; *St.* kin-ī-si-ther'a-pī¹ [The treating of diseases by moving the muscles]. [movement].

kinesthesia: kin'es-thī'si-¹; kīn'ēs-thē'si-a² [Perception of muscular

kinetic: ki-net'ik¹; ki-nēt'ie² [Producing motion].

kinetoscope: ki-net'ō-skōp¹; ki-nēt'ō-seōp², *Standard; C. & W.* ki-nī'tō-skōp¹; *E., I., M., & Wr.* kai-nī'to-skōp¹. The first is recommended by 11 members of the Standard Dictionary's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations; the second, by four; the third, by seven [A device for presenting motion pictures].

Kings: kīŋz¹; kīŋgz² [Am. county or Canadian district name].

quinic: kin'ik¹; kīn'ie². *E., I., & Wr.* kai'nik¹ [Pert. to quinine].

kino: kī'nō¹, *Standard & M., or* kai'nō¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.*; kī'nō² or kī'nō². *C. & W.* kī'nō¹ [A vegetable gum used in medicine and the arts].

kiosk: ki-esk¹; kī-ōsk² [A small pavilion or ornamental summer-house].

Kir: kūr¹ or kir¹; kīr² or kīr² [Bible].

Kirghiz: kir-gīz¹; kīr-gīz² [A Turkish people of the Volga region].

Kirama: kūr'ō-mā¹; kīr'a-mā² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Kir-haraseh:** kūr'ha-rē'sēh¹ or hā-rē'sēh¹; kīr'ha-rā-sēth² or hā-rā-sēth² [Bible].—**Kir-hareseth:** kūr'ha-rī'sēth¹; kīr'ha-rē'sēth² [Bible. Same as KIR-HARASETH].—**Kir-hareh:** kūr'hā-rē'sh¹; kīr'hā-rē'sh² [Bible].—**Kir-heres:** kūr'hī-rēs¹; kīr'hē-rēs² [Bible].—**Kiriath:** kīr'i-ath¹; kīr'i-āth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriathaim:** kīr'i-a-thē'im¹; kīr'i-a-thā'im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriath-arim:** kīr'i-āth-ā-rim¹; kīr'i-āth-ā-rim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriath-baal:** kīr'i-āth-bē'al¹; kīr'i-āth-bā'al² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriath-huzoth:** kīr'i-āth-hū'zōth¹; kīr'i-āth-hū'zōth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriathiarus:** kīr'i-āth-i-ā-rī-us¹; kīr'i-āth-i-ā-rī-ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Kiriath-jearim:** kīr'i-āth-jē-rim¹; kīr'i-āth-jē-rim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Kiriath:** kīr'i-ōth¹ or -ōth¹; kīr'i-ōth² or -ōth² [Bible].—**Kirjath:** kūr'jath¹ or kīr'jath¹; kūr'jāth² or kīr'jāth² [Bible. Same as KIRATH].—**Kirjathaim:** kūr'jā-thē'im¹ or kīr'jā-thā'im¹; kūr'jā-thā'im² or kīr'jā-thā'im² [Bible].—**Kirjath-arba:** kūr'jāth-ār-bā¹ or kīr'jāth-ār-bā¹; kūr'jāth-ār-bā² or kīr'jāth-ār-bā² [Bible].—**Kirjath-arim:** kūr'jāth-ē-rim¹ or kīr'jāth-ē-rim¹; kūr'jāth-ā-rim² or kīr'jāth-ā-rim² [Bible].—**Kirjath-baal:** kūr'jāth-bē'al¹; kīr'jāth-bē'al¹; kīr'jāth-bā'al² [Bible].—**Kirjath-huzoth:** kūr'jāth-hū'zōth¹ or -zōth¹; kīr'jāth-hū'zōth² or -zōth² [Bible].—**Kirjath-jearim:** kūr'jāth-jē-rim¹ or -jē-rim¹; kīr'jāth-jē-rim² or -jē-rim² [Bible].—**Kirjath-sannah:** kūr'jāth-sān'ā¹; kīr'jāth-sān'ā¹; kīr'jāth-sān'ā² [Bible].—**Kirjath-sepher:** kūr'jāth-sē-fer¹; kīr'jāth-sē-fer² [Bible].

Kirkcudbright: kār-kū'brī¹; kīr-ey'brī² [Scot. county and town].

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Kish: kish¹; kish² [Bible].—**Kishi:** kish¹/ai¹; kish¹/i² [Bible].—**Kishlon:** kish¹/en¹; kish¹/en² [Bible].—**Kishon:** kish¹/en¹; kish¹/on² [Bible. Same as Kishron].—**Kison:** kis¹/en¹; kis¹/on² [Bible].

kitchen: kich¹/en¹; kich¹/en²; not kich¹/n¹, nor kich¹/in¹.

kite: kait¹; kit² [A falconoid bird].

Kithlish: kith¹/lish¹; kith¹/lish² [Bible].—**Kitron:** kit¹/rən¹; kit¹/ron² [Bible].—**Kittim:** kit¹/im¹; kit¹/im² [Bible].

Kissingen: kis¹/in¹-en¹; kis¹/ing-en² [Bavarian town].

kistvaen: kist¹/vain¹; kist¹/vin² [A dolmen-like chamber].

kit: kit¹; kit² [A set of tools or other appliances].

[Ore.]

Klamath: klā¹/mat¹; klā¹/mat² [1. Am.-Ind. tribe. 2. A river and county in

Kléber: klē¹/bār¹; klē¹/bēr² [Fr. general (1753-1800)].

Kluck (von): klük¹; klük² [Ger. general (1846-1916)].

knack, knacker, knapsack. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: nak¹, nāk²; nak¹/ar¹, nāk¹/er²; nap¹/sak¹, nāp¹/sāk². See K.

knave, knavery, knavish. In these words the *k* is silent: nēv¹, nāv²; nēv¹/ar¹, nāv¹/er²; nēv¹/ish¹, nāv¹/ish². See K.

knead: nīd¹; nēd²—the *k* is silent. See K [To mix, as dough].

knebelite: neb¹/el-ait¹; nēb¹/el-it², *Standard, C., & E.; I. nī¹/bel-ait¹; M. neb¹/e-ait¹; W. nē¹/bel-ait¹; W. nī¹/bel-ait¹. See K [A variously colored mineral].*

knee, kneel. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: nī¹, nē²; nīl¹, nēl². See K.

[announce a death].

knell: nel¹; nēl²—the *k* is silent [An evil omen, as the tolling of a bell to

Knickerbocker: nik¹/ar-bek¹/ar¹; nik¹/er-bök¹/er², initial *k* silent. See K [A descendant of the Dutch who settled New Netherlands].

knife: naif¹; nīf²—the *k* is silent. See K [An implement of cutting]. Plural **knives:** naivz¹; nīvg².

knight, knighthood, knightly. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: nait¹, nīt²; nait¹/hud¹, nīt¹/hud²; nait¹/h¹, nīt¹/h². See K.

knit, knitting, knob, knock, knoll. In these words and their relatives the *k* is silent: nit¹, nīt²; nit¹/ig¹, nīt¹/ig²; neb¹, nōb²; nek¹, nōk²; nōl¹, nōl². See K.

knob: neb¹; nōb². See K.

[CHAMP.

Knollys: nōlz¹; nōl²—the *k* is silent [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-

knot: net¹; nōt²—the *k* is silent. See K.

knout: naut¹; nout²—the *k* is silent. *C.* prefers nūt¹, which *M.* & *W.* give as alternative [Fr. the Rus. *knut*, or official form of whip or scourge].

know: nō¹; nō²—the *k* is silent [To perceive, apprehend, understand, or be acquainted with]. See KNOWLEDGE.

knowledge: nel¹/ej¹; nōl¹/ēdg²—the *k* is silent, and the shortening of the *o* is phonetically normal. The pronunciation nōl¹/ej¹, still occasionally heard, is an attempted refinement based on the pronunciation of *know*, of comparatively recent introduction, and fathered by Johnson (1755), and supported by Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), and

?: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *gäl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*.

1: a = final; i = habit; uisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Knowles (1835). The effort to correct this was initiated by Kenrick (1773), who was upheld by Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Jameson (1835), Smart (1840), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), and all the modern dictionaries [Practical understanding and skill in anything].

Knoxville: nek's'vil¹; nök's'vil²—the *k* is silent. See K [City in Tennessee].

knuckle: nuk¹; nük¹—the *k* is silent. See K [One of the finger-joints].

Knutsford: nüt's'förd¹; nüt's'ford²—the *k* is silent. See K [Eng. town].

Kohath: kō'hafh¹; kō'hāth² [Bible].—**Kohathites:** kō'hafh-aits¹; kō'-hāth-its² [Bible].—**Kolaliah:** ko-lē'yā¹ or ko-lai'ā¹; ko-lā'yā² or ko-li'ā² [Bible].

Köln: küln¹; küln². Same as COLOGNE.

Konæ: kō'nī¹; kō'ne² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. [press (1775-1833)].

König: kō'nih¹; kū'nih² [Ger. inventor; first applied steam to the printing-]

Königsberg: kū'nih's-berh¹; kū'nih's-bēr² [Prus. govt. and city].

koomiss, koomiss, koomys. Same as KUMISS.

Kootenai: kū'u-nē¹; koo'te-nā² [Canadian district and river; county in

kopje: kep¹; köp² [So. Afr., a small hill].

Korah: kō'rā¹; kō'rā² [Bible].—**Korahite:** kō'rā-ait¹; kō'ra-it² [Bible].

Koran: ko-rān¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* kō'rān¹, *C. & W.*; ko-rān² or kō'-rān². *E. kō-rān¹; I. & St. kō'rān¹* [The sacred book of the Mohammedans].

Korathites: kō'rāth-aits¹; kō'rāth-its² [Bible].

Kordofan: kōr'do-fān¹; kōr'do-fān²; Anglicized kōr'do-fān¹ [Country in Sudan].

Kore: kō'rē¹; kō're² [Bible; Gr. goddess].

Korea: ko-rē¹; eo-rē² [Same as CHOSEN].

Korhites: kōr'hait¹; kōr'hits² [Bible].

Kosciusko: kōs'i-us'ko¹; kōs'i-ūs'ko² [Polish patriot (1746-1817)].

Kossuth: kōs'ufh¹ or (*Hung.*) kōsh'ūt¹; kōs'uth² or (*Hung.*) kōsh'ūt² [Hungarian patriot (1802-94)].

Koszta: kōsh'ta¹; kōsh'ta² [Am. citizen of Hung. birth whose detention by Austria (1853) led to diplomatic controversy].

kotow [Chin.]: ko-tau¹; ko-tow², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C., E., & W.* kō-tau¹; *I. (kowitz) kau-tau¹* [To bow in obeisance, touching the ground with the forehead].

Kotzebue (von): ket'sa-bū¹; kōt'se-bū² [1. Ger. dramatist (1761-1819).

Koutouzof: kū'tu-zōv¹; kū'tu-zōv² [Rus. general (1745-1813)].

Kowett: kō'wait¹ or kō'wēt¹; kō'wīt² or kō'wēt². *Standard* kō'wēt¹ [Seaport on Persian Gulf].

Koz: kōz¹; kōz² [Bible].

kraal: krāl¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & W., or* krāl¹, *C. & St.* (perhaps after the spelling *crail*, used by Sir Joseph Banks in his "Journal," 441 [1771]); krāl² or krāl². *Wr. krē'el¹* [An African native village or group of huts].

Krakau [Ger.], **Krakow** [Pol.]: krā'kau¹; krā'kow² [Same as CRACOW].

2: wōlf, dō; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rūle, cūre, büt, būrn; öll, böy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

kraken: krä'ken¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or* krē'ken¹, *E. & I.*; krä'kēn² *or* krä'kēn². *St. & Wr.* krē'kēn¹ [A fabulous sea-monster].

kreutzer: kreit'sar¹; kröit'sēr² [Austr. and Ger. coin].

krone: krō'nā¹; krō'ne². *E.* krō'nā¹; *I.* krō'nē¹ [Scand. or Austr. coin].

Kronos: kren'es¹; krōn'ös² [In Gr. myth, the ruler of heaven and earth].

Krupp: krup¹; krup²; Anglicized krup¹ [Ger. gun-maker (1812-87)].

Kshatriya: kshut'ri-yā¹; kshūt'ri-yā², *Standard; C. & E.* kshat'ri-yā¹; *I.* ksha-trī'ā²; *M.* kshat'ri-yā¹; *W.* kshat'ri-yā¹; *Wr.* shat'ri-yā¹ [Hindu military caste].

Kubelik: kü'be-lik¹; kü'bē-lik² [Boh. violinist].

Kuklux: kiū'klus¹; kü'klus². *C. & M.* kiū'klus¹; *W.* kiū'klus¹; *Wr.* kü'klus¹ [Am. secret society].

Kulon: kiū'lan¹; kü'lon² [Bible].

kultur [Ger.]: kul-tūr¹; kul-tūr² [National efficiency].—**kulturkampf** [Ger.]: kul-tūr'kämpf¹; kul-tūr'kämpf² [Culture-war].

kumiss, kumys, kumyss: kü'mis¹; kü'mis² [Fermented mare's milk].

kümmel [Ger.]: küm'el¹; küm'el² [A liqueur flavored with aniseed, caraway, or cummin].

kumquat: kum'kwet¹; küm'kwat², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* kum'kwat¹; *I.* kum-kwāt¹ [Chin. or Jap. tree].

Kurdistan: kür'di-stān¹; kür'di-stān² [Region in Turkey and Persia].

Kuril, Kurile: kü'rīl¹; kü'rīl² [Jap. islands, the Chishima].

Kuroki: ku-rō'ki¹; kü-rō'ki² [Jap. general (1844-)].

Kuropatkin: kü'ro-pāt'kin¹; kü'ro-pāt'kin² [Rus. general (1848-)].

Kushalah: kiu-shē'yā¹ *or* kiu-shai'ā¹; kü-shā'yā² *or* kü-shī'ā² [Bible].

kussier: kus'ī-ēr¹; küs'ī-ēr², *Standard & W.*; *C. & E.* kü'si-ēr¹; *I.* küs'ī-ēr¹ [Turk. musical instrument].

Kutusof: ku-tū'zōf¹; kü-tū'zōf² [Rus. field-marshal (1745-1813)].

kvass: kvas¹; kväs², *Standard & C.*; *M.* kvas¹; *W.* kvas¹ [Rus. rye-beer].

kyanize: kai'en-aiz¹; ky'an-iz² [To treat with mercuric chlorid, as wood, to prevent decay]. **kyaniset.**

kyanol: kai'ā-nōl¹, *Standard & W.*, *or* kai'ā-nel¹, *C., E., I., M., & Wr.*; ky'-ā-nōl² *or* ky'-ā-nōl² [A coal-tar product].

kyestein: ki-es'ti-in¹; ky-es'te-in² [A whitish substance found in wine].

Kyoto: kyō'to¹; kyō'tō² [Jap. city and ken].

Kyrie: kir'ī-ī¹; kyr'ī-ē², *Standard; C.* kir'ī-e¹; *E. & I.* kai'ri-ī¹; *M.* kai'ri¹; *St. & W.* kir'ī-ī¹; *Wr.* kir'ī-ā. Dr. Murray notes kir'ī-ī as alternative. In Eng. the *y* in the word is given the diphthongal ai sound. See KYRIE ELEISON.

Kyrie eleison: kir'ī-ī-lai'sen¹, *Standard, or* kir'ī-ē-e-lē'i-sen¹, *M.*; kir'ī-ē-e-lē'i-sen² *or* ky'ri-e-e-lē'i-sen². *C.* kir'ī-e-e-lē'i-sen¹; *I.* kai'ri-ī-lai'sun¹; *St.* kir'ī-ī-e-lē'i-sen¹; *W.* kir'ī-ī-lai'sen¹; *Wr.* kir'ī-ē-r-lē'i-sen¹ [Gr. Κύριε ἐλέησον, "Lord, have mercy"]].

Kyrie: kürī¹; kyrī²; *not* kīrī¹ [Eng. philanthropist (1637-1724)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: æ = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

L

1: el¹; ɛl². In English this letter indicates its own sound—one of the most uniform and changeless of the sounds in the language, easily prolonged so as to constitute a syllable. It combines freely with other sounds (as, *late, letter, live, love*, etc.), and altho silent, when used in a certain number of words in combination with *a*, it strengthens the *a* (as, *alms, balm, calm, balk, calk, walk*, etc.). Formerly silent in *holm*, it is now indicated as pronounced by modern lexicographers, yet in *folk* it still remains silent. When spoken its sound is made by raising the tongue to the gum of the upper teeth or palate and permitting the breath or speech-current to pass over the edge of the tongue while holding the lips open and causing the vocal cords to vibrate.

This letter has no irregularity, except that of being suppressed in the sound of some words, as in *almond, calf, calve, chaldron, falcon, folk, fulfil, halser, half, halve, malmsey, salmon, salce* (not in *to salce*), *solder, talbot* (a hound); also in the three kindred words *could, should, and would*; and between *a* and *k* in terminations, as *balk, calk, chalk, stalk, talk, walk*. *L* is silent also between *a* and *m* in terminations: *ex. alms, balm, calm, palm, psalm, qualm, shalm* (written also *shawm*). . . . In *palmistry* and *psalmist*, though derived from words in the above lists, the *l* is usually pronounced.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pp. 111–112. [1784.]

Laabim: lē'ə-bim¹; lā'a-bīm² [Douai Bible].—**Laada:** lē'ə-dā¹; lā'a-dā² [Douai Bible].—**Laadah:** lē'ə-dā¹; lā'a-dā² [Bible].—**Laadan:** lē'ə-dan¹; lā'a-dān² [Bible].

laager: lā'gər¹; lā'gēr² [Dutch defensive enclosure formed as by wagons].

Laban: lē'bən¹; lā'ban² [Bible].—**Labana:** lab'ə-nā¹; lāb'a-na² [Apocrypha].—**Labanath:** lab'ə-nāth¹; lāb'a-nāth² [Douai Bible].

La Bassée: la bā'sē¹; lā bā'sē² [Fr. town, scene of severe fighting in European war].

labile: lab'il¹; lāb'il², *Standard, C., I., E., & Wr.; M. & W.* lē'bil¹ [Disposed to change; unstable].

labor: lē'ber¹; lā'bör²—the pronunciation of this word as indicated by modern dictionaries has degenerated to lē'ber¹. See LABORER.

laboratory: lab'o-ra-tō'rī¹; lāb'o-ra-tō'ry²; frequently mispronounced lab'rə-to-rī¹ [A place, as a room, where scientific experiments are made].

laborer: lē'bər-ər¹; lā'bör-er²—the modern practise of slurring the penult by the educated is largely responsible for its obliteration by the careless].

Labouchère: lā'bū'shār¹; lā'bū'chēr² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Laboulaye: lā'bū'lē¹; lā'bū'lā² [Fr. jurist (1811–83)].

La Bruyère (de): də lā brū'yār¹; de lā brū'yēr² [Fr. writer (1645–96)].

labyrinthine: lab'ī-rin'thin¹; lāb'y-rin'thin². *I. & M.* lab'ī-rinth'ain¹.

lac: lak¹; lāc² [A resinous substance].

Laccadive: lak'ə-dāiv¹; lāc'ə-div² [Group of Br. islands in Arabian Sea]

Laccunus: la-kiū'nus¹; lā-eū'nūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

lace: lēs¹; lāc² [An openwork net-like fabric].

Lacedæmon: las'ī-dī'mən¹; lāc'e-dē'mon² [Gr. demigod, son of Zeus, or a state named for him].

Lacedemonians: las'ī-dī-mō'ni-ənz¹; lāc'e-de-mō'ni-anz² [Apocrypha].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: arti-ñe, ãrt; fat, fãre; fast; get, prëy; hit, pollee; oleay, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bôn;.

Lachesis: lak'i-sis¹; læ'e-sis² [In Gr. myth, that one of the three Fates who spun the thread of life].

Lachias: la-kai'as¹; la-ei'as² [Douai Bible].

Lachine: la"shin'¹; læ"chin'² [Canadian town or rapids in St. Lawrence]. The name *Lachine* was given to the site in 1609, in derision of early explorers who, hoping to reach China by the way of the St. Lawrence, four months later returned to their companions at Montreal after reaching this point.

Lachish: læ'kish¹; læ'eish² [Bible].

lachrymal, lachrymary, lachrymose. See LACRIMAL, LACRIMARY, etc.

lackadaisical: lak'a-de'zi-kal¹; læk'a-dä'si-eal² [Affectedly sentimental].

laconism: lak'o-nizm¹; læ'e-o-nism². Webster (1828) *la'con-ism*, which he may have derived from the practise of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and others, of indicating the stress of a syllable on the vowel instead of on the adjacent consonant which it attracts. Thus *la'conism* as noted should be read *la'eonism* [A brief pointed phrase].

lacrimal: lak'ri-mal¹; læ'e-ri-mal² [Pert. to tears].—**lacrimary:** lak'ri-mä-rä¹; læ'e-ri-mä-ry².—**lacrimose:** lak'ri-mös¹; læ'e-ri-mös². Wr. lak-ri-mös¹ [Given to shedding tears]. **lacrymose†.**

lacrosse: la-kro'ss¹; læ-erös² [Canadian national game].

lactometer: lak-töm'i-tär¹; læ-töm'e-ter²; not lak'to-mi'tär¹ [An instrument for testing milk].

lacunose: la-kiū'nös¹ or lak'yu-nös¹; la-eū'nös² or læ'yu-nös² [Abounding in pits].

Lacunus: la-kiū'nus¹; la-eū'nüs² [Apocrypha].

lacustrine: la-kus'trin¹; la-eūs'trin², *Standard, M., St., W., & Wr.; C. l. kus'trin¹; E. l. kus'trin¹; I. l. kus'train¹* [Pert. to a lake].

Ladan: læ'dan¹; læ'dan² [Apocrypha].

ladanum: lad'a-num¹; læd'a-nüm² [A gum resin defined in Cotgrave's "Bundle of Words" (1611) as, "*Ladane*, the sweet Gumme *Ladanum*". Compare LAUDANUM].

Ladrones: la-drönz¹ or (*Sp.*) la-drö'nēs¹; la-dröng² or (*Sp.*) læ-drö'ngs² [Archipelago in the Western Pacific Ocean].

Lael: læ'el¹; læ'el² [Bible].

Laertes: læ-ür'tiz¹; læ-ür'tēs² [1. In Gr. myth, father of Ulysses. 2. A character in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*].

Lafayette (de): də læ'fä'yēt¹; də læ'fä'yēt². In the United States more frequently heard læ'fä'yēt¹ or læ'fä'yēt¹ [Fr. marquis and soldier (1757-1834)].

La Fère: læ fär¹; læ fēr² [Fr. town].

Lafitte, Lafitte: læ'fit¹; læ'fit² [Fr. family name].

Lafourche: læ'fürsh¹; læ'fürçh² [Outlet of Mississippi; town in La.].

Lagado: la-gä'do¹; læ-gä'do²; not læ-gē'do¹, W. [A city in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels"].

Lagos: læ'gos¹; læ'gos²; but more frequently heard læ'ges¹ in English-speaking countries [Province and apt. in Brit. W. Afr.].

La Guaira, La Guayra: læ gwai'ra¹; læ gwä'rä² [Venez. seaport].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; y = sing; thin, thi-.

Lahad: lē'hād¹; lā'hād² [Bible].—**Lahairoi:** lə-hai'roi¹ or lə-hē'roi¹; lah'roi² or lā-hā'roi² [Bible].—**Lahela:** lē'lu-lā¹; lā'he-lā² [Douai Bible].—**Lahmam:** lē'mam¹; lā'mām² [Bible].—**Lahmas:** lē'mas¹; lā'mās² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lahmi:** lē'moi¹; lā'mi² [Bible].

laic: lē'ik¹; lā'ie² [Pert. to the laity or people].

laid: lēd¹; lād²; not laid¹ nor lēid¹ as frequently heard in England.

lair: lār¹; lār² [The resting-place of a wild animal].

laird: lārd¹; lārd² [Scot., a lord; frequently a landlord].

Lais: lē'is¹; lā'is² [Two Gr. courtezans].

Laisa: lē'ī-sā¹; lā'ī-sā² [Douai Bible].—**Laish:** lē'ish¹; lā'ish² [Bible].—

Laishah: lə-ai'shā¹; lā-ī'shā² [Bible (R. V.)].

laissez-faire [Fr.]: lās'sē-fār¹; lās'sē-fār² [Let alone].

laissez-passer [Fr.]: lās'sē-pā'sē¹; lās'sē-pā'sē² [A permit allowing the holder to pass: lit., "let pass"].

Lakkum: lak'um¹; lāk'um² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lakum:** lē'kum¹; lā'kum² [Bible].

Lalla Rookh: lā'la rūk¹; lā'lā rūk² [Poem by Moore].

lalo (n.): lā'lo¹; lā'lo². C. lē'lō¹ [Dried leaves of the baobab-tree].

lama: lām'mā¹; lā'mā² [Buddhist monk].

Lamartine: lā'mar'tin¹; lā'mār'tin² [Fr. poet (1790-1869)].

lamasery: lām'mə-ser¹; lām'mə-sēr², *Standard*; C. lām'mə-se-ri¹; I. lām-mā-sūr¹; M. lām-mā-sē-ri¹; W. lām'mə-ser-i¹ [Buddhist monastery or convent].

lamb: lam¹; lām²—the *b* is silent altho it appeared in the original. See CLIMB and compare CRUMB (A young sheep). [92].

Lamballe (de): də lan'bāl¹; de lān'bāl² [Victim of Fr. Revolution (1749-1792)].

Lambert: lam'bērt¹; lām'bērt² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Lambert:** lām'bert¹; lām'bērt²; F. **Lambert:** lan'ber¹; lān'bēr²; G. **Lambert:** lām'bert¹; lām'bērt²; It. **Lamberto:** lam-ber'to¹; lām-bēr'to²; L. **Lambertus:** lam-būr-tus¹; lām-bēr'tūs².

lambrequin: lam'bri-kin¹; lām'bre-kin². E., I., & W. lam'būr-kin¹ [A hanging of cloth, leather, etc., as for a mantelpiece, window, or doorway].

Lamech: lē'mek¹; lā'mē² [Bible].

lamellar: lam'e-lar¹; lām'ē-lar², *Standard*, C., & W. (1828-1908); E., M., & W. (1909) lā-mel'ar¹; I. & St. lā-mel'lū¹; W. lam'a-lar¹. The first indicates American usage; the second usage in England; Scottish lexicographers place stronger stress on the final syllable [Composed of thin layers or plates].

lamellose: lam'e-lōs¹; lām'ē-lōs², *Standard* & C.; E. & I. lā-mel'lōs¹; M. lā-mel'ōs¹; W. lam'a-lōs¹; W. lam-a-lōs¹ [Having the form of a thin plate or scale].

lament: lə-ment¹; la-mēnt² [To feel or express sorrow for].

lamentable: lam'en-tā-bl¹; lām'ēn-tā-bl²; frequently mispronounced lā-men-tā-bl¹, by influence of the pronunciation of the verb or noun. Compare LAMENT.

Lamia: lē'mi-a¹; lā'mi-a² [In classic myth, a vampire].

lammergeier: lam'ər-gui'ər¹; lām'er-gī'er² [The bearded vulture].

Lamoricière: lām'mō'rī'syār¹; lām'mō'rī'gyēr² [Fr. general (1806-65)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Lamotte: *lä'mot'*¹; *lä'möt'*² [1. Fr. poet and dramatist (1672-1731). 2. Fr. countess (1750-91)].

Lamuel: *lä-mü'el'*; *lä-mü'äl'*² [Douai Bible].

Lamus: *lä'mus'*; *lä'müs'*² [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

Lancaster: *lan'kas-ter'*; *län'eas-ter'*² [Eng. and Am. geographical name].

lance: *lans'*; *läng'*² [A spear-headed shaft].

Lancelot: *lan'si-löt'*; *län'ce-löt'*² [1. A masculine personal name. 2. In Arthurian legend, the bravest of the Knights of the Round Table]. F. *läns'lö'*; *länc'-lö'*²; It. **Lanciotto:** *län'chi-löt'to'*; *län'chi-löt'to'*²; Pg. **Lancelote:** *läns'sé-lö'té'*; *län'ce-lö'té'*².

lanceolate: *lan'si-o-lét'*; *län'ce-o-lät'*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. lans'u-lét'*; *I. & St. lan'si-oi-lét'*; *M. lan'si-o-lit'* [Shaped like the head of a lance].

land: *land'*; *länd'*². See A. When this word is used in combination, as in *landlady*, *landlord*, *landmark*, *landscape*, there is a tendency to suppress the *d* of the first word, which should be checked. See **LANDLORD**. When used as a suffix, as in *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, *New Zealand*, the *a* is usually unstressed. See page xxviii, section 13.

landau: *lan'dō'*; *län'da'*², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., & Wr. lan-dō'*¹; *St. lan-dō'*¹. The earlier lexicographers were divided on the position of the stress in this word. Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) stressed the ultima; but Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable [A type of two-seated carriage].

landlady: *land'lē'di'*; *länd'lā'dy'*²; *not lan'lē'di'*. See **LANDLORD**.

ländler [Ger.]: *lend'lər'*; *lënd'ler'*² [A country dance or the tune for it].

landlord: *land'lörd'*¹; *länd'lörd'*²—pronounce both *d*'s. Altho Nares (1784) noted that "D, between two other consonants, is not heard in common speaking," the letter was indicated to be sounded by his contemporaries, but usage has paid so little heed to this that Professor Lounsbury remarked, "In ordinary speech it is often heard so faintly that it can hardly be said to be heard at all" ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 184 [E., '04]) [An owner of land or of a tenement].

landsman: *landz'män'*; *länds'män'*²; *not lanz'män*. See **LAND**. [parliament].

Landsting [Dan.]: *läns'tin'*¹; *läns'ting'*² [The upper house of the Danish parliament].

landsturm [Ger.]: *lant'shtürm'*; *län't'shturm'*² [Troops for home defense].

landwehr [Ger.]: *lant'vär'*; *län't'vär'*². *E. & M. länd'vär'*; *Wr. lant'vär'*¹ [An emergency militia of Germany, Austria, or Switzerland].

lane: *län'*; *län'*²; *not lain'* as sometimes heard in London. See **A**.

Langham: *lan'am'*; *läng'am'*²—the *h* is silent [Eng. Benedictine (1310-76), Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England].

Langres: *län'grä'*; *län'gre'* [Fr. town].

langsyne: *lan'sain'*; *läng'syn'*². *E. lan'sain'* [Sc., "long since"].

language: *lan'gwij'*; *län'gwag'*²—this modern pronunciation is the result of careless enunciation. The penultimate *a*, formerly pronounced (*ä*; *ā*), is now weakened so that it approximates to a in "senate" (*sen'it'*), which is identical with *i* in "habit" (*hab'it'*). It is to be hoped that careful speakers will revert to *lan'gwaj'*, which is to be preferred to the careless pronunciation of the day.

languet: *lan'get'*; *län'gēt'*², *Standard, C., & I.*; *E. lan-get'*¹; *M. lan'gwit'*¹; *W. lan'gwet'*; *Wr. län'git'* [A little tongue or something resembling it].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

languid: lan'gwɪd¹; län'gwid².—**languish:** lan'gwɪsh¹; län'gwis².

languor: lan'gar¹ or lan'gwar¹; län'gor² or län'gwor². The first is indicated by *Standard*, C., M., & W.; the second by E., I., St., & W. [Weariness of body or depression of mind].

LANIER: la-nīr¹; la-nēr² [Am. family name].

lansquenet: lans'ki-net¹; län's'ke-nēt² [1. A foot-soldier. 2. A card-game].

Laocoön: lē-ek'o-en¹; lā-ōe'o-ōn² [In Gr. myth, a Trojan priest of Apollo].

Laodamas: lē-ed'a-mas¹; lā-ōd'a-mas² [In Gr. myth, a son of Alcinous who challenged Ulysses to wrestle].

Laodamia: lē-ed'a-mai'a¹; lā-ōd'a-mi'a² [In Gr. myth, wife of Protesilaus].

Laodice: lē-ed'i-sī¹; lā-ōd'i-çē² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Priam and Hecuba].

Laodicea: lē-ed'i-sī'a¹; lā-ōd'i-çē'a² [A Gr. city in Phrygia].

Laodicia: lē-ed'i-sui'a¹; lā-ōd'i-çī'a² [Douai Bible].

[of Troy].

Laomedon: lē-ēm'i-den¹; lā-ōm'e-dōn² [In Gr. myth, the founder and king

Laomim: lē-ō'mim¹; lā-ō'mīm² [Douai Bible].

Laon: lūn¹; län²; erroneously lā'ōn¹; lā'ōn² [Fr. town].

Laos: lā'os¹; lā'os²; erroneously lē'os¹ [Territory of Fr. Indo-China].

Lao-tse: lā'o-tsū¹; lā'o-tsū² [Chin. philosopher (604 B. C.—after 518 B. C.)].

lap: lap¹; lāp². See A.

[Mexican city].

La Paz: la pāz¹; lā pāz² [A department of Bolivia and San Salvador; also, a

lapel: la-pel¹; la-pēl² [A fold, as in the front of a coat].

La Pérouse: la pē'rūz¹; lā pē'rūz² [Fr. count and navigator (1741–88?)].

lapidary: lap'i-dē-rī¹; lap'i-dā-ry². *M.* lap'i-dē-rī¹ [One who works precious stones].

Lapidoth, Lappidoth (R. V.): lap'i-defh¹; lāp'i-dōth² [Bible].

lapis: lē'pis¹; lā'pis². *M.* & *St.* lap'is¹ [L., a stone].—**lapis lazuli:** lē'pis laz'yu-loi¹; lā'pis lāz'yu-lī².

Laplace (de): də lā'plus¹; de lā'plāç² [Fr. astronomer (1749–1827)].

Laputa: la-piū'ta¹; la-pū'ta² [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," a flying island].

Lara: lā'ra¹; lā'rā² [Poem by Byron].

lardacein: lar-dē'si-in¹; lār-dā'çe-īn². *C., M., & W.* lār-dē'si-in¹; *St.* lār'-da-sī'in¹ [A fatty compound found under morbid conditions in the human body].

lardaceous: lar-dē'shūs¹; lār-dā'shūs² [Of the nature of lard].

Lares: lē'rīz¹; lā'rēs² [Rom. gods].

largetto [It.]: lar-get'to¹; lār-gēt'to² [Slow: a direction in music].

larghissimo [It.]: lar-gīs'si-mō¹; lār-gīs'si-mō² [Extremely slow: a direction in music].

[(1613–80)].

La Rochefoucauld: la rōsh'fū'kō¹; lā rōch'fū'eō² [Fr. philanthropist

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, fät; fast, fäst; get, grēt; hit, pollic, obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrt;

Larousse: lû"rûs¹; lû"rûs² [Fr. grammarian and encyclopedist (1817-75)].

larum: lar"um¹; lâr"um². *M.* lër"um¹ [Alarm].

laryngeal: læ-rin"ji-əl¹ or lar"n-jî-əl¹; læ-rÿn"ge-əl² or lâr"yn-gē-əl². *I.* lar-rin-jî-əl¹; *St.* lar"n-jî-əl¹ [Pert. to the larynx].—**laryngismus:** lar"n-jiz"mus¹; lâr"yn-gis-mûs², *Standard*; *C., E., & I.* lar-in-jiz"mus¹; *M.* lar-in-jiz"mas¹; *St.* lar"n-jiz-mus¹; *W.* lar-in-jiz"mas¹ [Spasm of the muscles of the glottis].

laryngitis: lar"n-jai-tis¹ or -jî-tis¹; lâr"yn-gî-tis² or -gî-tis² [Inflammation of the larynx].—**laryngologist:** lar"n-gol"o-jist¹; lâr"yn-göl"o-gist².—**laryngoscope:** læ-rin-gō-skōp¹; læ-rÿn-gō-seōp².

larynx: lar"iŋks¹; lâr"ynks². *Sheridan* (1787), *Walker* (1806), *Jameson* (1827), and *St.* lî"riŋks¹, which *Wr.* gives as alternative. *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), *lî"rynz*, but this accentuation probably indicates the same pronunciation as noted by *Ash* (1775) and *Walker* (1791). *Perry* (1805), *Webster* (1828), *Knowles* (1835), *Smart* (1840), *Reid* (1844), and *Wright* (1855)—lar"iŋks¹, for it was the frequent practise of the earlier lexicographers, as it is even with *Dr. Murray's* great work, to indicate the stress on the vowel rather than on the adjacent consonant, which it attracts [The organ of voice in man].

La Sablière: la sâ"bli"yâr¹; lû sâ"bli"yêr² [Fr. patroness of literature, espec. of La Fontaine (1636-93)].

Lasæa: læ-sî"æ¹; læ-sê"æ² [Bible].

Lasalle: la"sul¹; lû"sâl² [Fr. general (1775-1809)].

La Salle: la sâl¹; lû sâl² [1. Fr. churchman: founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools (1651-1719). 2. Fr. explorer of the Mississippi].

lascar: las-kûr¹, *Standard*, *C., E., Wr., Jones, and Smart*, or las"kar¹, *M., W., Todd*; lûs-câr² or lûs"car². *I.* las"kar¹; *St.* las-kûr¹ [East-Ind. sailor].

Lascelles: las"elz¹ or læ-selz¹; lûs"êls² or læ-sêls² [Eng. family name].

lash: lûsh¹; lûsh². See **A** and compare **LAST** [A whip or scourge].

Lasha: lû"shæ¹; lû"sha² [Bible].—**Lasharon, Lassharon:** læ-shê-ræn¹; læ-shâ"ron² [Bible]. [Vincent].

La Soufrière: la sū"frî"yâr¹; lû sū"frî"yêr² [Volcano on the island of St.

lass: las¹; lûs². See **ASK** [A girl: the popular word in the Midlands of England and North Britain].

Lassigny: lû"si"nyî¹; lû"si"nyî² [Fr. town].

last: last¹; lûst². See **A**; **ASK**.

Lasthenes: las"thi-nîz¹; lûs"the-nêz² [Apocrypha].

latch: lûch¹; lûch²; *not* lêch¹, as sometimes heard in Eng.

late: lêt¹; lût². See **A** [Slow; tardy; after time].

latent: lêt"ent¹; lû"tênt²; *not* lat"ent¹ [Not visible or apparent].

lateral: lat"er-əl¹; lût"er-əl² [Pert. to or situated at the side].

Lateran: lat"er-ən¹; lût"er-an² [Locality in Rome].

lath: lûth¹; lûth². *E., I., & St.* lûth¹ [A thin strip of wood].

lathe: lêth¹; lûth² [A machine used in turning].

[bamboo stick].

lathee: lû-tî¹; lû-tê². *C.* lat"î¹; *I.* lûth-î¹; *M.* la-tî¹; *W.* læ-tî¹ [A heavy

2: ärt, äpe, fât, färe, fäst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērŋ; hīt, fēc; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, v ōn.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-

laths: lathz¹; lāths² [Pl. of LATH].

Latinus: lə-tai'nus¹; la-ti'nūs² [The eponymic ancestor of the Latin race].

Latium: lē'shi-um¹; lā'shi-ūm² [Ancient country in Italy].

latrila: lə-trai'ə¹; la-tri'a², *Standard, I., M., St., & W.*; also, formerly noted by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). *C. h-trai'ə¹; E. & W. lē'tri-a¹*, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1787), Walker (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). By Knowles (1835) lat'r-n-a¹ [Supreme worship that belongs only to God].

lattice: lat'is¹; lāt'ig² [Openwork made by interlacing].

Latusim: lə-tiū'sim¹; la-tū'sim² [Douai Bible].

laudanum: lē'də-num¹; lā'da-nūm², by most of the modern dictionaries and Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Craig (1849). *M. lē'd-nem¹*, and so also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Tincture of opium]. Compare LADANTUM.

Laudanum. A yellowish gumme, as some write; notwithstanding others affirm it to be made of a dew which falleth upon a certaine herbe in Greece. Avicen sayth, it is taken hanging on the haire of Goats beards, that have fed upon that plant.

JOHN BULLOKAR *English Expositor* s. v. [London, 1616.]

laugh: laf¹; lāf². Sheridan (1780) laf¹; Walker (1791) lāf¹; both of these pronunciations are still in vogue. See ASK; GH.

launch: lānch¹ or lēnch¹; lānch² or lēnch². The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, modern usage in southern England [To move toward the water, as a vessel from its stocks].

launder: lān'dar¹ or lēn'dar¹; lān'der² or lēn'der²—so also with its relatives. The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, the modern usage of southern England. Compare LAUNDRY [To wash and iron, as articles of clothing].

laundry: lān'dri¹ or lēn'dri¹; lān'dry² or lēn'dry². The first indicates North British and American usage; the second, usage in southern England. Perry (1777) and Walker (1791) lān'dri¹; Sheridan (1780) lān'dri¹ [A place where clothes are laundered].

Laura: lō'rə¹; lā'rə² [A feminine personal name]. See LAWRENCE. F.

Laure: lō'rī¹; lō'r²; G. It. **Laura:** lau'rā¹; lou'rā²; L. **Laurinda:** le-rin'da¹; lā-rin'da².

laurel: lō'rel¹; lā'rēl², *Standard, C., I., & W.; E., M., St., & W. lōr'əl¹*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Fenning (1764), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828) recorded the first; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) noted the second [An evergreen tree].

Laurens: lō'renz¹; lā'rēnz² [A masculine personal name]. See LAWRENCE.

Laurier: lō'ri-ē¹; lō'rī-ē². In the United States, sometimes lōr'yər¹ [Canadian statesman (1841-)].

lava: lō'və¹; lā'va². Walker (1806), Smart (1849), and Worcester (1859) lō'və¹; Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) lā'və¹; Wright (1855) lā'və¹ [Molten rock discharged from a volcanic crater].

[LIBRE.]

lavallere: lāv'ə-lir¹; lāv'a-lēr² [A necklace and pendant]. See LA VAL-

La Vallière: lā vāl'yār¹; lā vāl'yēr² [Fr. duchess; mistress of Louis XIV. of France (1644-1710)].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōók, bōót; ɪʊl, ɪʊle, cūre, būt, būrɪn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Lavater: læ-vä'tar¹ or læ'va-ter¹; læ-vü'ter² or læ'vü-tër² [Swiss Protestant writer (1741-1801)].

laver: læv'ər¹; læv'ər²; not læ'vər¹ [A wash-basin].

lavie: læ'vik¹; læ'vie². *E. & Wr.* læ'vik¹ [Pert. to lava].

Lavigerie: læ'vi'gə-rī¹; læ'vi'zhe-rē² [Fr. cardinal (1825-92)].

Lavinia: læ-vin'i-ə¹; læ-vin'i-ə² [A feminine personal name].

Lavoisier: læ'vwā'zyē¹; læ'vwā'syē² [Fr. chemist (1743-94)]. [“baw.”]

law: læ¹; læ²—give the *aw* the long broad sound of *a* in “ball” or *aw* in

Lawrence: læ'rens¹; læ'rēŋ² [A masculine personal name]. **Lawrie** (dim.);

Laura (fem.). **Dan. Lorenz:** læ'rents¹; læ'rēnts²; **D. Laurens:** lau'rens¹; lou'rēns²; **F. Laurent:** lo'rān¹; lo'rān²; **G. Laurenz:** lau'rents¹; lou'rēnts²; **Lorenz:** lo'rents¹; lō'rēnts²; **It. Lorenzo:** lo-ren'zo¹; lo-rēn'zo²; **L. Laurentius:** lo-ren'shus¹; læ-rēn'shus²; **Sp. Lorenzo:** lo-ren'tho¹; lo-rēn'tho²; **Sw. Lars:** lārs¹; lārs².

lay: læ¹; læ² [To place in a proper or designed position].

Layamon: læ'ya-men¹ or læ'a-men¹; læ'ya-mōn² or læ'a-mōn² [Eng. chronicler who lived about 1200].

lazar: læ'zar¹; læ'zar² [A leper]. See *Luke* xvi, 20.

Lazarus: laz'ə-rus¹; læ'zə-rūs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Fr.**

Lazare: læ'zār¹; læ'zār²; **It. Lazzaro:** læd'zo-rō¹; læd'zä-rō².

lazuli: laz'yu-lai¹; læ'zy-lī² [A mineral. See under LAPIS].

lea: li¹; læ² [A meadow].

Lea: li¹; læ² [Eng. and Am. family name].

leach: lich¹; lēch² [A substance, as wood-ashes, used in washing by drain- [ing].

lead¹ (*v.*): lid¹; lēd² [To guide by drawing along].

lead² (*v.*): led¹; lēd² [1. To cover or join with lead. 2. To separate lines (of [type] with lead].

lead¹ (*n.*): lid¹; lēd² [The act of leading or guiding].

lead² (*n.*): led¹; lēd² [A soft heavy metal].

leaf: lif¹; lēf² [The green deciduous blade of a plant or tree].

league, leak, leal, lean, leap. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: lēg¹, lēg²; līk¹, lēk²; līn¹, lēl²; lēn¹, lēn²; lēp¹, lēp². Sheridan (1780) pronounced the last lēp¹.

Leah: li'ā¹; lē'ā² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Leamington: lem'ɪŋ-tən¹; lēm'ing-ton² [Eng. spa].

Leander: li-an'dər¹; lē-ān'dər² [A masculine personal name]. **Fr. Léandre:** lē'ān'dr¹; lē'ān'dr²; **It. Sp. Leandro:** lē-ān'dro¹; lē-ān'dro².

Leannoth: li-an'əth¹ or -ōth¹; le-ān'ōth² or -ōth² [Bible (R. V.)].

leaped (*preterit*): lēpt¹; lēpt², but among the earlier phoneticians, Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) indicated the diphthong *ea* short, lept¹. See LEAPT [To move by or as by springing or jumping].

leapt (*pp.*): lept¹; lēpt². See LEAPED.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; ɔ; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

learn: lɜrn¹; lɜrn² [To acquire knowledge, as by study].—**learned** (*pret.*)¹: lɜrnd¹; lɜrnd² [Pretite of LEARN].—**learned** (*pa.*)²: lɜrn'ed¹; lɜrn'ed² [Possessed of learning]. See BEQUEATHED.

lease: lis¹; lēs² [To let].

Lebana: l-bē'nā¹; le-bā'nā² [Bible].—**Lebanah:** l-bē'nā¹; le-bā'nā² [Bible].—**Lebanon:** lēb'a-nōn¹; lēb'a-nōn² [Bible].—**Lebaoth:** l-bē'oth¹ or -ōth¹; l-bā'ōth² or -ōth² [Bible].—**Lebbeus, Lebheus:** le-bi'us¹; lē-bē'ūs² [Bible].—**Leb-kamai:** lēb'kē'mai¹; lēb'kē'mi² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Lebona:** l-bō'nā¹; le-bō'nā² [Douai Bible].—**Lebonah:** l-bō'nā¹; le-bō'nā² [Bible].

Lebrun: lə-brūn¹; le-brūn² [Fr. family name].

Lecah: li'kā¹; lē'cā² [Bible].

lecanomancy: lek'ə-no-man'si¹; lēc'a-no-mān'sy². *E.* le-kan'ə-man-si¹; *I. & W.* li-kan'o-man-si¹ [Divination by the inspection of a basin of water].

Le Cateau: lə kā'tō¹; le cā'tō² [Fr. town].

lecture: lek'chur¹; lēc'chur² [A discourse read on any subject].

Leda: li'də¹; lē'da² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyn-dareus].

Leedan: li'i-dan¹; lē'e-dān² [Douai Bible].

Lefebvre, Lefèvre: lə-fāvr¹; le-fēvr² [Fr. family name].

legate (n.): leg'it¹; lēg'at². *C., I., & St.* leg'et¹, so also indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). Buchanan (1857) l'get¹ [An ambassador].

legate (v.): l-gēt¹; le-gāt² [To give by will].

legator: l-gē'ter¹, *Standard, C., I., & W.,* or leg'a-tēr¹, *E. & W.*; le-gā'tōr² or lēg'a-tōr². Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Wright (1855), and Webster (1828) indicated the first; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840) noted the second [One who bequeaths a legacy].

legend: lej'end or li'jend¹; lēg'ēnd or lēg'ēnd². The second pronunciation, which is indicated by *I. & W.*, was formerly general, and was supported by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). The first was noted by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [A narrative based on tradition].

legendary: lej'en-dē-ri¹; lēg'ēn-dā-ry²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries, which was noted also by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). Formerly li'jen-dā-ri¹ was general and was recorded by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855).

Legendre: lə-ʒāndr¹; le-zhāndr² [Fr. revolutionist (1752-97)].

legerdmain: lej'ər-di-mēn¹; lēg'er-de-mān² [Sleight of hand].

legged: legd¹ or leg'ed¹; lēgd² or lēg'ed². The second is more frequently heard when used in combination, as *bow-leg'ged* (having legs curved as a bow).

Legh: li¹; lē² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrl;

Leghorn: leg'hōrn¹ or leg'ōrn¹; lēg'hōrn² or lēg'ōrn²; *not* leg'ōrn¹. Dr. Murray indicates the second as general English usage [It. province and seaport; also, a breed of domestic fowl].

legion: lī'jən¹; lē'gon² [A military organization].

legislative: lej'is-lē'tiv¹; lēg'is-lā'tiv². By the earlier lexicographers the stress was indicated variously. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777) it was placed on the antepenult, li-gis'la-tiv¹; by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Scott (1797), on the penult, lej-is-lē'tiv¹; by Jameson (1827), lī'jis-lē-tiv¹, but by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1853), and the later lexicographers it was indicated on the first, as above.

legislator: lej'is-lē'tor¹; lēg'is-lā'tōr². Jameson (1827) lī'jis-lē-tor¹.

legislature: lej'is-lē'chur or -tiur¹; lēg'is-lā'chur or -tūr²; *not* li-jis'lē-chur¹. By Bailey (1732) *legis'lature*, but by Bailey (1732) and Ash (1775) the principal stress was indicated on the *a*, but the quantity of the first *e* was unnoted. Johnston (1764) and Jameson (1827) noted lī'jis-lē-tiur¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777) recorded lej-is-lē'tiur¹; Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) led'jis-lē'chur¹; Walker (1791) and Scott (1797) led'jis-lē'chiur¹; and Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) led'jis-lē'tiur¹ [That body in a state that is empowered to make its laws].

legitimate (a.): li-jit'i-mit¹; le-gīt'i-mat² [Sanctioned by law or custom].

legitimate (v.): li-jit'i-mēt¹; le-gīt'i-māt² [To render lawful]. See above.

legume: leg'yum¹; lēg'yum²; *not* li-giūm¹ [The fruit of the bean family].

Lehabin: li-hē'bim¹; le-hā'bim² [Bible].—**Leheman:** lī'hī-man¹; lē'he-mān² [Douai Bible].—**Lehi:** lī'hāi¹; lē'hī² [Bible].

Lehmann: lē'man¹; lē'mān² [Ger. operatic singer (1848-)].

Leibnitz: lai'p'nits¹; līp'nits² [Ger. philosopher (1646-1716)].

Leicester: les'tar¹; lēs'ter² [Eng. city]. See ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Leigh: lī¹; lē² [Eng. family and geographical name].

Leighton: lē'tan¹; lē'ton² [Eng. painter (1830-96)].

Leighton: līr'tan¹; līr'ton² [Scot. divine].

Leinster: len'star¹; lēn'ster² [Ir. province].

Leiotrichi: lai-ōt'ri-kai¹; lī-ōt'ri-eī² [A division of the human species that [have smooth hair].

Leipzig: lai'p'sin¹; līp'sin² [Saxon division and city].

leisure: lī'gur¹ or leg'ur¹; lē'zhur² or lēzh'ur². 1. lī'giūr¹. The first indicates American usage and former British usage, as noted by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). The second represents modern English usage, which was recorded also by Barclay (1774), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). Enfield (1807) indicated lē'gur¹ [Freedom from occupation].

Lemech: lī'mek¹; lē'mēe² [Bible].

Lemprière: lem-prīr'ī¹; lēm-prēr'ī² [Eng. scholar (1765-1824)].

Lemuel: lem'yū-el¹; lēm'yū-ēl² [Bible].

Lenape: len'a-pī¹; lēn'a-pē² [Am.-Ind. tribe].

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

L'Enclos (de): də lān¹klō¹; de lān²elō² [Fr. social leader (1616-1706)].

length: len¹th¹; length²—pronounce the *g* [The quality of being long].

leniency: li¹nɪ-ən-si¹ or lin¹yen-si¹; lē¹ni-ən-çy² or lēn¹yēn-çy² [The quality of being lenient].

lenient: li¹nɪ-ent¹ or lin¹yent¹; lē¹ni-ent² or lēn¹yent². C. & M. li¹nient¹ [Of merciful disposition].

Lenine: li-nin¹; le-nin² [Bolshevik leader. See BOLSHEVIK].

lenitive: len¹i-tiv¹; lēn¹i-tiv² [Having the tendency to allay pain].

lenity: len¹i-ti¹; lēn¹i-ty² [The quality of being lenient].

Lenore: lə-nōr¹; le-nōr² [Same as HELEN]. **Leonore†.**

lentigines: len-tij¹i-niz¹; lēn-tij²i-nēs² [Plural of LENTIGO].

lentigo: len-tai¹go¹; lēn-ti²go². By Jones (1798) and Knowles (1835) len¹-te-gō¹; Jameson (1827) len-ti¹gō¹ [Freckles].

Leominster¹: lem¹in-stər¹; lēm¹in-stər² [Town in Mass.].

Leominster²: lem¹stər¹; lēm¹stər² [Eng. city].

Leon: lē-ōn¹ or (Anglice) li¹en¹; lē-ōn² or (Anglice) lē¹ōn² [Span. kingdom].

Leonard: len¹ərd¹; lēn¹ərd² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Leonard:** lē¹o-nārt¹; lē¹o-nārt²; **F. Léonard:** lē¹o-nār¹; lē¹o-nār²; **G. Leonhard:** lē¹o-nhārt¹; lē¹o-nhārt²; **It. Pg. Sp. Leonardo:** lē¹o-nār¹do¹; lē¹o-nār²do²; **L. Leonardus:** li¹o-nār¹dus¹; lē¹o-nār²dus².

Leonato: lē¹o-nā¹to¹; lē¹o-nā²to² [In Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," the governor of Messina].

Leonidas: li-en¹i-das¹; le-ōn¹i-das² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Léon-tine:** lē¹ōn¹tīn¹; lē¹ōn²tīn²; **Gr. Leonidas:** li¹o-nai¹dasi¹; lē¹o-ni²dasi².

leonine: li¹o-nin¹, *Standard* & C., or li¹o-nai¹, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; lē¹o-nin² or lē¹o-nin² [Pert. to or like a lion].

Leonora: li¹o-nō¹rā¹; lē¹o-nō²rā² [A feminine personal name]. **Leonore†.** **G. Lenore:** lē¹o-nō¹rā¹; lē¹o-nō²rā²; **It. Leonora:** lē¹o-nō¹rā¹; lē¹o-nō²rā². See ELEANOR.

leopard: lep¹ərd¹; lēp¹ərd² [A carnivorous mammal].

Leopold: li¹o-pōld¹; lē¹o-pōld² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Léopold:** lē¹o-pōld¹; lē¹o-pōld²; **G. Leopold:** lē¹o-pōlt¹; lē¹o-pōlt²; **Leupold:** lei¹pōlt¹; lēi¹-pōlt²; **Luitpold:** li¹it-pōlt¹; ly¹it-pōlt²; **It. Pg. Sp. Leopoldo:** lē¹o-pōl¹do¹; lē¹o-pōl²do²; **L. Leopoldus:** li¹o-pōl¹dus¹; lē¹o-pōl²dus². [scale].

lepal: lep¹əl¹; lēp¹əl². C., E., & I. li¹pəl¹ [A stamen transformed into a

lepidolite: lep¹i-do-lait¹; lēp¹i-do-lit². *E.* lep¹i-dō-lait¹; *I.* lep¹i-dō-lait¹; *St.* le-pid¹ō-lait¹ [A pearly rose-red mineral].

leporine: lep¹o-rin¹, *Standard*, C., & E., or -rain¹, *I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; lep¹o-rin² or -rin². By Bailey (1732) the stress was indicated on the ultima, lep¹o-rain¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) put it on the first syllable, and all but Entick and Perry gave the ultima long (diphthongal ai). Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835), following Entick and Perry, also indicated it short as spoken to-day. Ash (1775) and Sheridan (1780) noted li¹po-rain¹ [Pert. to the hare (Latin, *lepus*)].

Lesage: lə-sāz¹; le-sāzh² [Fr. novelist (1668-1747)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Lesbian: lez'bi-an¹, *Standard, M., & W., or les'bi-an¹; C. & W. les'bi-an or les'bi-an²* [Pert. to Lesbos (Mitylene), birthplace of Arion, Sappho, etc.].

Leschetizky: lesh'e-tid'ski¹; lesh'e-tid'sky² [Polish pianist (1830-1915)].

Lesdigulères: lē'di'gyūr¹; lē'di'gyēr² [Fr. duke; commander of the Huguenots (1543-1626)].

lese-majesty: lēz'maj'es-ti¹; lēz'māj'ēs-ty². Fr. **lèse-majesté:** lāz'mā'jēs'tē¹; lēz'mā'zhēs'tē² [An offense against the sovereign power].

Leshem: li'shem¹; lē'shēm² [Bible].

Lessau: le-sē'u¹; lē-sā'ū² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Lesseps (de): də les'seps¹; de lēs'sēps² [Fr. engineer (1805-94)].

lessor: les'or¹; lēs'ōr², *Standard, W., & St.; C. les'ar¹; E. les-sūr¹; I. les-sor¹; M. le-sōr¹; W. les'sōr¹* [One who leases]. [1837].

Lesueur: lə-sū'ūr¹; le-sū'ūr² [Fr. painter (1617-55) or composer (1760-1837)].

lethal¹(a.): li'thal¹; lē'thal² [Causing death].

[spermacetil].

lethal²(n.): leth'al¹; lēth'al² [An alcohol of the paraffin series present in

lethargic: li-čhūr'jik¹; le-thār'gie² [Characterized by drowsiness].—**leth-argy:** leth'ar-jī¹; lēth'ar-gy² [Morbid drowsiness].

Lethe: li'thē¹; lē'thē² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Eris (Strife) and sister of Toil, Hunger, and Pain].—**Lethean:** li-thē'an¹; le-thē'an².

Lethech: li'thek¹; lē'thēe² [Bible (A. V.) & (R. V.), margin].

Leto: li'to¹; lē'to² [In Gr. myth, the mother of Apollo and Artemis].

lettuce: let'is¹; lēt'ic². The pronunciation of this word has survived the spelling, which was historically *letuse* (Wyclif, 1382), *letews* (Caxton, 1483), *letysse* (Elyot, 1533), *lettice* (Cooke, 1614; Jeremy Taylor, 1651-3, and Derham, 1713), *lettuce* (Jonson, 1633; Lee, 1760 to date) [A kitchen herb used as salad].

Lettus: let'us¹; lēt'ūs² [Apocrypha].

Letushim: li-tū'shim¹; le-tū'shim² [Bible].

leuco: liū'ko¹; lū'eo² [From the Gr. λεῖκος (*leukos*), white: used as a combining form in scientific terminology].

Leucothea: liu-kō'fhu-ə¹; lū-eō'the-a². Same as Ino.

Leucothoe: liu-ke'fhu-o-ī¹; lū-eōth'o-ē² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Orchemus, king of Babylon].

Leummim: li-um'im¹; le-ūm'im² [Bible].

Leuthen: lei'ten¹; lēi'tēn² [Prus. village; battle, 1757].

Leutze: leit'sə¹; lēit'se² [Ger.-Am. painter (1816-68)].

Levant (a.): lev'ant¹; lēv'ant², *Standard, C., E., I., M.; St. & W. le-vant¹; W. li'vant¹* [Pert. to the east or the region where the sun rises].

Levant (n.): li-vant¹; le-vānt²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). By Barclay (1774) and Enfield (1807) li'vant¹; Walker (1791) li'vant¹; Smart (1840) lev'ant¹ [The East].

2: art, ape, fāt, fāre, fāst, what, all; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʔhɪn, ʔhɪs.

Levantine: li-vant'mɪn¹; le-vānt'in², *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* lev'an-tin¹; *E.* & *St.* le-vant'in¹; *I.* li-vant'ain¹. The stress was indicated on the penult by Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) li-van'tin¹, but on the first syllable by Jones (1798), Todd (1877), and Webster (1828)—lev'an-tain¹ [Belonging to or derived from the Levant].

levator: li-vē'ter¹; le-vā'tōr² [*L.*, a muscle that raises an organ].

levee: lev-ī¹ or lev'ī¹; lēv-ē² or lēv'e². The first indicates American usage, the second usage in England. *E.* & *I.* lev'ī¹; *Wr.* lev'ī¹. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Richardson (1837) le-vī¹ [*L.* A river embankment. 2. A morning reception].

Lever: li'ven¹; lē'ven² [Scot. seaport, lake, and castle].

lever: lev'ər¹, *Standard* & *C.*, or li'vər¹, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; lēv'er² or lē'ver². The first indicates American usage, first noted by Webster (1828); the second represents British usage, which Johnson (1755) indicated lev'er¹, notwithstanding the fact that his contemporaries and successors all noted li'vər¹, the pronunciation which Worcester (1859) and the Merriam "Webster" (Harris & Allen, 1909-1916) note [A bar used in moving heavy objects].

Lever (Charles): li'vər¹; lē'ver² [Ir. novelist (1806-72)].

leverage: lev'ər-ij¹, *Standard*, *C.*, & *Wr.*, or li'vər-ij¹, *E.*, *M.*, & *W.*; lēv'er-ag² or lē'ver-ag². *I.* & *St.* li'vər-ēj¹.

Le Verrier: lə vār'yā¹; le vēr'yē² [Fr. astronomer (1811-77)].

Leveson-Gower: lū'sən-gōr¹; lū'son-gōr² [Brit. family name].

Levi: li'vai¹; lē'vī² [Bible].—**Levite:** li'vait¹; lē'vit² [Bible].

Leviticus: li-vit'i-kus¹; le-vit'i-ēus² [A Book of the Old Testament].

Lewis: liū'is¹; lū'is² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Lodewijk:** lō'də-waɪk¹; lō'də-wɪk²; **F. Louis:** lū'ɪ¹; lū'ɪ²; **G. Ludwig:** lut'vɪn¹; lut'vɪn²; **It. Lodovico:** lō'do-vi'ko¹; lō'do-vi'eo²; **Luigi:** lu'ɪj¹; lu'ɪj²; **L. Ludovicus:** liū'do-vai-kus¹; liū'do-vi'ēus²; **Pg. Luiz:** lū'is¹; lū'is²; **Pol. Lodoiska:** lō'do-is'ka¹; lō'do-is'ka²; **Sp. Clodoveo:** klō'do-ve'o¹; elō'do-ve'o²; **Luis:** lū'is¹; lū'is²; **Sw. Ludwig:** lūd'vig¹; lūd'vig². See Louis and Ludwig.

Leyden: lai'den¹; lē'dēn² [Dutch city, besieged by Spain 1573-74].

liaison: li'ē'zōn¹; li'ā'zōn²; *M.* li-ē'zən¹ [Fr., an attachment].

liana: li-an'ə¹; li-ān'ə², *Standard* & *C.*; *E.* li-ā'nə¹; *I.* li-ā'nā¹; *M.* & *W.* li-ā'nə¹; *St.* lai-ē'nə¹ [A twining plant of tropical forests].

Hard: h-ār¹; li-ār²—the *d* is silent [Fr. coin].

Libanus: lib'ə-nus¹; līb'a-nūs². Same as LEBANON.

Libau: li'bau¹; līb'ou² [Rus. spt.].

libertine: lib'ər-tin¹; līb'er-tīn²—not li-būr'tīn¹. *St.* lib'ūr-tain¹ [One who is unrestrained by the moral law].

Libnah: lib'nā¹; līb'nā² [Bible].—**Libni:** lib'nai¹; līb'nī² [Bible].

librarian: lai-brē'ri-ən¹; li-brā'ri-an². See BARBARIAN.

library: lai'brə-ri¹; lī'bra-ry²; not lai'brē-ri¹ [A collection of books for reading or consultation].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hlt. police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

licentiate: lai-sen'shi-ēt¹; li-çen'shi-āt². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1847) lai-sen'shi-āt¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lai-sen'shi-ēt¹ [One holding a license or certificate permitting him to exercise some function].

lichen: lai'ken¹; li'çen². In Phillips's "New World of Words" (1706) and Bailey (1732) unstressed; not in Johnson, Fenning, or Perry. Ash (1775) li'chen, but by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) lich'en¹; Webster (1828) lich'en¹ [A cryptogamic plant].

The pronunciation (li'chen) is given in Smart without alternative, and most of the later Dictionaries allow it a second place; but it is now rare in educated use.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, p. 246 [Oxford '08].

Licinus: lis'i-nus¹; li'ç'i-nūs²; not li-sai'nus¹ [A Gaul who became Rom. governor of Gaul under Cæsar].

Lida: li'də¹ or lai'də¹; li'də² or li'də² [A feminine personal name].

Liddell: li-del¹ or li'del¹; li-dēl² or li'dēl² [Eng. & Am. family name].

Lidebir: lai-di'bar¹; li-dē'bir² [Bible (R. V.)].

Liebig: li'biH¹; lē'bīH² [Ger. chemist (1803-73)].

Lief: lif¹; lēf².

Hege: li'j¹; lēg² [A vassal; also, a citizen].

Liège: li'ēg¹; li'ēzh² [Belg. province and city].

lien: li'en¹ or lin¹; li'çen² or lēn². *E., I., & St.* lai'en¹ [A legal claim on property, as security for charge or debt].

Lierre: li'ār¹; li'ēr² [Belg. town].

Heu: liū¹; lū². *St.* lū¹ [Place; stead].

lieutenancy: liu-ten'an-si¹ or lef-ten'an-si¹; lū-tēn'an-çy² or lēf-tēn'an-çy².

The first indicates American usage in general; the second, British usage. Compare LIEUTENANT.

lieutenant: liu-ten'ant¹ or lef-ten'ant¹; lū-tēn'ant² or lēf-tēn'ant². The first indicates American usage; the second, British usage, which is occasionally heard also in the United States Navy. See quotation.

Old-fashioned folks afloat and ashore still like to pronounce "lieutenant" lieutenant. Some still older folks accent the first syllable in addition to pronouncing it "lef." The pronunciation lieutenant, accent on second syllable, is now chiefly confined to the retired list of the navy, though you find here and there a young officer who braves wardroom ribaldry by persisting in the almost archaic pronunciation.

The Sun [New York], July 14, '93, p. 6, col. 7.

Altho Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) noted liu-ten'ant¹, Fenning (1760) indicated lieutenant, Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) recorded li-ten'ant¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) lef-ten'ant¹. The modern English pronunciation may be traced to the varying orthography of the word, which passed through the following stages: *lustenant* (1375), *lieutenant* (1377), *lestenant* (1387), *lyestenant* (1425), *lyeutenant* (1480), *lestenant* (1526), *lieutenant* (1583), *lieutenant* (1604), *lieutenant* (1679), *lieutenant* (1702 to this day). It is not a little strange that Savage should stigmatize *lieutenant* as a vulgarism, and recommend *lieutenant* in its place (W. H. Savage, "Vulgarisms and Improperities of the English Language," p. 40, London, 1833).

lifelong: lai'fōg¹; li'fōng². See LIVELONG.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hlt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = loud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

light: laɪt¹; lɪt²—the letters *gh* are now silent in this word and its derivatives, but survive in North British and Scottish dialect [lɪt¹]. In Northern Yorkshire the form *leeɪt* prevails; in Northumberland and Durham *leet*; in Scotland *licht*.

signaloes: lig-naɪ'oz¹, *Standard & C., or* laɪn-al'oz¹, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; lɪg-nəl'os² or lɪn-əl'os² [An Oriental wood].

lignin, lignine: lig'nɪn¹; lɪg'nɪn² [A cellulose-like compound].

Ligny: lɪ'nyɪ¹; lɪ'nyɪ² [Belg. village].

figure: lig'yur¹; lɪg'yur². By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) laɪ'ɟur¹ [A precious stone of the Bible. See *Exodus* xxviii, 19].

Likhi: lik'hai¹; lɪk'hɪ² [Bible].

liac: laɪ'læk¹; lɪ'læ². Formerly pronounced *laylock*, but so spelt in the "British Magazine," vol. iv, 605, 1763, and by Oliver Wendell Holmes, "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," ii, 1860. Kenrick (1773) indicated lɪ'læk¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) laɪ'læk¹, but Knowles (1835) lɪ'læk¹.

liacin: lɪl'ə-sɪn¹, *Standard, I., & Wr., or* laɪ'lə-sɪn¹, *C., E., M., St., & W.*; lɪ'lə-çɪn² or lɪ'lə-çɪn² [A crystalline compound found in the liac].

Lillian: lɪl'ɪ-ən¹; lɪl'ɪ-ən² [A feminine personal name]. **Lillian†.**

Lilith: lɪl'ɪfh¹ or laɪ'lɪfh¹; lɪl'ɪth² or lɪ'lɪth² [In Jewish legend, a nocturnal specter in the form of a beautiful woman]. [Islands].

Liliuokalani: lɪ'lɪ-u-o-kā-lā-nɪ¹; lɪ'lɪ-u-o-kā-lā-nɪ² [Queen of the Hawaiian Islands].

Lille: lɪl¹; lɪl² [Fr. city, entered by Ger., 1914].

Lima: lɪ'ma¹; lɪ'mä² [Capital of Peru].

Lima: laɪ'mə¹; lɪ'mə² [City in Ohio].

limb: lɪm¹; lɪm²—the *b* is silent. See CRUMB [A member of an animal body distinct from its trunk, as an arm or leg].—**limbed:** lɪmd¹; lɪmd² [Possessed of limbs].

lime: laɪm¹; lɪm² [An alkaline earth].

limn: lɪm¹; lɪm²—the *n* is silent. Compare CONDEMN [To draw or paint, as a picture].—**limner:** lɪm'nər¹; lɪm'nər² [A painter, especially a portrait-painter].—**limning:** lɪm'nɪŋ¹; lɪm'nɪŋ². In England lɪm'ɪŋ¹. See LIMN.

Limoges: lɪ'mōʒ¹; lɪ'mōʒh² [Fr. town famous for its porcelain].

limonin, limonine: lɪm'o-nɪn¹; lɪm'o-nɪn². *I.* laɪ'men-in¹ [A crystalline compound found in the seeds of the orange and lemon].

limousine: lɪ'mū'zɪn¹; lɪ'my'ʃɪn², but in the United States more frequently heard lɪ-mū-zɪn¹ [A type of motor-car with box-like body].

linarite: laɪ'nər-aɪt¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* lɪn'ə-raɪt¹, *C. & E.*; lɪ'nər-ɪt² or lɪn'ə-rɪt² [A lead-copper sulfate].

Lincoln: lɪŋ'kən¹; lɪŋ'eon² [Am. president (1809-65)].

Lincoln: lɪŋ'kən¹; lɪŋ'eon² [Eng. city].

line: laɪn¹; lɪn² [1. A string, cord, or rope. 2. A mark made with a pen or

linea [L.]: lɪn'ɪ-ə¹; lɪn'ə-a² [A line].

lineage: lɪn'ɪ-jɪ¹; lɪn'ə-əʒ² [Ancestral line].

[pencil].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; ɟʊll, ɟʊle, cūre, būt, būrɪn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

lineament: lin'ä-ment¹; lin'e-a-mënt² [A characteristic line or mark of a person's face]. [from it for women's wear].

lingerie [Fr.]: lah'zä-rī¹; lāh'zhe-rē² [Under-muslin or underwear made

linguist: lin'gwist¹; līn'gwist²; *not* lin'gwist¹ [An expert in languages].

Linné: lin'nē¹; līn'ngē² [Sw. botanist (1707-78)].

linoleic: li-nō'hik¹; li-nō'le-ye². *E. & M.* lin-o-lī'k¹; *W.* lin'o-lī'k¹ [Pert. to or obtained from linseed-oil].

linoleum: li-nō'hūm¹; li-nō'le-ūm² [A variety of floor-cloth].

linotype: lai'no-taip¹; lī'no-tīp²; *not* lin'o-taip¹.

Linsingen: lin'sīn-en¹; līn'sīng-ēn² [Ger. general (1850-)].

Linus: lai'nūs¹; lī'nūs² [Gr. demigod].

Lionel: lai'o-nel¹; lī'o-nēl² [A masculine personal name]. *It.* **Lionello:** lī'o-nel'lo¹; lī'o-nēl'lo²; *L. Leonellus:* lī'o-nel'ūs¹; lē'o-nēl'ūs².

Lipari: lip'ä-rī¹ or lī'pä-rī¹; lip'a-rī² or lī'pā-rī² [Mediterranean islands or their capital]. [tumor].

liparocete: lip'ä-ro-sil¹; lip'a-ro-çēl². *E., I., & W.* li-par'o-sil¹ [A fatty

lipogram: lip'o-gram¹; lip'o-gram². *C., I., & St.* lai'po-gram¹ [A writing composed of words that do not contain a certain letter].

liqueur: li-kūr¹; lī-kūr² [An alcoholic cordial].

liquor: lik'är¹; līk'ör² [Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid].

lira: lī'ra¹; lī'rā² [It. coin].

lis: lis¹; lis²—pronounce the s except when used of armorial bearings. Compare FLEUR DE LIS [Fr., lily].

lisle: lail¹; līl² [Thread originally from Lille, formerly spelt *Lisle*].

listen: lis'n¹; līs'n². Medial *t* is frequently unpronounced, especially when followed by *le* or *en*, as in *castle*, *ostler*, *thistle*, *whistle*, *wrestle*, or as in *fasten*, *hasten*, *moisten*, and the word noted above.

Liszt: list¹; list² [Hung. pianist (1811-86)].

liter: lī'tär¹; lī'ter². *I.* lai'tūr¹ [A measure of capacity].

literary: lit'är-ä-rī¹; lit'er-a-ry². Pedantically lit'ä-rär¹.

literati [L.]: lit'ä-rē'tai¹; lit'e-rä'tī², but frequently heard li-te-rä'tī, after the *It.* [Men of letters].

Literature: lit'är-ä-tiūr¹ or lit'är-ä-chur¹; lit'är-a-tūr² or lit'är-a-chur². The first pronunciation is that generally supported by the earlier lexicographers; the second may be traced to Sheridan (1780). Bullokar (1816) defined the word as "learning; knowledge of books." This definition was extended by Blount (1656) to include "cunning, grammar, knowledge of letters." To Bailey (1724) it was "knowledge in letters; learning." Johnson (1755) defined it "learning; skill in letters," Fenning (1760) "learning acquired by reading," but Johnson's definition was followed by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and others until a new sense was given to the word by Sir Humphry Davy, who in his "Researches Chemical and Philosophical," issued in 1812, wrote, "Their *literature*, their works of art offer models that have never been excelled." Here the word means "the body of writing produced by a particular people." Buchanan (1757) pronounced it lī'tär-i-tiūr¹.

litharge: lī'h'är¹; lī'h'ärg² [A chemical for glazing pottery. See LETHARGY].

2: art, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; më, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʌu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi-

lithe: laith¹; lith² [Bending easily and gracefully].

lithograph: lith'o-graf¹; lith'o-gráf². In its relatives **lith-og'ra-pher**, **lith-og'ra-phy**, stress the antepenult [A print taken from an engraved stone].

Lithostrotos: lith'o-strō'tes¹; lith'o-strō'tōs² [Douai Bible].

lithotripsy: lith-et'ri-ti¹; lith-ōt'ri-ty², *Standard, M., St., & Wr.*; C. lith'o-trai-ti¹; E., I., & W. lith-et'ri-ti¹ [The crushing of a stone in the bladder].

lithy: laith'1; lith'y². *M. lith'1* [Lithe; supple].

litigious: li-tij'us¹; li-tīg'ūs² [Eager to go to law].

litotes: lai'to-tiz¹ or lit'o-tiz¹; li'to-tēs² or lit'o-tēs². The first is preferred because in the Gr. λιτοῖς (*litōîs*) the iota is long, and this value is indicated for the *i* in Eng. by E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; the second is preferred by *Standard* and C. [A figure of speech in which the affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary as, "A citizen of no mean city."]

litre: li'tar¹; li'tēr². Same as LITER.

litterateur: lit'ar-a-tūr¹ or (*Fr.*) li'tēr-rā'tūr¹; lit'ēr-a-tūr² or (*Fr.*) li'te"-rā'tūr². *M. lit-ar-a-tūr¹; W. li'tē"ra"tūr¹* [A literary man].

Littre: li'trē¹; li'trē² [Fr. philologist (1801-81)].

liturgy: li-tūr'jik¹; li-tūr'gie².—**liturgist:** lit'ur-jist¹; lit'ūr-gist² [One who recites a liturgy].—**liturgy:** lit'ur-jī; lit'ūr-gy² [A collection of forms for public worship].

lived (pp.): livd¹; livd², but in compounds, laivd¹; livd².

live-long: liv'lon¹; liv'lōng²—o as in "not," not as in "or."

In noting an exception to the pronunciation *liv'long* based on a quotation from Freeman [perhaps a misprint for *live-long*. See below], the New English Dictionary makes the concession somewhat grudgingly: "Probably meant to be pronounced *live'long*." The question seems to be: Is the first part of the word a noun or a verb? In Milton's famous use of it ["On Shakespeare," st. 8] it is clearly a verb. I am averse to setting up my own opinion against that of a long, almost unbroken line of distinguished lexicographers, but I cannot help thinking that the first syllable is the substantive "live" with the "t" changed into "v." JOHN HYDE, Letter to Author, Washington (D. C.), June 22, 1916.

Freeman wrote: "He lived . . . to meet with a heavy doom, *live-long* bonds, . . . at the hands of his offended cousin and sovereign" ("William Rufus" II, vii, 453, 1882). The word is not in Bailey (1724-1732), but Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) note it and stress it like *live'lihood*, *live'liness*, *live'ly*. By Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and later lexicographers it was indicated liv'lon¹.

lama: lā'mā¹ or (*Sp.*) lyā'mā¹; lā'mā² or (*Sp.*) lyā'mā². I. lā'mā¹; *Wr.* lē'mā¹. [plain].

lano: lā'no¹ or (*Sp.*) lyā'no¹; lā'no² or (*Sp.*) lyā'no². I. lan'ō¹ [*Sp.-Am.*].

Llewellyn: lū-el'ln¹; lū-ēl'yn² [A masculine personal name]. [(1863-)].

Lloyd George: leid jōrj¹; lōyd gōrg² [British statesman; Prime minister].

load, loaf, loam, loan. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: lōd¹, lōd²; lōf¹, lōf²; lōm¹, lōm²; lōn¹, lōn².

Lo-ammi: lō-am'oi¹; lō-ām'i² [Bible].

loath: lōth¹; lōth². Webster (1828) and Craig (1849) lēth¹ [Unwilling; [reluctant]].

loathe: lōth¹; lōth² [To regard with hatred and disgust].

Lobeira: lo-bē'i-ra¹; lo-bē'y-rā² [Pg. writer and soldier (1360?-1403)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thīn, thīs.

1 artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

lobelia: lo-bî'li-a¹; lo-bê'li-a² [A flowering plant].

locate: lō'kēt¹; lō'eūt² [To search for and indicate the position of].—**locative:** lok'a-tiv¹; lō'e-a-tiv². *E., I., & St.* lō'ka-tiv¹ [Indicating place or position].

loch [Sc.]: loH¹; lōH² [A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea].

Lochia¹: lo-kai'ā¹; lo-ei'ā² [An epithet of Artemis].

lochias²: lō'ki-a¹; lō'ei-a², *Standard, C., & W.; E., St., & W.* lo-kai'ā¹; *I.* lo-kai'ā¹; *M.* lō'k'ā¹ [A discharge after childbirth].

locution: lo-kiū'shən¹; lo-eū'shon² [A mode of speaking; idiom].

locutory: lek'yū-to-rī¹; lō'e'yū-to-ry² [A place for conversation].

Lod: led¹; lōd² [Bible].—**Lodabar:** led'a-bar¹; lōd'a-bar² [Douai Bible].—**Loddeus:** led'ū-us¹; lōd'e-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Lo-debar:** lō'dī'bar¹; lō'dē-bār² [Bible].

Lodore: lo-dōr'¹; lo-dōr'² [Eng. cataract immortalized by Southey].

Lodovico: lō'do-vī'ko¹; lō'do-vī'eo² [A character in Shakespeare's "Othello"].

loess: lūs¹, *Standard & C., or lō'es¹, E., I., M., St., W.; lūs² or lō'es². W.* lō'is¹ [A fine gray mixture of sand and clay].

loft: left¹ or lēft¹; lōft² or lōft². The first is indicated by *I., M., St., W.* (1890) & *W.*; the second by *Standard, C., E., & W.* (1909).

log: leg¹; lōg²; not lēg¹. Compare dog; God, and see O.

loggia [It.]: lōj'j-a¹ or lej'a¹; lōg'j-a² or lōg'a². The first indicates English usage as recorded by *E. & M.*; the second represents American usage as noted by *Standard; C. & W.* lej'a¹; *I.* lej'a¹.

logomachy: lo-gem'ō-ki¹; lo-gōm'a-ey² [Contention about words].

Logos [L.]: leg'os¹; lōg'ōs² [The divine creative Word].

Logue: lōg¹; lōg² [Ir. prelate (1840-)].

Lohengrin: lō'en-grin¹; lō'ēn-ḡrīn² [Opera by Wagner].

Loire: lwār¹; lwār² [Fr. river and department].

Lois: lō'is¹; lō'is² [Bible and feminine personal name].

loll: lel¹; lōl²; not lōl¹. The pronunciation of this word is not analogous with that of *ball, droll, poll, toll*, etc., in which the *o* is long. See ACCOST; dog; God; O.

Lombard: lem'bard¹; lōm'bard². *I.* lem'būrd¹; *M., St., & W.* also note lum'bārd¹, a London affectation, as alternative [A native of Lombardy, Italy; formerly, one of a Teutonic race that settled in Italy].—**Lombardy:** lem'bar-di¹ or lum'bar-di¹; lōm'bar-dy² or lūm'bar-dy² [Department of Italy; formerly a kingdom].

London: lun'dan¹; lōn'don² [The capital of England].

In the days of Dr. Isaac Watts (1674-1748) the *d* in this name was suppressed in current speech. Charles James Fox (1749-1806), the statesman and orator, never pronounced it, and the poet Samuel Rogers (1763-1855), who was born in the city, is authority for the statement that in his youth every one said *Lonnon*, a pronunciation which Savage condemned as vulgar in his "Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language" in 1833. To pronounce it so to-day is to stamp oneself as illiterate.

long: len¹; lōng², *Standard* (1891-1912), *E., I., M., St., & W.* (Goodrich and Porter, 1847-1890). The pronunciation len¹, which is noted by *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.* (1909), is provincial.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = level; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

longer¹: lɒŋ'ər¹; lɒŋ'ər² [One who craves or desires].

longer²: lɒŋ'gər¹; lɒŋ'gər² [Comparative of LONG (a.); extended].

longest: lɒŋ'gest¹; lɒŋ'gɛst² [Superlative of LONG (a.)].

longevity: lɒn-jɛv'i-ti¹; lɒn-gɛv'i-ty² [Great duration of life].

Longimanus: lɒn-'ji-mɛ'nus¹; lɒn'gi-mā'nus² [Sobriquet of Artaxerxes].

Longinus: lɒn-jai'nus¹; lɒn-gi'nus² [Gr. philosopher (213?-273)].

long-lived: lɒŋ'laivd¹; lɒŋg'livd². See LIVED.

Longueval: lɒŋ'gə-vāl¹; lɒn'gɛ-vāl² [Fr. village, north of the Somme].

Longwy: lɒŋ'vi¹; lɒn'vɪ² [Fr. town].

look: luk¹; lōk²—the modern pronunciation and that noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), and Webster (1828). By Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) indicated lūk¹.

The fairest garden in her looks
And in her mind the wisest books. COWLEY (1618-1667) *The Garden* st. 1.

loom, loop, loose, loof. These words are all pronounced as one syllable, the oo having the same value as u in "rule."

Loomim: lo-ō'mim¹; lo-ō'mim² [Douai Bible].

Lopez: lō'pɛs¹ or (Sp.) lō'pɛth¹; lō'pɛs² or (Sp.) lō'pɛth² [Sp. family name].

loquacious: lo-kwɛ'shʊs¹; lo-kwā'shʊs² [Talkative].—**loquacity:** lo-kwā'si-ti¹; lo-kwā'gi-ty²—note position of stress in this and in the preceding word.

lord: lōrd¹; lōrd²; not lēd¹. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xvi, and compare God.

lore: lōr¹; lōr²; not lōr¹. Compare FORE and MORE, and see O [Learning].

Lorelei: lō'rə-lai¹; lō're-lī² [In Ger. folk-lore, a siren who lures boatmen to destruction].

lorikeet: lər'i-kīt¹ or lər'i-kīt¹; lōr'i-kēt² or lōr'i-kēt². C. & M. lər-i-kīt¹ [A small parrot].

Lo=ruhamah: lō'ru-hē-mā¹ or -hā'mā¹; lō'ru-hā-mā² or -hā'mā² [Bible].

Los Angeles: lōs an'ge-les¹, les an'ja-liz¹, or (Sp.) lōs ān'hē-lēs¹; lōs ān'gɛ-lēs², lōs ān'gɛ-lēs², or (Sp.) lōs ān'hɛ-lēs² [County and city in Cal.].

lose: lūz¹; lōz² [1. To mislay. 2. To fail to win]. See LOOSE.

lozel: lō'zel¹; lō'gɛl² [An idle, worthless fellow].

loss: les¹ or lēs¹; lōs² or lōs². The first indicates American usage as noted by *Standard* (1893-1912), *W.* (1828-1908), & *Wr.*; it represents also British usage as recorded by *M., I., & St.* The second shows American usage as indicated by *C. & W.* (1909), and former English usage as noted by *E.* Careful speakers do not now give the broad sound of o in "nor" to the o in this word, as such enunciation is dialectic or provincial. Compare CROSS.

Lot: let¹; lōt² [Bible].—**Lotan:** lō'tan¹; lō'tān² [Bible].

Lothario: lo-thɛ'ri-ō¹; lo-thā'ri-ō² [The hero of the Fatal Episode in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

Lothasubus: lɛth'ə-siū'bus¹; lōth'a-sū'būs² [Apocrypha].

Lothringen: lōt'riŋ-en¹; lōt'ring-ɛn² [Ger. province].

Lotophagi: lo-tef-a-jai¹; lo-tōf'a-gi² [In Gr. myth, the lotus-eaters].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡɛm; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prÿ; hit, police; obey, gô; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bÿrn;

Lotze: lôt'sa¹; lôt'se² [Ger. philosopher (1817-81)].

Loubet: lû'bê¹; lû'be² [Fr. statesman (1838-), President of France].

Lough: lœn¹; lœn² [Ir. lake].

Lough: luf¹; lûf² [Eng. family name].

Louis¹: lû¹; lû¹² [Fr. coin].

Louis²: See LEWIS.

Louisa: lû-i'zæ¹; lû-i'sa² [A feminine personal name]. **Louise:** lû-iz¹ (variant). **F. Louise:** lû'iz¹; lû'is²; **Héloise:** ê'lô'iz¹; ê'lô'is²; **Lisette:** lî'zæ¹; lî'zæ²; **G. Louise:** lû-i'zæ¹; lû-i'sa²; **Ludovika:** lû'do-vi'kæ¹; lû'do-vi'ka²; **It. Luigia:** lû-i'jæ¹; lû-i'jæ²; **Luisa:** lû-i'sa¹; lû-i'sa²; **Eloisa:** ê'lô-i'sa¹; ê'lô-i'sa²; **L. Luisa:** lû-i'sa¹; lû-i'sa²; **Pg. Luiza:** lû-i'zæ¹; lû-i'zæ²; **Sp. Luisa:** lû-i'sa¹; lû-i'sa²; **Sw. Ludovika:** lû'do-vi'kæ¹; lû'do-vi'ka².

Louisiana: lû'-zi-an'æ¹; lû'-si-ân'a² [State in the United States].

Louisville: lû'is-vil¹ or lû-i-vil¹; lû'is-vil² or lû-i-vil² [City in Ky.].

Lour: lau'ar¹; lou'êr² [To threaten; frown]. Spelt also **lower**, but pronounced in the same way].

Louvain: lû'va¹; lû'væn² [Belg. city].

Louvois: lû'vw¹; lû'vw² [Fr. statesman].

Louvre: lû'vr¹; lû'vr² [Ancient palace of Fr. kings in Paris; now a museum].

love: luv¹; lûv². See DROVE, MOVE.

low: lō¹; lō²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and that used by Gray (1716-71) in his "Elegy" and by Goldsmith (1728-74) in his "Deserted Village." This was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Goodrich-Webster (1847). By Dryden (1631?-1700) it was rîmed with now—

Fair lo grac'd his shield; but lo now,
With horns exalted stands, and seems to low—

as quoted by Johnson (1755), who used the lines to support the pronunciation lau¹; lou², which he indicates, as did also Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791) [To utter a mooing sound, as cattle].

lower: lō'ar¹; lō'êr² [To let down].

[not lō'ar-î¹.]

lower: lau'ar¹; low'er² [To threaten].—**lowering:** lau'ar-î¹; low'er-îng²;

Łowicz: lō'vîts¹; lō'vîts² [Polish town].

loxo-: lœks'o-¹; lœks'o-² [Derived from the Gr. λοξός (loxos), slanting, oblique; used as a combining form in scientific terminology].—**loxocyesis:** lœks'o-sai-i'sis¹; lœks'o-sai-i'sis² [An oblique position of the womb in pregnancy].

lozenge: lœz'enj¹; lœz'êng² [A diamond-shaped figure or something resembling it].

Lozon: lō'zan¹; lō'zon² [Apocrypha].

Lubins: lû'bîmz¹; lû'bîmz² [Bible].

lubric: lû'brîk¹; lû'brîe². *E. & St.* lû'brîk¹ [Having lubricating qualities].

lubricate: lû'brî-kæt¹; lû'brî-eæt². *E. & St.* lû'brî-kæt¹ [To supply, as grease or oil, to machinery to reduce friction].

[272 B. C.]

Lucania: lû-kæ'n-æ¹; lû-eæ'nî-a² [It. country, conquered by Rome].

2: art, âpe, fât, fâre, fât, what, all; mē, gēt, prÿ, fÿrn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Lucas: lū'kas¹; lū'eas² [A masculine personal name]. See **LUKE**.

lucerne: liu-sŭrn¹; lū-ċern². *E.* lū-sŭrn¹; *St.* lū'sŭrn¹ [A clover-like plant used for fodder].

Lucerne: lu-ſern¹; lū-ċern² [Swiss canton, city, and lake].

Lucia di Lammermoor: lū-chi'ā dī lūm'mer-mŭr¹; lū-chi'ā dī lām'mēr-mŭr² [Opera by Donizetti].

Lucian: lū'shan¹; lū'shan² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Lucien:** lū'si'Ńn¹; lū'ci'ān²; **It. Luciano:** lū-chā'no¹; lū-chā'no²; **L. Lucianus:** lū'shi-ā'nŭs¹; lū'shi-ā'nŭs².

lucid: lū'sid¹; lū'gid². *E.* & *St.* lū'sid¹ [Easily understood].

Lucifer: lū'si-fŕi¹; lū'ci-fŕi². *E.* & *St.* lū'si-fŭr¹ [Satan, the prince of darkness]. See also *Isaiah* xiv, 12].

Lucile, Lucille: liu-sil¹; lū-ċil². Same as **LUCY**.

Lucius: lū'shus¹; lū'shŭs² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Luce:** lŭs¹; lŭc²; **Lucius:** lŭ'si'ŭs¹; lŭ'ci'ŭs²; **G. Lucius:** lŭ'tsi-us¹; lŭ'tsi-us²; **It. Lucio:** lŭ'cho¹; lŭ'cho²; **Pg.,** lŭ'si-o¹; lŭ'ci-o²; **Sp.,** lŭ'thi-o¹; lŭ'thi-o².

lucre: lū'kŕi¹; lū'eŕ². *E.* & *St.* lū'kŭr¹ [Money as the object of greed].

Lucrece: liu-krŕi¹; lū-erĕċ² [Lucretia, wife of L. Tarquinius Collatinus, whose rape was the subject of a poem by Shakespeare].

Lucretia: liu-krŕi'shi-a¹; lū-erĕ'shi-a² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Lucrece:** lŭ'krŕi¹; lŭ'erĕċ²; **G. Lucretia:** lū-krĕ'tsi-a¹; lū-erĕ'tsi-a²; **It. Lucrezia:** lū-krĕ'tsi-a¹; lū-erĕ'tsi-ā²; **L. Lucretia:** Sp. **Lucrecia:** lū-krĕ'thi-a¹; lū-erĕ'thi-ā².

Lucrezia Borgia: lū-krĕ'tsi-a bŕj'a¹; lū-erĕ'tsi-ā bŕj'gā² [It. noblewoman, daughter of Pope Alexander VI., of infamous reputation (1480-1519)].

lucubrate: lū'kiu-brĕt¹; lū'eŭ-brāt². *E.* & *St.* lū'kiu-brĕt¹ [To elaborate or perfect by night study].

Lucy: lū'si¹; lū'cy² [A feminine personal name]. **D. Lucie:** lŭ'si-ē¹; lŭ'ci-ē²; **F. Lucie:** lŭ'si¹; lŭ'cē²; **G. Lucia:** lŭ'tsi-a¹; lŭ'tsi-a²; **It.,** lū-chi'ā¹; lū-chi'ā²; **L.,** lŭ'shi-a¹; lŭ-shi-a²; **Pg.,** lŭ'si-a¹; lŭ'ci-a²; **Sp.,** lŭ'thi-a¹; lŭ'thi-a².

Lud: lŭd¹; lŭd² [Bible and name of legendary Brit. king].

ludicrous: lū'di-krŭs¹; lū'di-erŭs². *E.* & *St.* lū'di-krŭs¹. To stress the second syllable is an indication of illiteracy [Calculated to excite laughter].

Ludim: lū'dm¹; lū'dim² [Bible].

luff: luf¹; lŭf² [To steer close to the wind].

lug: lug¹; lŭg² [To carry or pull with exertion, as something heavy].

luggage: lug'ej¹; lŭg'ĕg²; *not* lug'ij¹, lug'ij², or lug'ej¹ [A traveler's effects].

lugubrious: liu-giŭ'bri-us¹; lū-gŭ'bri-ŭs² [Expressive of sorrow].

Luhith: lū'hith¹; lū'hith² [Bible].

Luigi, Luis, Luiz: See under **LEWIS**.

Luke: lŭk¹; lŭk² [A masculine personal name]. ¹Dan. D. G. Pg. Sw. **Lucas:** lŭ'kas¹; lŭ'cās²; **F. Luc:** lŭk¹; lŭc²; **Hung. Lucás:** lŭ'kách¹; lŭ'cāch²; **It. Luca:** lŭ'ka¹; lŭ'cā²; **L. Lucas:** lŭ'kas¹; lŭ'eas². [lightens].

luminary: lū'mi-nē-rī¹; lū'mi-nā-ry². *E.* & *St.* lū'min-ər-i¹ [One who en-

2: wŕif, dŕ; bŕŕk, bŕŕt; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŕil, bŕy; gŕ, gŕm; ĩnk; thĩn. thĩs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Luna: liū'nə¹; lū'nə². *E. & St.* lū'nə¹ [In Roman myth, the goddess of the moon.]

lunch: lunc¹ or lunsh¹; lunc² or lunsh². The difference may be considered as amounting to a national characteristic, the first pronunciation, which was indicated originally by Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780), representing American usage; the second, noted by Walker (1791) and the modern British dictionaries, reflects the usage of Great Britain [Same as LUNCHEON]. Nares ruled ("Elements of Orthoepey," p. 95, 1784) that in English "ch, when it follows l or n, is pronounced exactly like sh."

luncheon: lunc¹ən¹ or lunsh¹ən¹; lunc²ən² or lunsh²ən². Buchanan (1737) lun'shin¹ [A light meal between breakfast and dinner]. [crescent].

lune: liūn¹; lūn². *E. & St.* lūn¹ [The moon; also, anything shaped like a

Lunéville: lū'nē'vil¹; lū'ng'vil² [Fr. town, scene of battle, 1914].

lunule: liū'niul¹; lū'nul². *E.* lū'niul¹; *St.* lū'niul¹ [A crescent-shaped part or structure].

Lupercal: liū'par-kal¹; lū'per-eäl². *E. & St.* lū'pūr-kal¹; *I.* liū-pūr'käl¹ [A Roman festival held on Feb. 15].

Lupercalia: liū'par-kē'h-a¹; lū'per-eä'li-a² [Same as LUPERCAL].

Lupercus: liū-pūr'kus¹; lū-pēr'eūs² [An ancient Roman deity identified with Pan].

lupine: liū'pin¹; lū'pin². *E. & St.* lū'pin¹; *I.* liū'poin¹ [Like a wolf].

Lupus: liū'pus¹; lū'pūs². *E. & St.* lū'pus¹ [L., the Wolf; a constellation].

lure: liūr¹; lūr² [Anything that entices or attracts].

lurid: liū'rid¹; lū'rid². *St.* lūr'id¹ [Giving a ghastly yellowish-red light].

luscious: lūsh'us¹; lūsh'ūs² [Very agreeable to the taste].

Lushai: liū-shai¹; lū-shī² [A member of an Indo-Chinese tribe living between Burma and Bengal].

Lushei: liū-shē¹; lū-shē² [The Lushai people or their language].

Lusiad: liū'si-ad¹; lū'si-äd² [Poem by Camoens, published in 1571].

Lusitania: liū'si-tē'ni-a¹; lū'si-tā'ni-a² [1. Poet. name for Portugal. 2. British merchant ship sunk by the Germans May 7, 1915].

lustrig: lus'tri¹; lūs'tring². *I.* liūs'tri¹. By Sheridan (1780) liūt'-strig; Knowles (1835) liū'stri¹ [A heavy silk material].

lute: liūt¹; lūt². *St.* lūt¹ [A mandolin-like musical instrument].

Luther: liū'θər¹; lū'ther² [A masculine personal name]. *F. Lothaire:* lō'tär¹; lō'tär²; *G. Luther:* lū'ter¹; lū'ter²; *Lothar:* lō'tar¹; lō'tär²; *It. Lotario:* lo-tā'ri-ō¹; lo-tā'ri-ō²; *L. Lutherus:* liū'ther-us¹; lū'ther-ūs²; *Sp. Ciotario:* klo-tā'ri-ō¹; elo-tā'ri-ō².

Lützen: lūt'sen¹; lūt'sēn² [Prus. town].

Lützow: lūt'so¹; lūt'so² [Prus. soldier (1782-1834)].

lux: luks¹; lüks² [Beauty; luxury; elegance].

lux [Fr.]: lüks¹; lüks² [Superfine quality; luxury; lux]. See DE LUXE.

Luxembourg: lüks'än'būr¹; lüks'än'bur² [Belg. province].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; ai-le; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

Luxemburg: luks'em-bürg¹; lüks'ēm-bürg² [European grand duchy, entered by Ger., 1914-15].

Luxor: luks'or¹; lüks'ör² [Egypt. town: the site of ancient Thebes].

luxuriance: luks-yū'ri-ans¹ or lug-zū'ri-ans¹; lüks-yū'ri-anç² or lüg-zhū'ri-anç². Compare LUXURIANT.

luxuriant: luks-yū'ri-ant¹, *M. & W.*, or lug-zū'ri-ant¹; lüks-yū'ri-ant² or lüg-zhū'ri-ant². *C. lug-zū'ri-ant¹; E, I., St., W. lug-zū'ri-ant¹. By Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) lug-zū'ri-ant¹; Sheridan (1780) lug-zū'ri-ant¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lug-zū'ri-ant¹; Knowles (1835) luks-iūr'yant¹ [Great in supply or quantity].*

luxuriate: luks-yū'ri-ēt¹ or lug-zū'ri-ēt¹; lüks-yū'ri-āt² or lüg-zhū'ri-āt². See LUXURIANT; LUXURIOUS [1. To grow plentifully. 2. To live richly].

luxurious: luks-yū'ri-us¹ or lug-zū'ri-us¹; lüks-yū'ri-ūs² or lüg-zhū'ri-ūs². By Perry (1777) and Fulton & Knight (1802) lug-zū'ri-us¹; Sheridan (1780) lug-zū'ri-us¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) lug-zū'ri-us¹; Knowles (1835) lug-zū'ri-yus¹ [Delighting in luxury].

luxury: luk'shu-ri¹; lük'shū-ry². *E. luks'yū-ri¹; I. lug'ziu-ri¹; M. luk'siu-ri¹; St. luks'yū-ri¹; W. luk'shə-ri¹ [Free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures that gratify the senses].*

Luynes (de): də lū'in¹; de lū'yn² [Fr. diplomat (1578-1621)].

Luz: luz¹; lüz² [Bible].

Luzon: lū-zen' or (*Sp.*) lū-thōn¹; lū-zōn' or (*Sp.*) lū-thōn² [The largest island of the Philippine group].

Lycæus: li-sī'us¹; ly-çē'ūs² [Gr. mountain, sacred to the worship of Zeus] [and Pan].

lycanthrope: lai-kan'thrōp¹; lī-eăn'thrōp², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., & W. lai'kan-thrōp¹ [In folk-lore, one possessed of the power of changing himself into a wolf]. The English pronunciation of this word accords with that of analogous terms. Compare MISANTHROPE.*

Lycæon: lai-kē'on¹; lī-eā'ōn² [In Gr. myth, a king of Arcadia, changed into a wolf by Zeus].

Lycaonia: lai'kē-ō'ni-a¹ or lik'ə-ō'ni-a¹; lī'ēā-ō'ni-a² or lī'e'a-ō'ni-a² [Dis-lyceum: lai-sī'um¹; lī-çē'ūm² [An educational institution].

Lycia: lis'i-a¹; līç'i-a² [Bible].

Lycidas: lis'i-das¹; līç'i-das² [In Vergil's "Eclogue" (iii), a shepherd].

Lycomedes: lik'o-mī'dīz¹; lī'e'o-mē'dēs² [1. In Gr. myth, a son of Apollo. 2. A Gr. general (369 B. C.)].

Lycón: lai'ken¹; lī'eōn² [Athenian orator (405 B. C.)].

Lycurgus: lai-kūr'gus¹; lī-eūr'gūs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Thrace].

Lydda: lid'a¹; līd'a² [Bible].

Lydekker: lai-dek'ər¹; lī-dēk'er² [Eng. naturalist (1849-1915)].

Lydgate: lid'gēt¹; līd'gāt² [Eng. churchman and poet (1370?-1451?)].

Lydia: lid'i-a¹; līd'i-a² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. lī'dī-a¹; lī'dī-ā²; F. *Lydie:* lī'dī¹; lī'dē²; It. *Lidia:* lī'dī-a¹; lī'dī-ā²; L. *Lydia.*

2: wōlf, dō; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ārt*; fat, *fāre*; *fāst*; get, *prēy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

Lyly: *lil'1*; *lŷ'1y*² [Eng. dramatist (1554-1606)].

Lyme Regis: *laim rī'jis*¹; *lŷm rē'gis*² [Eng. seaside resort].

lymph: *limf*¹; *lŷmf*² [The virus of a disease].

Lympne: *lim*¹; *lŷm*² [Historic Eng. village: the Roman Portus Lemanis; site of Studfall Castle].

Lynde: *laind*¹; *lind*² [Am. family name].

Lynedoch: *lin'dəh*¹; *lŷn'doh*² [Scot. general: defeated Fr. at Barossa, 1811].

Lynette: *h-net*¹; *ly-nēt*² [The heroine of Tennyson's poem *Gareth and Lynette*].

Lyon: *li'ōn*¹; *lŷ'ōn*² [Fr. seaport]. In Eng. **Lyons**: *lai'ənz*¹; *lŷ'on*².

lyonnaise: *li'o-nēz*¹ or *lai'o-nēz*¹; *lŷ'o-nās*² or *lŷ'b-nās*² [Pertaining to Lyons]. Compare *FRACAS*; *TAPIS*.

lyre: *lair*¹; *lŷr*² [Ancient harp-like musical instrument].

lyric: *li'rik*¹; *lŷ'rie*², but more frequently heard *li-rik*¹ [Belonging to the lyre; hence, adapted for singing].

lyricism: *li'ri-sizm*¹; *lŷ'ri-çism*².

lyrist: *lair'ist*¹ or *li'rist*¹; *lŷ'rist*² or *lŷ'rist*². The first indicates American and Scottish usage, and that formerly in vogue in England and Ireland; the second, modern usage in England [A player of the lyre or writer of lyric poetry].

Lys: *lis*¹; *lŷs*² [A river in France and Belgium].

Lysaght: *lai'sant*¹; *lŷ'sāh*² [Ir. family name].

Lysanias: *lai-sē'm-as*¹; *lŷ-sā'ni-as*² [Bible].

Lysias: *lis'i-as*¹; *lŷs'i-as*² [Apocrypha].

Lysimachia: *lis'i-mē'ki-a*¹; *lŷs'i-mā'ei-a*². *I.* *lai-si-mē'ki-a*¹; *M. & W.* *lai'si-mē'ki-a*¹ [A genus of herbs of the primrose family].

Lysimachus: *lai-sim'ə-kus*¹; *lŷ-sim'a-eūs*² [King of Thrace (361-281 B. C.)].

Lysippus: *lai-sip'an*¹, *C. & W.*, or *li-sip'an*¹, *Standard*; *lŷ-sip'an*² or *ly-sip'an*² [Characteristic of Lysippus]. [Alexander the Great's time].

Lysippus: *lai-sip'us*¹; *lŷ-sip'ūs*² [1. Gr. poet (c. 434 B. C.) 2. Gr. sculptor of

Lysons: *lai'sənz*¹; *lŷ'sənz*² [Eng. family name].

Lystra: *lis'tra*¹; *lŷs'tra*² [Bible].

Lyte: *loit*¹; *lŷt*² [Eng. divine and hymn-writer (1793-1847)].

Lytham: *li'h'am*¹; *lŷh'am*² [Eng. town].

Lyulf: *lai'ulf*¹; *lŷ'ulf*² [A masculine personal name].

Lyveden: *liv'den*¹; *lŷv'den*² [Eng. baronial manor in Northamptonshire].

2: *ārt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *fāre*, *fāst*, *what*, *āll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

2: w^{ol}f, d^o; b^{oo}k, b^{oo}t; full, rule, c^ūre, b^ūt, b^ūrn; ōil, b^{ōy}; g^o, g^{em}; iⁿk; thⁱn, thⁱs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prëy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Maccabæus, **Maccabeus**: mak'ä-bi'us¹; mäe'a-bü'üs² [Jewish patriot (-160 B. C.)].

Maccabees: mak'ä-biz¹; mäe'a-bēs² [A Jewish family of patriots (2d cent. [B. C.])].

McCrea: mä-krē¹; mä-erā² [Am. victim of Indians (1753-77)].

M'Crie: mä-krī¹; mä-erē² [Scot. historian (1772-1835)].

M'Eachern: mak-ek'krün¹ or (Scot.) mak-eh'ärn¹; mäe-äe'erün² or (Scot.) mäe-äe'erün² [A Celtic family name].

mace: mēs¹; māç² [A staff of office].

Maceda: mä-ei'dä¹; mä-çä'dä² [Douai Bible].

macédoine [Fr.]: mä'sē'dwün¹; mä'çē'dwän² [A dish of mixed vegetables].

Macedonia: mas'i-dō'ni-ä¹; mäç'e-dō'ni-ä² [European country].

Maceloth: mä-si'loth¹; mä-çü'lōth² [Douai Bible].

Macenas: mas'i-nai'äs¹; mäç'e-ni'äs² [Douai Bible].

Maceo: mä-çhē'o¹; mä-the'o² [Cuban patriot (1848-96)].

M'Gillcuddy Reeks: mä-gil'i-kud'i riks¹; mä-gil'i-eüd'y rēks² [Ir. mountains].

Machabees: mak'ä-biz¹; mäe'a-bēs² [Douai Bible].—**Machabeus**: mak'ä-bi'us¹; mäe'a-bē'üs² [Douai Bible].

Machaon: mä-kē'on¹; mä-eä'on² [Gr. hero at the siege of Troy].

Machathi: mak'ä-thui¹; mäe'a-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Machati**: mak'ä-tai¹; mäe'a-ti² [Douai Bible].—**Machbanai**: mak'ba-nā¹; mäe'ba-nā² [Bible].—**Machbena**: mak-bi'na¹; mäe-bē'na² [Bible (R. V.) and Douai].—**Machbenah**: mak-bi'nā¹; mäe-bē'nā² [Bible].

machete [Sp.]: mä-çhē'tē¹; mä-çhē'tē² [A heavy cutlass].

Machi: mä'kai¹; mä'eä² [Bible].

Machias: mä-kai'äs¹; mä-ei'äs² [Seaport in Me.].

Machiavel: mak'i-ä-vel¹; mäe'i-ä-vēl² [Same as MACHIAVELIAN].

Machiavellian, **Machiavellian**: mak'i-ä-vel'i-än¹; mäe'i-ä-vēl'i-än². *E.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* mak'i-ä-vēl'i-än¹, so also Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Crafty in politics].

Machiavellism: mak'i-ä-vel'izm¹; mäe'i-ä-vēl'izm² [The principles of Machiavelli].

Machiavelli: mä'ki-ä-vel'li¹; mä'eä-ä-vēl'li² [Florentine statesman and

machicolation: mäç'i-ko-lē'shän¹; mäç'i-eo-lä'shon², *Standard*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.* mä-çik'o-lē'shän¹ [An opening in a wall used as a means of attack].

machinal: mä-shin'al¹; mä-çhīn'al², noted also by Perry (1777). *C.* & *Wr.* mak'i-näl¹, which was the pronunciation indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton, & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Relating to machines].

machination: mak'i-nē'shän¹; mäe'i-nä'shon² [A plot].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mä, gēt, prëy, tērn; hit, ice; i=ä; i=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wön,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle; au = out; oil; lū = loud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

machine: mə-shīn¹; ma-chīn². Dr. Bradley ("New English Dict.," vol. vi, p. 7; Oxford, 1908) says, "In 17-18th c. the word was often stressed on the first syllable." It was so stressed by Bailey (1732), but not in his edition of 1775, nor by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fulton & Knight (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) [A mechanical appliance].

Machir: mē'kir¹; mā'eir² [Bible].—**Machmas:** mak'mas¹; mæ'einas² [Apocrypha].—**Machmethath:** mak'mi-thath¹; mæ'e-me-thath² [Douai Bible].—**Machnadebai:** mak-nad'i-bai¹ or mak'nā-dī'bai¹; mæe-nād'e-bi² or mæ'e'na-lē'bi² [Bible].—**Machpelah:** mak-pi'la¹; mæe-pē'lā² [Bible].

Mackay: mə-kai¹; ma-kȳ² [Scot. author (1814-89)].

McKay: mə-kai¹ or mə-kē¹; ma-kȳ² or ma-kā² [Scot. and Am. family name].

Mackaye: mə-kē¹; ma-kā² [Am. family name].

mackerel: mak'ər-el¹; māk'er-ēl²—frequently mispronounced mak'rəl¹.

Mackinac, Mackinaw: mak'i-nō¹; māk'i-nā² [1. A strait between Lakes Michigan and Huron. 2. A county of Michigan. 3. An island in Lake Huron].

Macleod: mə-klaud¹; ma-cloud² [Scot. divine (1812-72)].

MacIise: mæ-kli¹; ma-elis² [Ir. painter (1811-70)].

Macmahon: mak-mān¹; mæe-mān² [A family name of Celtic origin].

MacMahon: māk'mā'ōn¹; mæe'mā'ōn² [Fr. president (1808-93)].

MacMonnies: mak-mv'n'iz¹; mæe-mōn'iz² [Am. sculptor (1863-)].

Macnamara: mak'nā-mā'ra¹; mæe'na-mā'ra² [A Celtic family name].

Macomb: mə-kūm¹ or mə-kōm¹; ma-eōm² or ma-eōm²—the *b* is silent [Am. general (1782-1841)].

Macon: mē'kən¹; mā'eon² [1. Am. senator (1757-1837). 2. Any one of several counties and towns of the United States, especially a city in Georgia].

Mâcon: mā'kōn¹; mā'eōn² [Fr. city].

macramé: mak'ra-mē¹; mæe'ra-me², *Standard*; C. mak-rə-mē¹; E. & M. mak-rū'mē¹; St. & W. mak'ra-mē¹ [A fringe of knotted thread].

Macready: mə-kre'di¹; ma-erā'dy² [Eng. actor (1793-1873)].

macrocosm: mak'ro-kezm¹; mæe'ro-eōsm²—the pronunciation of most modern dictionaries and that indicated by Jameson (1827), Goodrich (1847), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). *Wr.* mē'kro-kezm¹, also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The universe].

macron: mē'krən¹ or mak'rən¹; mā'erōn² or mæe'rōn². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, usage in England [A line placed over a letter (ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū) to indicate that its sound is long].

Macron: mē'krən¹; mā'erōn² [Apocrypha].—**Madaba:** mad'ə-bā¹; mād'-a-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Madai:** mē'dai¹ or mad'i-dai¹; mād'i² or mād'a-i² [Bible].

madam: mad'əm¹; mād'am² [My lady: a title of courtesy].

madama [It.]: ma-dā'mā¹; mā-dā'mā² [Madam].

madame [Fr.]: mā'dām¹; mā'dām²; *not* mad'əm¹.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, hʊrn; ɔɪl, hɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rúle; but, bōrn;

Madeira: mā-dī'ra or (*Pg.*) mā-dē'ra¹; mā-dē'ra or (*Pg.*) mā-dē'rū². *C.* and Webster (1828) mā-dē'ra¹ [*Pg.* island in Atlantic; wine].

mademoiselle [Fr.]: mā'də-mwū'zel¹; mā'de-mwā'sēl². Vulgarly mad'-i-mā-zel¹ [Miss: a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman].

Madia¹: mā-dai'ā¹; mā-dī'ā² [Douai Bible].

Madia²: mē'di-ā¹; mā'di-ā² [An Am. herb—the tarweed].

Madiabun: mā-dai'ā-bun¹; mā-dī'ā-būn² [Apocrypha].—**Madiah:** mā-dai'ā; mā-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Madian:** mē'di-ān¹; mā'di-ān² [Bible].—**Madmannah:** mā-dī-nān'ā¹; mā-dī-nān'ā² [Bible].—**Madmen:** mā'd'men¹; mā'd'mēn² [Bible].—**Madmena:** mā-dī-mī'nā¹; mā-dī-mē'nā² [Douai Bible].—**Madmenah:** mā-dī-mī'nā¹; mā-dī-mē'nā² [Bible].—**Madon:** mē'don¹; mā'dōn² [Bible].

Madras: mā-dras¹; mā-drās². See ASK [City in Brit. India or cotton cloth first made there].

madrier: mā'drī-ār¹; mā'drī-er². *E.* mā'drīr¹; *I.* mā-drīr¹ [A heavy beam ^[used in military mining]].

Maeleth: mē'i-leth¹; mā'e-lēth² [Douai Bible].

maelstrom: mēl'strēm¹; mā'l'strom² [A whirlpool off the coast of Norway].

Maelus: mī-l'ūs¹; mā-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha].

maestoso: mā'es-tō'so¹; mā'ēs-tō'so². *Standard, C., E., & W. I., St., & W.* mā-ēs-tō'so¹, also Smart (1840); *M.* mā-ēs-tō'so¹; Jameson (1827) mes-tō'zō¹ [It., majestically: a direction in music].

Maestricht: mās'triht¹; mās'triht² [Dutch town].

maestro: mā-es'tro¹; mā-ēs'tro². *Standard; C., E., & W.* mā-ēs'trō¹; *I.* mā-es'trō¹; *M.* mā-ēs'trō¹ [It., master].

Maeterlinck: mā'ter-līnk¹; mā'ter-līnk² [Belg. poet (1862-)].

Mafeking: mā'fə-kiŋ¹ or (*colloq.*) mēf'kiŋ¹; mā'fə-kīŋ² or (*colloq.*) māf'-kīŋ² [Town in Bechuanaland, South Africa].

Mafia, Maffia: mā'fi-ā¹; mā'fi-ā² [A Sicilian secret society].

Magadan: mag'ā-dan¹; māg'ā-dān² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Magala:** mag'ā-lā¹; māg'ā-lā² [Douai Bible].—**Magbish:** mag'bīsh¹; māg'bīsh² [Bible].—**Magdalel:** mag'dā-lēl¹; māg'dā-lēl² [Douai Bible].

Magdalen¹: mag'dā-len¹; māg'dā-lēn² [A feminine personal name]. See the next entry and MAGDALENE.

Magdalen²: mēd'lin¹; mād'lin²—a corruption of OF. *Madelaine*, spelt in Early Eng. *Maudelen* (1320), *Maudeleyn* (1380), *Mawdeleyn* (1460), *Maudlen* (1565), *Mawdlin* (1573), and *Maudlin* (1631) [A college at Oxford and one at Cambridge, England].

Magdalene: mag'dā-līn¹ or mag'dā-lī-nī¹; māg'dā-lēn² or māg'dā-lē-nē² [Bible and feminine personal name]. *D. Magdalena:* mag'dā-lē'nā¹; māg'dā-lē'nā²; *F. Madeleine:* mād'lēn¹; mād'lēn²; *G. Magdalene:* māg'dā-lē'nā¹; māg'dā-lē-nē²; *It. Maddalena:* mād'dā-lē'nā¹; mād'dā-lē'nā²; *Pg. Sp. Sw. Magdalena:* māg'dā-lē'nā¹; māg'dā-lē'nā².

Magdalum: mag'dā-lūm¹; māg'dā-lūm² [Douai Bible].—**Magdiel:** mag'di-el¹; māg'di-ēl² [Bible].—**Maged:** mē'ged¹; mā'gēd² [Apocrypha].—**Magedan:** mag'dā-dan¹; māg'dā-dān² [Douai Bible].

Magellan: mā-jel'an¹; mā-gēl'an² [Port. navigator (1480?-1521)].

2: árt, ápe, fát, fáre, fást, whát, áll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, íce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = ɪ; ul; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Magellanic: maj'ē-lan'ik¹ or mag-e-lan'ik¹; mǎg'ē-lān'ie² or mǎg'ē-lān'ie²; St. maj'el-an'ik¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain.

Magenta: mā-jen'tə¹; mā-gēn'ta² [It. town].

Maggiore: mod-jō'rē¹; mād-gō'rē² [Lake in Italy and Switzerland].

Magheramorne: mān'rə-mōrn'¹; mān'ra-mōrn'² [Ir. barony].

Magi: mē'joi¹; mā'gi² [Eastern sages].

Magian: mē'ji-ən¹; mā'gi-an² [Pert. to the Magi].

Magna Carta, Magna Charta: mag'na kūr'tə¹; mǎg'na ēār'ta² [L., Great Charter; specifically, the charter of English liberties (June, 1215)]. [tance].

magnate: mag'nēt¹; mǎg'nāt²; not mag'nit¹ [A person of rank or importance].

magnesia: mag-nī'shi-ə¹; mǎg-nē'shi-ə², *Standard, E., I., & St.; C. & M.* mag-nī'shi-ə¹; W. & Wr. mag-nī'si-ə¹. W. notes mag-nī'si-ə¹ as alternative [An earthy powder used in medicine].

magnesium: mag-nī'shi-um¹; mǎg-nē'shi-ūm², *Standard, E., I., & St.; C.* mag-nī'shi-um¹; M. mag-nī'si-um¹; W. & Wr. mag-nī'si-um¹ [A silver-white metallic element].

magnet: mag'net¹; mǎg'nēt² [A body capable of exerting attraction].

magnetization: mag'net-i-zē'shən¹; mǎg'nēt-i-zā'shən² [The act or result of magnetic attraction].

magneto-: mag'net-o-¹, *Standard, C., E., & St., or mag-nī'to-¹, M.; mǎg'nēt-o-² or mǎg-nē'to-²; I. & W. mag-net'ō-¹; Wr. mag-nī'tō-¹* [Combining form derived from MAGNET]. Notwithstanding the pronunciations indicated by the American dictionaries, the populace prefers mag-nī'to-¹ when speaking of the device used to ignite the fluid used for the internal-combustion engines of motor vehicles.

magnetogram: mag-nī'to-gram¹, *Standard, M., & W., or mag-net'ō-gram¹, C., E., I., & Wr.; mǎg-nē'to-grām² or mǎg-nēt'ō-grām²* [A record of magnetic intensity].

magnetograph: mag-nī'to-graf¹; mǎg-nē'to-grāf² [uring magnetic intensity].

magnolia: mag-nō'li-ə¹; mǎg-nō'li-ə²—four syllables, not mag-nōl'yə¹ [A flowering plant].

Magog: mē'geg¹; mā'gōg² [Bible].—**Magor-missabib, Magor Missabib:** mē'ger-mis'ə-bib¹; mā'gōr-mis'ə-bib² [Bible].—**Magplash:** mag'pi-ash¹; mǎg'pi-āsh² [Bible].

maguey: mā-gwē'¹; mā-gwē'², *Standard; C. & I. mā-gwē'¹; E., M., & W. mā-gwē'¹; Wr. mā-gwē'¹; Spanish mā-gē'¹* [A plant, the American aloe].

Magyar: maj'yar¹; mǎg'yār². *Standard, C., & W. med'yer¹; E. & I. mag'yar¹; M. mād'yār¹; St. mād'yār¹; Wr. mād'yār¹* [A Hungarian].

Mahabharata: mā'hā-bhā'rə-tə¹; mā'hā-bhā'ra-ta² [Hindu epic]. See ARYABHATTA.

Mahalah: mā-hē'lā¹ or mē'hā-lā¹; mā-hā'lā² or mā'hā-lā² [Bible].—**Mahalahaleel:** mā-hē'lā-lē'l¹ or mā-hā'lā-lē'l¹; mā-hā'lā-lē'lē² or mā-hā'lā-lē'lē² [Bible].—**Mahalahalel:** mā-hē'lā-lē'l¹; mā-hā'lā-lē'lē² [Same as MAHALAHLEEL].—**Mahalath:** mē'hā-lāth¹; mā'hā-lāth² [Bible].—**Mahali:** mē'hā-lai¹; mā'hā-lī² [Bible].—**Mahalon:** mē'hā-len¹; mā'hā-lōn² [Douai Bible].

Mahan: mā-han¹; mā-hān². In the South, mē'han¹ [Am. family name].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fäst; ger, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Mahan²: mün¹; män² [Ir. family name].

Mahanaim: mē'ha-nē'im¹; mā'ha-nū'im² [Bible].—**Mahaneh-dan, Mahaneh Dan:** mē'ha-ne-dan¹; mā'ha-nē-dān² [Bible].—**Maharai:** mā-har-i-ai¹ or mē'ha-rai¹; mā-hār'a-i² or mā'ha-rī² [Bible].

maharaja, maharajah: mā'ha-rū'jā¹; mā'hā-rū'ja² [Hindu prince].

Mahat: mā-hut¹; mā-hūt² [Sans., the primal intelligence].

Mahath: mē'hath¹; mā'hāth² [Bible].—**Mahavite:** mē'ha-vait¹; mā'ha-vīt² [Bible].—**Mahazloth:** mā-hē'zi-oth¹; mā-hū'zi-ōth² [Bible].—**Mabeleth:** mē'he-leth¹; mā'he-lēth² [Douai Bible].—**Maher-shalal-hash-baz:** mē'hēr-shē'la¹ or shāl'al¹ hash-baz¹; mā'hēr-shā'la² or shāl'al² hā'h-bāz² [Bible].—**Mahida:** mē-hai-dā¹; mā-hī'dā² [Douai Bible].—**Mahlah:** mā'lā¹; mā'lā² [Bible].—**Mahli:** mā-lai¹; mā'lī² [Bible].—**Mahlon:** mā'ten¹; mā'lōn² [Bible].

Mahmoud: mā-mūd¹; mā-mūd² [Any one of four sultans (967-1839)].

Mahol: mē'hel¹; mā'höl² [Bible].

Mahomet: mā-hom'et¹; mā-höm'ēt². Same as MOHAMMED.

Mahon: mā-hūn¹; mā-hōn² [Eng. historian (1805-75)].

Mahony: mā'o-ni¹ or mā'ni¹; mā'o-ny² or mā'ný² [Ir. poet (1804-66)].

Mahopac: mā-hō'pak¹; mā-hō'pāc²; frequently mispronounced mē'o-pak¹ [Village and lake in N. Y.].

Mahound: mā-haund¹; mā-hound². *M.* mā-hünd¹; *St.* mā-haund¹; *Wr.* mā'haund¹.

It is *Mahound*, the Evil One, and he has gain'd my soul!

THOMAS HOOD *The Demon Ship* st. 8.

mahout: mā-haut¹; mā-hout². *E.* mā'hūt¹; *I.* mā'hūt¹ [The driver and keeper of an elephant].

Mahratta: mā-rāt'ā¹; mā-rāt'a² [Hindu race].

Mahseiah: mā-sī'yā¹; mā-sē'yā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Mahumite: mā-hū'mait¹; mā-hū'mit² [Douai Bible].

Malaneas: māi'ā-nī'as¹; mī'a-nē'ās² [Apocrypha].

maid: mēd¹; mād²; *not* moid¹, *nor* mēid¹, as heard frequently in England.

maiden: mē'den¹; mā'den²; *not* mai'den¹. See A.

mail, maim. These words are both pronounced as one syllable: mēl¹, māl²; mēm¹, mām²; *not* mail¹, maim¹, as sometimes heard in London and southern England [I. Letters and papers sent by post. II. Mutilation.]

Maimon: māi'mon¹; mī'mon² [Maimonides].

Maimonides: māi-men'i-diz¹; mī-mōn'i-dēs² [Span. Jewish theologian (1135-1204)].

main¹: mēn¹; mǎn² [First or chief].

Main²: mēn¹ or (*Ger.*) main¹; mǎn² or (*Ger.*) mīn² [Ger. river].

maintain: mēn-tēn¹; mǎn-tān². *Wr.* mīn-tēn¹ [To keep up; also, to provide support for].

maintenance: mēn'ti-nēs¹; mǎn'te-nān². Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) mēn'tin-ēs¹ [Support].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1 a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; thin, this.

Maintenen (de): də mañ'tə-nəñ¹; de māñ'te-nəñ² [Fr. marquise secretly married to Louis XIV. (1635-1719)].

Mainwaring: man'ər-ŋ¹; mǎn'er-ing² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Mainz: maints¹; mǐnts² [City in Hesse].

maiolica: mə-jel'ı-kə¹ or (It.) mə-yō'li-ka¹; ma-jöl'i-ea² or (It.) mā-yō'li-^{ea²}

Makaz: mē'kaz¹; mā'kǎz² [Bible].

make: mēk¹; mǎk² [To cause to be or become].

Maked: mē'ked¹; mā'kēd² [Apocrypha].

Makheloth: mak-hi'leth¹ or -lēth¹; mǎk-hē'lēth² or -lēth² [Bible].

maki: mā'ki¹; mǎ'ki², *Standard & E.; C. & W.* mak'i¹; *I. & M.* mē'ki¹ [Alemur].

Makkedah: ma-ki'da¹; mǎ-kē'da² [Bible].—**Maktesh:** mak'tesh¹; mǎk-tēsh² [Bible].—**Malchi:** mal'a-kai¹; mǎl'a-ei² [An Old Testament prophet or his book of the Bible].—**Malachias:** mal'a-kai'as¹; mǎl'a-ei'as² [Douai Bible].

maladroït: mal'ə-dreit¹; mǎl'a-drōit². *E., M., & St.* mal'ə-dreit¹ [Lacking skill; clumsy].

Malalai: mal'ə-lē'ai¹; mǎl'a-lā'i² [Douai Bible].—**Malaleel:** mə-lē'li-el¹; ma-lā'le-ēl² [Douai Bible].

malapropos: mal-ap'ro-pō¹; mǎl-āp'ro-pō² [Out of place].

malar: mē'lar¹; mǎ'lar² [The cheek-bone].

malaria: mə-lē'ri-a¹; ma-lā'ri-a² [A morbid condition of the blood in which chills alternate fever].

Malasar: mal'ə-sar¹; mǎl'a-sār² [Douai Bible].

Malay: mə-lē¹ or mē'lē¹; ma-lā² or mā'lā² [Race of southwestern Asia].

Malaysia: mə-lē'shi-a¹; ma-lā'shi-a² [Asiatic peninsula and islands].

Malcam (R. V.), Malcham: mal'kam¹; mǎl'eam² [Bible].—**Malchiah:** mal-kai'ā¹; mǎl-ei'ā² [Bible].—**Malchiel:** mal'ki-el¹; mǎl-ei-ēl² [Bible].—**Malchijah:** mal-kai'jā¹; mǎl-ei'jā² [Bible].—**Malchiram:** mal-kai'ram¹; mǎl-ei'ram² [Bible].—**Malchishua:** mal'kai'shū'a¹; mǎl'eī'shū'a² [Bible].—**Malchus:** mal'kus¹; mǎl-eūs² [Bible].

Malcolm: mal'kem¹; mǎl'eom² [A masculine personal name].

Maldiv: mal'daiv¹; mǎl'div² [Islands west of Ceylon].

male: mēl¹; mǎl² [Masculine].

Malebranche: mā'l'brāñsh¹; mǎl'brāñch² [Fr. philosopher (1638-1715)].

malediction: mal'i-dik'shən¹; mǎl'e-dī'e'shon² [A curse].

malefactor: mal'i-fak'tər¹; mǎl'e-fā'e'tor², *Standard, E., I., W., & W.; C. & M.* mal'i-fak-tər¹; *St.* mal'i-fak'tər¹ [One who commits a flagrant offense against the law].

maleic: mə-lē'ik¹; ma-lē'ie². *C.* mē'l-ik¹; *E.* mal'e-ik¹ [A chemical compound].

Maleleel: mə-lē'li-el¹ or mal'i-lil¹; ma-lē'le-ēl² or mǎl'e-lēl² [Bible].

2: wolf, dog; bōok, bōot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prey*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Malesherbes, de: *də* malz'ärb¹; *də* mäls'ərb² [Fr. statesman (1721-94)].

malevolence: *mə*-lev'o-lens¹; *ma*-lëv'o-lënc² [Disposition to injure others].
—**malevolent:** *mə*-lev'o-lent¹; *ma*-lëv'o-lënt² [Having an evil disposition].

malfesance: *mal*-fë'zans¹; *mäl*-fë'ganc². *St. & Smart* *mal*-fë'zans¹ [The commission of an unlawful act].

Malbran: *mäl*'li'brän¹; *mäl*'li'brän². Sometimes Anglicized *mal*'i-bran¹ [Fr. singer (1808-36)].

malic: *mäl*'lik¹; *mäl*'lie² [Pert. to or obtained from apples; as, *malic* acid].

malice: *mal*'is¹; *mäl*'ic² [A desire to injure another; ill-will].—**malicious:** *mä*-ish'us¹; *mäl*-ish'üs² [Addicted to malice].

malign: *mäl*-lin¹; *ma*-lin² [To speak evil of another].—**malignant:** *mäl*-ig'nant¹; *ma*-lig'nant² [1. Evil in nature; extremely malicious. 2. Intense; virulent; as, a *malignant* tumor].—**maligner:** *mäl*-lin'är¹; *ma*-lin'är² [One who maligns].

malines: *mäl*-lin¹; *ma*-lin² [1. A gauze-like veiling. 2. A lace first made at Malines (Mechlin, Belgium)].

maligner: *mäl*-lin'gär¹; *ma*-lin'gär². *Wr.* *mäl*-lin'jär¹ [To simulate sickness].

malison: *mal*'i-sən¹; *mäl*'i-son², *Standard & M.; C. & E.* *mal*'i-zən¹; *I., W., & Wr.* *mal*'i-zn¹; *St.* *mal*'i-sn¹ [A malediction].

malkin: *mäl*'kin¹, *Standard, C., & E., or* *mök*'kin¹, *I., M., St., W., & Wr.;* *mäl*'kin² or *mg*'kin²—the second pronunciation is due to the occasional spelling *mauken* (Milton), *mawkin* (Tennyson), *maukin* (Milton) [A swineherd].

mall¹: *mäl*¹; *mäl*². *St.* indicates *mal*¹ and *mel*² as alternatives [A mallet].

This word is a whimsical instance of the caprice of custom. Nothing can be more uniform than the sound we give to a before double *l* in the same syllable; and yet this word, when it signifies a wooden hammer, has not only changed its deep sound of *a* in *all* into the *a* in *alley*, but has dwindled into the short sound of *e* in *Mall*, a walk in St. James's Park, where they formerly played with malls and balls, and from whence it had its name; and to crown the absurdity, a street parallel to this walk is spelt *Pall Mall*, and pronounced *Pellmell*, which confounds its origin with the French adverb *pele mlie*. For Bailey appears to derive the name of the street justly from *pellere malleo*, to strike with a mallet [Not so in his Dictionary of 1724 and of 1732. F. H. V.]. That this word was justly pronounced formerly, we can scarcely doubt from the rhymes to it:

— With mighty *mall*
"The monster merciless him made to fall."

SPENSER [*Faerie Queene*].

"And give that reverend head a *mall*
"Or two or three against a wall."

BUTLER *Hudibras*.

As a corroboration of this, we find a large wooden club used for killing swine, called and spelt a *mall* and the verb signifying to beat or bruise is spelt and pronounced in the same manner. The word *mallet*, where the latter *l* is separated from the former, is under a different predicament, and is pronounced regularly.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. (1791.)

mall²: *mal*¹, *Standard, I., Wr.;* *mel*¹, *C., or* *mäl*¹, *E., M., St., & W.;* *mäl*², *mäl*², or *mäl*². Among the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) indicated *mäl*¹, if the quotations he gives, which are the same as Walker cites, may be taken as guides, but Perry (1777) noted *mal*¹, as did also Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791). See also *PALL MALL* [A broad walk].

mallecho: *mal*'i-cho¹; *mäl*'e-cho². See MICHING MALICHO.

malleolar: *ma*-li'o-lär¹; *mäl*-lë'o-lär². *C., I., Wr.* *mal*'i-o-lär¹; *E.* *mal*-i-ö'-lär¹ [Pert. to one of two rounded bony prominences on either side of the ankle-joint].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; ell, iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Mallos: mal'əs¹; māl'əs² [Apocrypha].—**Mallothi:** mal'ō-thai¹; māl'ō-thi² [Bible].—**Malluch:** mal'uk¹; māl'ūe² [Bible].—**Malluchi:** mal'u-kai¹; māl'u-ei² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mallus:** mal'us¹; māl'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Malmesbury: māmz'ber-¹; māmz'bēr-y² [1. Eng. town. 2. Anglo-Saxon historian (1093-1143?)].

malmsey: mām'zi¹; mām'sy².

This letter [l] has no irregularity except that of being suppressed in the sound of some words, as in . . . *malmsey, salmon.* NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 111 [1784].

Malobathron: mal'ō-bath'rən¹; māl'ō-bāth'rōn² [Bible (R. V.)].

Malplaquet: māl'plā'kē¹; māl'plā'kē² [Fr. village and battlefield, 1709].

malt: mōlt¹; māl². *M.* mōlt¹ [Grain that has been germinated].

Maltanneus: mal'ta-nī'us¹; māl'ta-nē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Maltese: mōl-tiz¹; māl-tēs². *M.* mōl-tiz¹ [Pert. to the island of Malta; as, *Maltese lace*].

Malthus: mal'thus¹; māl'thūs² [Eng. political economist (1766-1834)].

Malthusian: mal-thiū'si-on¹ *Standard* (1893-1912) & *C.*, or mal-thiū'zōn¹. *Standard* (1913) & *W.*; māl-thū'si-an² or māl-thū'zhan². *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.* mal-thiū'zi-on¹; *W.* mal-thiū'shan¹ [Pert. to Malthus and his doctrines].

Malvern¹: mōl'vørn¹; māl'vørn² [Eng. or Austral. town].

Malvern²: mal'vørn¹; māl'vørn² [A town in Ark.; also, one in Iowa].

mama, mamma: mā'mā¹ or mā-mā¹; mā'mā² or mā-mā². The first is the preferred Am. spelling and pronunciation, the second is standard in Great Britain.

The Eng. word of the 17-18th c. (rimed by Shadwell with *ave*) prob. represents a spoken form adopted from the *F. maman*; the spelling may have been suggested by Latin or It., or it may possibly have been originally meant to express the native English form (mām's). *mem'ā*), which is still current in many dialects. In educated use, so far as is known, the stress has in England always been on the last syllable; in the United States, however, the stress *mām'ma* is the more usual.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, s. v. [Oxford, '08].

Notwithstanding the foregoing statement concerning the position of the stress in England, it may be noted here that the first lexicographer to indicate it—Nathan Bailey—placed it on the first syllable in the edition of his dictionary dated 1732. Johnson (1775) noted *mam-mā*; Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791) *mam-mā*¹; Sheridan (1780) pronounced the word *mam-mā*¹.

Mamafas: mā-mē'yās¹; mā-mā'yās² [Apocrypha].

Mambrino: mam-brī'no¹; mām-brī'no² [Legendary Moorish king].

Mamdai: mam'dai¹; mām'di² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

mammillary: mam'i-lē-rī¹; mām'i-lā-ry²—the pronunciation indicated by modern dictionaries. The earlier lexicographers were divided concerning the position of the stress. By Bailey (1732), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849) it was indicated on the first syllable, but by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Entick (1807), and Knowles (1835) it was placed on the antepenult—*mami'lary* [Pert. to the breast].

Mammon: mam'en¹; mām'on² [Bible].—**Mamnitanaimus:** mam'nī-ta-nē'or -nā'imus¹; mām'nī-ta-nā'or -nī'mūs² [Apocrypha].—**Mamnitaneus:** mam'nī-ta-nē'mūs¹; mām'nī-ta-nē'mūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Mamre:** mam'rī¹; mām're² [Bible].—**Mamuchan:** mā-mū'ken¹; mā-mū'ean² [Douai Bible].—**Mamuchus:** mā-mū'kus¹; mā-mū'eūs² [Apocrypha].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; rust; get, prëy; hit, pollee; olacy, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

man: man¹; mǎn²; *not* main¹ as frequently drawn out in England.

Manaen: man'-en¹; mǎn'a-én² [Bible].—**Manahat:** man'ə-hat¹; mǎn'a-lāt² [Douai Bible].—**Manahath:** man'ə-hath¹; mǎn'a-hāth² [Bible].—**Manahem:** man'ə-hem¹; mǎn'a-hēm² [Douai Bible].—**Manahethites:** man'ə-[or mǎn'ə]hēth-its¹; mǎn'a-[or mǎ-nā]hēth-its² [Bible].

Manasse: mǎ-nas¹; mǎ-nās'e² [Douai Bible].

Manassites: mǎ-nas its¹; mǎ-nās its² [Bible].

mandamus: man-dē'mus¹; mǎn-dā'mūs² [A writ of right commanding a lower court to do some specified thing].

mandarin: man'də-rin¹, *Standard, M., & W., or* man'də-rin¹, *C., E., I., & W.*; mǎn'da-rin or mǎn'da-rin². *St. man'da-rin¹: 1. Chinese official. 2. A variety of orange.* [drake].

mandragora: man-drag'o-rə¹; mǎn-drāg'o-ra² [A stemless herb, the man-

mandrake: man'drək¹; mǎn'drāk² [A plant containing a narcotic poison].

mane: mēn¹; mǎn². Compare MAIN [Long hair that grows on the neck of some animals].

manège [Fr.]: mǎ-nēs¹; mǎ-nēzh². *C., I., S., & W.* mǎ-nēs¹; *E.* mǎ-nēs¹; *M.* mǎ-nēs¹; *W.* mǎ-nēs¹ [Horsemanship].

Maneh: mē'nə¹; mǎ'nē² [Bible].

manes: mē'niz¹; mǎ'nēs² [L., spirits of dead].

Manes: mē'niz¹; mǎ'nēs² [Apocrypha (R. V.); heresiarch].

maneuver, manœuvre: mǎ-nū'var¹; mǎ-nū'var². *M.* mǎ-nū'var¹ [A movement in the disposition of troops or warships].

manganese: man'gə-nīs¹, *Standard, C., & W., or* man'gə-niz¹, *M.*; mǎn'-gə-nēs¹ or mǎn'gə-nēs². *E., I., & St.* man'gə-niz¹. Knowles (1835) indicated the first; Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted the second. Jameson (1827) and Webster (1828) man'gə-nīs¹ [A metallic element used in glass-making].

mange: mēnj¹; mǎng² [A skin-disease that affects dogs, horses, etc.].

manger: mēn'jar¹; mǎn'ger² [A feeding-trough or -box for cattle].

manginess: mēn'ji-nes¹; mǎn'gi-nēs² [The state of having the mangel].

mangle: man'gl¹; mǎn'gl² [A pressing-machine].

mangrove: man'grōv¹; mǎn'grōv², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & W.* man'grōv¹ [A tropical tree].

mangy: mēn'ji¹; mǎn'gy² [Affected with mangel].

Mani: mē'nī¹; mǎ'nī² [1. Apocrypha. 2. Same as MANES].

mania: mē'nī-a¹; mǎ'nī-a² [Mental unsoundness].—**maniac:** mē'nī-ak¹; mǎ'nī-āc² [One raving with madness].—**maniacal:** mǎ-nī'ā-kəl¹; mǎ-nī'ā-eal².

Manichæan, Manichean: man'i-kī'en¹; mǎn'i-eē'an² [A follower of Manes, the Persian religious teacher].

Manila: mǎ-nīl'a¹ or mǎ-nī'la¹; mǎ-nīl'a² or mǎ-nī'lā² [Capital and province of the Philippine Islands]. [cassava-plant].

manioc: man'i-ek¹; mǎn'i-ēc². *St. & W.* mē'nī-ek¹ [The product of the

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = iend; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this

Manitoba: man¹-tō¹ba¹ or (Fr.) mā¹nī¹tō¹bū¹; mǎn¹-tō¹ba² or (Fr.) mā¹-nī¹tō¹bā¹ [Canadian province and lake].

The local and general pronunciation of the word *Manitoba* is with the first *a* as in "man," the last *a* as in "sofa," and the stress upon the *o*. E. A. DAVIDSON in a letter to the author from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Aug. 10, 1916.

Manius: mē¹nī¹-us¹; mā¹nī¹-ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

mankind: man¹kaīnd¹; mǎn¹kind². Dr. Ash (1775), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) indicated the primary stress on the first syllable, and Walker (1791) condemned this as improper, yet such stress was employed by Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Johnson, and others. It is evident that in the following lines from his "Essay on Man,"

Know then thyself, presume not God to scan;

The proper study of *mankind* is man,

Eptistle ll. 1. 1.

the latter intended that the word be stressed on the ultima, so also is it in Samuel Johnson's lines,

Let observation with extensive view

Survey *man'kind* from China to Peru. *Vanity of Human Wishes*, l. 1.

But in

All *mankind* alike require their grace,

All born to want; a miserable race,

the stress is upon the first syllable as it is also in the following:

How beauteous *man'kind* is! O brave new world,

That has such people in 't!

SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act v, sc. 1, l. 183.

... From whence ... could spring

So deep a malice, to confound the race

Of *man'kind* in one root, and earth with hell.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. II, l. 382.

There can be no question of the accuracy of stressing the first syllable of the word when it is used in opposition to *womankind*.

Manlius: man¹-h-us¹; mǎn¹-li-ūs² [Apocrypha].

manner: man¹-er¹; mǎn¹-er². Compare MANOR.

Manoah: mā¹-nō¹-ā¹; mā¹-nō¹-ā² [Bible].

Manon Lescaut: mā¹-noñ¹ les¹-kō¹; mā¹-noñ¹ lēs¹-eō² [The heroine of a romance by Abbé Prévost].

manor: man¹-er¹; mǎn¹-or² [The landed estate of a nobleman].

Mansard¹: mān¹-sār¹; mǎn¹-sār² [Two Fr. architects (1. 1598-1666; 2. 1646-1708)].

mansard²: mān¹-sard¹; mǎn¹-sārd² [A type of house-roof designed by Mansard].

mansuetude: mān¹-swi-tiūd¹; mǎn¹-swe-tūd² [Gentleness].

mantelet: mān¹-tl-et¹; mǎn¹-tl-ēt², *Standard, St., & W.; C., E., & I.* mān¹-tel-et¹; *M.* mān¹-tlt¹; *Wr.* mān¹-tē¹-let¹. Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated the stress as first noted here; but Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) put it on the final syllable as Worcester [A short, loose outer garment].

mantra: mān¹-tra¹ or mūn¹-tra¹; mǎn¹-tra² or mūn¹-tra²—the first is the preference of modern dictionaries [A passage or text from the Vedas, or holy books of the Hindus, used as an incantation or prayer].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, būrn;

mantua: man'tiu-ə¹, *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*, or man'chu-ə¹, *Standard* (1913) & *C.*; mǎn'tū-ə² or mǎn'chu-ə². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) pronounced man'tō; Walker (1791) man'chiū-ə¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1835) man'tu-ə¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) man'tū¹ [A woman's loose cloak or gown].

Manue: mā-nū¹; mā-nū-e² [Douai Bible].

Manutius: mā-niū'shi-us¹; mā-nū'shi-ūs² [Family name of Venetian printers, from 1494 to 1597]. Compare ALDINE.

many: men¹; mēn¹. Compare ANY [Constituting a large number].

Maach: mē'ek¹; mā'ēe² [Bible].—**Maon:** mē'en¹; mā'on² [Bible].—**Maonathi:** mē-en'ə-thai¹; mā-on'a-thi² [Douai Bible]. [N. Z.]

Maori: mā'o-ri¹ or (*Colloq.*) mau'ri¹; mā'o-ri or (*Colloq.*) mou'ri² [Native of

Maozim: mē-ō'zim¹; mā-ō'zim² [Douai Bible].—**Mara:** mē'rā¹; mā'rā² [Bible].

marabout: mar'ə-būt¹; mǎr'a-byt². *E.* mar-ə-bū¹; *I.* mǎ-rā-būt¹; *Wr.* mar'ə-būt¹ [An African stork].

Maracaibo: mā'ra-kai'bo¹; mā'rā-ei'bo² [Venez. seaport, gulf, and sea].

Marah: mē'rā¹ or mǎr'ā¹; mā'rā² or mǎr'ā² [Bible]. Same as MARA.—**Marai:** mar'ā-i¹; mǎr'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Marala:** mē-rē'yeth¹ or -yōth¹; mā-rā'yōth² or -yōth² [Douai Bible].—**Maralah:** mar'ə-lā¹ or mā-rā-lā¹; mǎr'a-lā² or mā-rā-lā² [Bible].

maranatha: mar'ə-nā'tha¹, *Standard, E., & I.*, or mar'ə-nāth'ə¹, *C., M., W., & Wr.*; mǎr'a-nā'tha² or mǎr'a-nāth'a². *St.* mar-ə-nē'tha¹; *Oxford Pronouncing Bible*, mar'en-ē'tha¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) indicated mē-rān-ē'tha¹; Sheridan (1780) mā-ran'a-tha¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) mar-a-nāth'a¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mar-ə-nā'tha¹ [A terrible curse. See ANATHEMA].

maraschino: mar'ə-ski'no¹; mǎr'a-sei'no² [An Italian liqueur].

marasmus: mā-raz'mus¹; mā-rās'mūs² [Wasting away].

Marat: mā'rā¹; mā'rā² [Fr. revolutionary (1744-93)].

Marathon: mar'ə-thōn¹; mǎr'a-thōn² [A plain in Attica, Greece, scene of Gr. defeat of Persians, 490 B. C.].

marauder: mā-rōd'ər¹; mā-rād'er². Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) mā-rōd'ər¹ [A roving plunderer].

Marcellus: mar-sel'us¹; mǎr-çel'ūs² [A masculine personal name]. *F.* mǎr'se'lūs¹; mǎr'çel'ūs²; *It.* **Marcello:** mar-chel'lo¹; mǎr-chel'lo².

March: mǎrch¹; mǎrch², in all forms and senses of the word.

Marchand: mǎr'shān¹; mǎr'chān² [1. Fr. navigator in the Pacific (1755-93). 2. Fr. explorer in Africa (1863-)].

marchioness: mǎr'shān-es¹; mǎr'chōn-ēs². By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mǎr'chān-es¹ [The wife or widow of a marquis].

Marconi (Guglielmo): mar-kō'nī¹; mǎr-eō'nī² [It. inventor (1874-)]. See WILLIAM.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǧl; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; ou = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Marcus: mār'kʊs¹; mār'ɛʊs² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. mār'kʊs¹; mār'ɛʊs²; Fr. **Marce:** mār'kɛ; mār'ɛ; Gr. **Markos:** mār'kɛs¹; mār'kɔs²; Hung. **Mark:** mār'kɛ; mār'kɛ; It. **Marco:** mār'ko¹; mār'eo²; L. **Marcus:** Sp. **Marcos:** mār'kos¹; mār'ɛʊs²; Sw. **Märkus:** mār'kʊs¹; mār'kʊs².

Mardi Gras [Fr.]: mār'di grā¹; mār'di grā² [Shrove Tuesday].

Mardochai: mār'do-kai¹; mār'do-ei² [Douai Bible].—**Mardocheus:** mār'do-kʊs¹; mār'do-ei² [Apocrypha].—**Mardochia:** mār'do-kai'a¹; mār'do-ei'a² [Douai Bible].—**Maresa:** mār'ri-sə¹; mār'ri-sə² [Douai Bible].—**Maresha:** mār'ri-shə¹; mār'ri-shə² [Bible].—**Mareshah:** mār'ri-shā¹; mār'ri-shā² [Bible].

Margaret: mār'gə-ret¹; mār'gə-rēt² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Margaretha:** mār'gə-rē'ta¹; mār'gə-rē'tā²; E. **Marguerite:** mār'gə-rī't¹; mār'gə-rī't²; G. **Margarethe:** mār'gə-rē'ta¹; mār'gə-rē'te²; Gr. **Margarites:** It. **Margarita:** mār'gə-rī'ta¹; mār'gə-rī'tā²; **Margherita:** L. **Margarita, Margareta:** mār'gə-rā'ta¹; -rī'ta²; mār'gə-rī'ta¹; -rē'ta²; Pg. **Margarida:** mār'gə-rī'dā¹; mār'gə-rī'dā².

margarin, margarine: mār'gə-rīn¹ or -īn¹; mār'gə-rīn² or -īn² [An imitation of butter]. Compare OLEOMARGARIN. A correspondent (A. de N.) to the *Saturday Westminster Gazette*, London, Aug. 26, 1916, writes:

Why is *margarine*, the substitute for butter, universally pronounced *marjerine*? The spelling is correct, for the word, like the name *Margaret*, is derived from the Greek for pearl. To-day's *Observer* publishes a letter signed by Hedley V. Storey, which contains the following remark: "The history of words tells us that some one blundered at a certain moment in a word's career and made a fool of the word forever!"

In the case of *margarine*, the mispronunciation arose from the unthinking adoption of an illiterate error. *Margarine* before the war was chiefly bought by the poor. Can nothing be done to save the English language from a stupid blunder, and the unhappy foreign student from another puzzle while trying to master the inconsistencies of English pronunciation?

Margery: mār'jə-rī¹; mār'gə-ry² [Diminutive of MARGARET].

Marla: mār'ri-a¹; mār'ri-a² [A feminine personal name, the Latin equivalent of the English *Mary* and the French *Marie*].

Mariam: mār'ri-əm¹; mār'ri-am² [Douai Bible].

Marian: mār'ri-ən¹; mār'ri-an² [A feminine personal name].

Marianas Islands: mār'ri-ā'nas¹; mār'ri-ā'nās² [In W. Pacific ocean].

Marianne: mār'ri-an¹; mār'ri-ān² [A feminine personal name].

Maria Theresa: mār'ri-a tē-rī-sə¹; mār'ri-a tē-rē-sa² [Ger. empress (1717-80)].

Marie [Fr.]: mār'ri¹; mār'rē² [A feminine personal name]. [(1755-93)].

Marie Antoinette: mār'ri ān'twa'net¹; mār'rē ān'twā'nēt² [Fr. queen].

marigold: mār'gōld¹; mār'gōld². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) mār'ri-gōld¹ [A variety of plants having golden yellow flowers].

Marimoth: mār'i-mēth¹ or -mōth¹; mār'i-mōth² or -mōth² [Apocrypha].

Marimuth: mār'i-mūth¹; mār'i-mūth² [Douai Bible].

Marlolatry: mār'ri-el'a-trī¹; mār'ri-ōl'a-try² [Worship of Virgin Mary].

Marion: mār'i-ən¹; mār'i-on² [1. Am. general (1732-95). 2. Several counties and towns in the United States].

Marisa: mār'i-sə¹; mār'i-sa² [Apocrypha].

1. artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*:

marital: *mar'i-täl¹*; *mär'i-täl²*. Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) *mar-i'täl¹* [Pert. to a husband].

maritime: *mar'i-tim¹*, *Standard, C., W.* (1847-1908), *Wr.*, and Webster's Revised Unabridged (1913), *or mar'i-taim¹*, *E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); *mär'i-tim²* *or mär'i-tim²*. The first of these indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to or bordering on the sea].

Marius: *mē'ri-us¹*; *mä'ri-üs²* [Rom. consul (157-86 B. C.)]. [BEAUCHAMP.]

Marjoribanks: *märch'banks¹*; *märch'bänks²* [Eng. family name]. See

Markirch: *mür'kirh¹*; *mär'kirh²* [Ger. town]. [general (1650-1722).]

Marlborough: *märl'bur-o¹* *or* *mäl'bro¹*; *märl'bör-o²* *or* *möl'bru²* [Eng.

Marmaduke: *mür'mä-diuk¹*; *mär'ma-dük²* [A masculine personal name].

Marmoset: *mür'mo-zet¹*; *mär'mo-gët²*. *E.* *mür'mo-zet¹*; *I.* *mär'mö-zet¹*; *Wr.* *mär'mo-set¹* [A small arboreal monkey].

marmot: *mür'mät¹*; *mär'mot²*. *I. & St.* *mür'met¹*. Perry (1777) *mür'-met¹*; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) *mar-müt¹* [A woodchuck].

Mar moth: *mür'möth¹* *or* *möth¹*; *mär'möth²* *or* *möth²* [Apocrypha].

Marochetti: *mä'ro-ket'ti¹*; *mä'ro-ët'ti²* [It. sculptor (1805?-68)].

Maroth: *mē'reth¹* *or* *röth¹*; *mä'röth²* *or* *röth²* [Bible].

marque: *märk¹*; *märk²* [Originally, reprisal; now used in *letters of marque and reprisal*, a form of government license].

marquee: *mar-kī¹*; *mär-kē²* [A large field-tent].

Marquesas: *mar-kē'sas¹*; *mär-kē'säs²* [Islands in S. Pacific ocean].

marquess: *mar-kes¹*; *mär-kēs²*. Same as MARQUIS.

marquetry: *mür'ket-rī¹*; *mär'kët-ry²* [Inlaid work of wood].

Marquette: *mar'ket¹*; *mär'kët²* [1. Fr. missionary (1636-75). 2. A county and town in Mich.].

marquis: *mür'kwis¹*; *mär'kwis²* [A title of rank next below a duke].

Marsana: *mür'se-nä¹*; *mär'sa-nä²* [Douai Bible].

Marseillaise [Fr.]: *mar'se-lēz¹* *or* (Fr.) *mür'sē'lyēz¹*; *mär'se-läs²* *or* (Fr.) *mär'se'lyäs²* [Fr. national air and song].

Marseille: *mür'sä'yä¹*; *mär'sä'ye²*. Same as MARSEILLES.

Marseilles: *mür-sēlz¹*; *mär-sēls²* [Fr. seaport].

Marsena: *mar-si'nä¹* *or* *mür'si-nä¹*; *mär-sē'nä²* *or* *mär'se-nä²* [Bible].

Marsyas: *mür'si-äs¹*; *mär'sy-as²* [In Gr. myth, a Phrygian satyr].

Martha: *mür'thä¹*; *mär'thä²* [Bible and feminine personal name]. F.

Marthe: *mürt¹*; *mürt²*; Dan. G. Pg. Sw. **Martha:** *mär'tä¹*; *mär'tä²*; It. Sp. **Marta:** *mär'tä¹*; *mär'tä²*.

Martin: *mür'tin¹*; *mär'tin²* [A masculine personal name]. D. **Martijn:** *mür'tain¹*; *mär'tin²*; F. **Martin:** *mür'tän¹*; *mär'tän²*; G. **Martin:** *mür'tin¹*; *mär'tin²*; It. Sp. **Martino:** *mar-ti'no¹*; *mär-ti'no²*; L. **Martinus:** *mar-tai'nus¹*; *mär-ti'nüs²*; Pg. **Martinho:** *mar-ti'nyo¹*; *mär-ti'nyo²*.

Martineau: *mür'ti-nö¹*; *mär'ti-nö²* [Eng. family of Huguenot descent].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦɦn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ɦɦn, ɦɦs.

martinet: mār'ti-net¹; mār'ti-nēt², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M. & St.* mār'ti-net¹; W. r. mār-ti-net¹ [A strict disciplinarian].

Martinez¹: mar-ti'neɦ¹; mār-ti'nēɦ² [Sp. author (1789-1863)].

Martinez²: mar-ti'nez¹; mār-ti'nēs² [Town in California].

martingale: mār'tin-gēl¹; mār'tin-gāl². Spelled *martingal* in the 18th and early 19th centuries and pronounced mār'tin-gal¹ by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1786), Walker (1791), etc. The form *martingale* was first noted in the *Encyclopedic Dictionary* dated 1888 [A part of the harness of a horse].

Martini: mar-ti'ni¹; mār-ti'nī² [It. composer (1706-84)].

Martinique: mār'ti-nik¹; mār'ti-nik² [Fr. island in the West Indies].

Mary: mē'ri¹; mā'ry² [A feminine personal name]. **Dan. Marie:** ma-ri'ē¹; mā-ri'ē²; D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Maria:** ma-ri'ā¹; mā-ri'ā²; F. **Marie:** ma-ri'ī¹; mā-rē²; **Marion:** ma-ri'ōn¹; mā-rī'ōn²; Hung. **Maria:** mā-ri-a¹; mā-ri-ā²; L. **Maria:** ma-ri'ā¹; mā-ri-a²; Pol. **Marya:** mā-ya¹; mār'yā².

Marylebone: mē'ri-ben¹; mā-ry-bōn² [District of London]. Compare ALCESTER; BEAUCHAMP.

Masaccio: ma-sā'cho¹; mā-sā'cho² [It. painter (1402-29)].

Masaloth: mas'a-leɦ¹; mās'a-lōɦ² [Apocrypha].

Mascagni: mas-kā'nyī¹; mās-eā'nyī² [It. composer (1863-)].

Maschil: mas'kil¹; mās'eil² [Bible].

masculine: mas'kiu-lin¹; mas'eū-lin²; vulgarly mas'kiu-lain¹ [Of the male gender].

Masepha: mas'i-fa¹; mās'e-fa² [Douai Bible].—**Maserephot:** mæ-ser'i-fet¹; mæ-sēr'e-fōt² [Douai Bible].—**Meseriphth:** mæ-ser'i-feɦ¹; mæ-sēr'e-fōɦ² [Douai Bible].—**Maserites:** mas'er-aits¹; mæs'er-its² [Douai Bible].—**Mash:** mash¹; māsh² [Douai Bible].—**Mashai:** mē'shəl¹; mā'shal² [Bible].—**Masias:** mæ-sai'əs¹; mā-sī'as² [Apocrypha].

mask: mask¹; mās² [A covering for the face]. See ASK.

maskalonge: mas'ka-lən¹; mās'ka-lōŋ² [A maskinonge].

Maskelyne: mas'ki-lin¹; mās'ke-lin² [Eng. astronomer (1732-1811)].

maskinonge: mas'ki-nen¹ or mas'ki-nen¹¹; mās'ki-nōŋ² or mās'ki-nōŋ²² [Algonkian name for the North-Am. pike].

Masman: mas'man¹; mās'mān² [Apocrypha].—**Masmana:** mas'mæ-nə¹; mās'ma-na² [Douai Bible].—**Masobia:** mæ-sō'bi-a¹; mā-sō'bi-a² [Douai Bible].—**Maspha:** mas'fa¹; mās'fa² [Apocrypha].

masque: mask¹; mās² [1. A dramatic spectacle in which the virtues were personified by actors. 2. A mask.] [and fancy dress].

masquerade: mas'ker-əd¹; mās'ker-ād² [A party of persons in masks]

Masreca: mas'rī-kā¹; mās're-ea² [Douai Bible].—**Masrekah:** mas'rī-kā¹; mās'rc-kā² [Bible].—**Massa:** mas'e¹; mās'a² [Bible].

Massachusetts: mas'a-ɦū'sets¹; mās'a-ɦū'sēts²; not mæ-saɦ'yu-sēts¹ as pronounced by some Englishmen.

massacre: mas'æ-kər¹; mās'a-eer² [Indiscriminate slaughter of human beings].—**massacred:** mas'æ-kərd¹; mās'a-eerd².—**massacring:** mas'æ-krip¹; mās'a-erĩŋ².

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

massage (*n. & v.*): *mā'sūz'¹ or mas'ij¹; mā'sāzh'² or mā'sāg²*, *Standard*; *C.*, *M.*, & *St.* *mā-ōz'¹; E.* *mas'ij¹; I.* *mās-ōz'¹; W.* *mā-sūz'¹; W.* *mā-sūz'¹* [Fr., knead].

massageuse: *mā'sūz'¹; mā'sā'zhūs²* [Erroneous form of *masseuse*].

Massah: *mas'ā¹; mās'ā²* [Bible].

Massasoit: *mas'a-seit¹; mās'a-sōit²* [Am. Ind. chief (1580-1661)].

Massenet: *mā'sə-nē¹; mā'se-nē²* [Fr. composer (1842-1912)].

masseur: *mā'sūr¹; mā'sūr²* [A man who gives massage].

masseuse: *mā'sūz¹; mā'sūs²* [A woman who gives massage].

Massias: *mā-sai'as¹; mā-si'as²* [Apocrypha].

Massillon¹: *mā'si'yōn¹; mā'si'yōn²* [Fr. preacher (1663-1742)].

Massillon²: *mas'i-lon¹; mās'i-lōn²* [A city in Ohio].

Massinger: *mas'in-jer¹; mās'in-ger²* [Eng. dramatist (1583-1640)].

master: *mas'tar¹; mās'ter²*. In southern Eng. commonly *mās'tar¹*; in northern Eng. and Scot. *mas'tar¹*; so also with its relatives *mas'ter-ate*, *mas'ter-ful*, *mas'ter-hood*, *mas'ter-less*, *mas'ter-ly* [A man having control or authority over others].

mastication: *mas'ti-kē'shan¹; mās'ti-eā'shon²* [The act of chewing].

masticatory: *mas'ti-kē-tō'r¹; mās'ti-ea-tō'ry²* [Suitable for mastication].

mastiff: *mas'tif¹; mās'tif²* [A breed of dogs]. See *ASK*.

mastoiditis: *mas'toi-dai'tis¹ or -di'tis¹; mās'toi-di'tis² or -di'tis³* [Inflammation of a bone situated behind the ear].

matador, matadore: *mat'a-dōr¹ or mat'a-dōr¹; māt'a-dōr² or māt'a-dōr²*. The second pronunciation is a dictionary pronunciation better known for its breach than its observance among English-speaking people [A bull-fighter].

Matapan (Cape): *mā'ta-pān¹; mā'tā-pān²*. *W.* *mā'ta-pān¹* [The southernmost of Morea peninsula, Greece].

match: *mach¹; mäch²* [One who or that which is the equal of another].

mate: *mēt¹; māt²* [One who or that which is paired with another].

maté: *mā'tē or mat'¹; māt'e or māt'e²* [An infusion of the leaves of Brazilian holly].

Mathana: *math'a-na¹; māt'h'a-na²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathanai**: *math'a-nē'as¹; māt'h'a-nā'as²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathania**: *math'a-nai'as¹; māt'h'a-ni'as²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathanias**: *math'a-nai'as¹; māt'h'a-ni'as²* [Apocrypha].—**Mathanlau**: *math'a-nai'e-yū¹; māt'h'a-ni'ē-yū²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathatha**: *math'a-thai'as¹; māt'h'a-tha²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathathias**: *math'a-thai'as¹; māt'h'a-thi'as²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathelas**: *math'i-las¹; māt'h'e-lās²* [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Mathusael**: *mā-thū'si-el¹; mā-thū'sa-ēl²* [Douai Bible].—**Mathusale**: *mā-thū'sa-le¹; mā-thū'sa-lē²* [Douai Bible].

Matilda: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'da²* [A feminine personal name]. *Dan. Mathilde*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'da²*; *D. Mathilda*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'da²*; *F. Mathilde*: *mā-tild¹; mā-tild²*; *G. Matilde*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'de²*; *It. Matilda*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'da²*; *Sp. Matilde*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'de²*; *Sw. Matilda*: *mā-til'da¹; mā-til'da²*.

matinée: *mat'¹-nē¹; māt'¹-ng²* [A theatrical entertainment or reception held in the daytime]. Compare *soirée*.

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hit*, *Ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌsle; au = out; ɔil; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Matred: mē'tred¹; mǎ'trēd² [Bible].—**Matri:** mē'trai¹; mǎ'trī² [Bible].

matrice: mat'ris¹ or mē'tris¹; mǎ'triç² or mē'triç². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Smart (1840) indicated mē'tris¹; Sheridan (1780) and Jameson (1827) mat'ris¹ [A matrix].

matrices: mat'ri-sīz¹; mǎ'tri-çēs². *I.* mē'tris-iz¹; *M. & St.* mē'tri-sīz¹. The first indicates American usage; the second and third usage in Great Britain [Pl. of MATRIX].

matricide: mat'ri-said¹; mǎ'tri-çid². *M.* and Perry (1777) mē'tri-said¹ [The killing of one's mother].

Matrites: mē'traits¹; mǎ'trits² [Bible (R. V.)].

matrix: mē'triks¹; mǎ'triks². *C.* mat'riks¹ [Something which gives shape

matron: mē'trən¹; mǎ'tron². *I. & St.* mē'trən¹; *W.* (1828-1889) mat'ran¹, which is still noted by *C.* as alternative [1. A married woman. 2. A housekeeper. 3. A female superintendent].

matronage: mē'trən-ij¹; mǎ'tron-āg² [The state of being a matron].

matronal: mē'trən-əl¹; mǎ'tron-əl², *Standard*; *C. & W.* mē'trən-əl¹; *E.* mē'trən-əl¹; *J. & St.* mē'trən-əl¹; *M.* mē'trən-əl¹; *Wr.* mat'ron-əl¹. By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) mē'trən-əl¹ was indicated as best usage, but Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), Wright (1855) noted mat'ron-əl¹ [Pert. to a matron].

matronize: mē'trən-aiz¹; mǎ'tron-iz², *Standard*, *C., M., & W.*; *E.* mē'trən-aiz¹; *I. & St.* mē'trən-aiz¹; *Wr.* mat'ron-aiz¹. Compare MATRONAL [To become or be appointed matron].

Mattan: mat'en¹; mǎ'tan² [Bible].—**Mattannah:** mat'ə-nā¹; mǎ't-a-nā² [Bible].—**Mattaniah:** mat'ə-nai'ā¹; mǎ't-a-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Mattathah:** mat'ə-thā¹; mǎ't-a-thā² [Bible].—**Mattathias:** mat'ə-thai'es¹; mǎ't-a-thī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Mattath:** mat'ə-tā¹; mǎ't-a-tā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mattenal:** mat'ī-nē'ai' or mat'ī-nai¹; mǎ't-e-nū'ā² or mǎ't-e-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Matthan:** mat'than¹; mǎ'than² [Bible].—**Matthanias:** mat'the-nai'es¹; mǎ'tha-nī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Matthat:** mat'that¹; mǎ'thāt² [Bible].—**Matthelas:** mat'th-las¹ or mat'thī'las¹; mǎ'the-las² or mǎ'thē'lās² [Apocrypha].

Matthew: mǎth'yu¹; mǎth'yu² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.* Mat-thæus: ma-tē'us¹; mā-tā'us²; *D.* Mattheus: ma-tē'us¹; mā-tē'us²; *F.* Mathieu: mǎ'tyū¹; mǎ'tyū'ā²; *G.* Matthäus: ma-tē'us¹; mā-tā'us²; *Hung.* Mate: mǎ'tē¹; mǎ'tē²; *It.* Matteo: mat-tē'ol¹; mǎ'te'ol²; *L.* Matthäus: ma-thī'us¹; mǎ-thē'ūs²; *Pol.* Mateusz: mǎ'tē-ūsh¹; mǎ'te-ūsh²; *Sp.* Mateo: ma-tē'ol¹; mǎ'te'ol²; *Sw.* Matthäus: ma-tē'us¹; mā-tā'us².

Matthias: mā-thai'es¹; mǎ-thī'as² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Mat-thijs: ma-tais¹; mā-tīs²; *F.* Matthias: mǎ'tī'ās¹; mǎ'tī'ās²; *G.* Mathias: ma-tī'as¹; mā-tī'ās²; *It.* Mattia: mat-tī'ā¹; mǎ't-tī'ā²; *L.* Matthias: *Sp.* Matias: ma-tī'as¹; mā-tī'ās².

Mattithiah: mat'tī-thai'ā¹; mǎ'tī-thī'ā² [Bible].

mattress: mat'res¹; mǎ'trēs²; *not* mat'rās¹ [A cloth casing stuffed with hair, cotton, straw, etc., used as a bed].

maturative: mat'yu-rē'tiv¹; mǎ'tyū-rā'tiv², *Standard & St.*; *C.* mī-tiūr-ə-tiv¹; *E., M., & W.* mē-tiūr-ə-tiv¹; *I.* ma-tiūr-ə-tiv¹; *Wr.* mat'yu-ra-tiv¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775) and Perry (1777) noted mat'yu-ra-tiv¹; Sheridan (1780) ma-tiūr-ə-tiv¹; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) mǎch'yu-ra-tiv¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) mat'yu-rē-tiv¹ [Assisting or producing maturity].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʌll, rʌle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θin, θis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fa-t; get, præy; hit, pollee; olay, gō; nor, ör; full, rüle; bur, būm.;

mature: mā-tiūr¹; mā-tūr² [To arrive at a state of perfect development].

Maturin: mat'yū-rin¹; māt'yū-rin² [1. Ir. poet (1782-1824). 2. Ir.-Am. novelist (1812-81)].

matutinal: mā-tiū'ti-nal¹; mā-tū'ti-nal², *Standard & W.; C.* mā-tiū'ti-nal; *E., I., & M.* mā-tiū'ti-nal¹; *St.* mā-tiū'ti-nal; *W.* mā-tiū'ti-nal¹ [Pert. to morning].

Maubeuge: mō'būz¹; mō'būzh² [Fr. town, surrendered to Ger., Aug. 7, 1914].

Mauch Chunk: mōk chung¹ or mō chung¹; māe chūnk² or mā chūnk² [Town in Pa.].

maul: mōl¹; mā² [A heavy wooden hammer].

Mauman: mā-yū'man¹; mā-yū'man² [Douai Bible].

Mauna Loa: mā'ū-na lō'a¹; mā'y-nā lō'ā² [Hawaiian volcano].

maunder: mēn'dar¹; mān'der²—the pronunciation of most modern dictionaries and also that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1789), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835). *W.* mēn'dar¹; so also Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1806), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To grumble or murmur].

Maurice: mō'ris¹; mā'ric² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. Sw. Moritz:* mō'rits¹; mō'rits²; *D. Maurits:* mā'rits¹; mō'rits²; *Mauritius:* mā-ri'si-us¹; mō-ri'si-us²; *F. Maurice:* mō'ris¹; mō'ric²; *G. Moritz:* mō'rits¹; mō'rits²; *It. Maurizio:* mā-ri'si-o¹; mō-ri'si-o²; *Maurisio:* mā-ri'si-o¹; mō-ri'si-o²; *L. Mauritius:* mō-rish'i-us¹; mā-rish'i-us²; *Sp. Mauricio:* mā-ri'thi-o¹; mō-ri'thi-o².

Mauritius: mō-rish'i-us¹; mā-rish'i-us² [Island in Indian ocean].

mausoleum: mā'so-lē'um¹; mā'so-lē'um² [A monumental tomb].

mauve: mōv¹; mōv²; *not* mōv¹ [A delicate purple or lilac].

Mauzzim: mē'uz-im¹; mā'üz-im² [Bible].

Mavlael: mā-vai'a-el¹; mā-vi'a-ēl² [Bible].

maxilla: maks-il'ə¹; mǎks-il'ə² [Jaw-bone].—**maxillar:** maks-il'lar¹ or maks-il'ar¹; mǎks-il'lar² or mǎks-il'ar². *Sheridan* (1780) magz-il'ar¹; *Walker* (1791) māg-zil'ar¹; *Perry* (1805), *Webster* (1828), *Knowles* (1835), *Wright* (1855), *Smart* (1857), and *Worcester* (1859) maks-il'ar¹; *Jameson* (1827) maks-il'ar¹ [Pert. to the maxilla].—**maxillary:** maks'il-ə-ri¹; mǎks'il-ə-ri². *Kenrick* (1773) and *Ash* (1775) maks'il-ə-ri¹ [Relating to or situated near the maxilla].

Maximilian: maks'i-mil'i-an¹; mǎks'i-mil'i-an² [A masculine personal name]. *D. Maximilianus:* maks'i-mil'i-ā-nus¹; mǎks'i-mil'i-ā-nus²; *F. Maximilien:* maks'i-mil'lyān¹; mǎks'i-mil'lyān²; *G. Maximilian:* maks'i-mil'i-ān¹; mǎks'i-mil'i-ān²; *It. Massimiliano:* maks'si-mil'i-ā-no¹; mǎks'si-mil'i-ā-no²; *L. Maximilianus:* maks'i-mil'i-ā-nus¹; mǎks'i-mil'i-ā-nus²; *Pg. Maximillāo:* maks'i-mil'i-ān¹; mǎks'i-mil'i-ān²; *Sp. Maximiliano:* maks'i-mil'i-ā-no¹; mǎks'i-mil'i-ā-no²; *Sw. Maximilian:* maks'i-mil'i-ān¹; mǎks'i-mil'i-ān².

Maximus: maks'i-mus¹; mǎks'i-mūs² [A masculine personal name]. *F. Maxime:* maks'im¹; mǎks'im²; *It. Massimo:* maks-si'mo¹; mǎks-si'mo²; *Sp. Maxi-mo:* mā-hi'mo¹; mā-hi'mo².

Maya: mā'ya¹; mā'ya² [Cent.-Am. Indian stock].

Mayence: mā'yāns¹; mā'yāng². Same as MAINZ.

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, iērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1 a = final; i = habit; aish; au = out; oil; iū = ioul; chin; go; u = ang; thin, thi.

Mayer: mai'ar¹; mī'er² [Ger. family name].

mayonnaise: mā'en-ēz'¹ or (Fr.) mā'yo-nēz'¹; mā'ōn-ās'² or (Fr.) mā'yo-nās'². *M.* mā'o-nēz' [A sauce or salad-dressing].

mayor: mē'ar¹; mā'or², but more frequently heard as one syllable mār¹ [The chief magistrate of a city].—**mayoral:** mē'ar-al¹; mā'or-al² [Pert. to a mayor].—**mayoralty:** mē'ar-al-ti¹; mā'or-al-ty².

Mazarin: mā'zā'rañ'¹ or (Anglice) maz'a-rin'¹; mā'zā'rañ'² or (Anglice) māz'a-rin'². The pronunciation maz'a-rin'¹, noted by some dictionaries, belongs properly to the common noun and adjective (see below) [Fr. cardinal and statesman (1602-61)].

Mazarine: maz'a-rin'¹; māz'a-rin'² [1. a. Pert. to Cardinal Mazarin or to articles named from him. II. n. 1. A blue color. 2. A style of gown. 3. A dish. 4. A manner of dressing fowls].

Mazitias: maz'i-tai'as¹; māz'i-ti'as² [Apocrypha].—**Mazor:** mē'zer¹; mā-zōr² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mazzaroth:** maz'a-rōth¹ or -rōth¹; māz'a-rōth² or -rōth² [Bible].

Mazzini: mat-si'ni¹; māt-si'ni² [It. patriot (1805-72)]. (1823-67).

Meagher¹: mār¹, mār¹, or mā'hār¹; mār², mār², or mā'her² [Irish general (1823-67)].

Meagher²: mī'gar¹; mē'ger² [A county in Mont.].

Meah: mī'ā¹; mē'ā² [Bible].

meal, mean. These words are pronounced as one syllable: mīl¹, mēl²; mīn¹, mēn². [Bible].

Mean: mī-ē'nei¹; mē-ā'ni² [Apocrypha].—**Mearah:** mī-ē'rū¹; mē-ā'rū²

measles: mī'zls¹; mē'sls² [A disease chiefly of children].

measure: mez'ur¹; mēzh'ur² [A vessel by which to determine a quantity established by fixed standard].

Meath: mīth¹; mēth² [Ir. county].

Meaux: mō¹; mō² [Fr. town].

Mebunnai: mī-bun'ai¹ or mī-bun'i-ai¹; mē-būn'i² or mē-būn'a-i² [Bible].

mechanic: mī-kan'ik¹; mē-ān'ie². See CH.—[One skilled in the handling of tools or machines].—**mechanician:** mēk'a-ni'shan¹; mēe'a-ni'shan² [A mechanic].

mechanism: mēk'a-nizm¹; mēe'a-niſm² [A part of a machine].

Mecherathite: mī-ki'ra-th-ait¹; mē-ē'rāth-it² [Bible].

Mechlin: mēk'lin¹; mēe'lin² [Belg. city, or lace first made there].

Mechnadebai: mēk'na-dī'bui¹ or -dī'bi-ai¹; mēe'na-dē'bi² or -dē'ba-i² [Douai Bible].

Meconah: mī-kō'nā¹; mē-eō'nā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Medaba:** mēd'a-bā¹; mēd'a-bā² [Douai Bible].—**Medad:** mī'dad¹; mē'dād² [Bible].—**Medan:** mī'dan¹; mē'dān² [Bible].

Mede: mīd¹; mēd² [A native of Media].

Medeba: mēd'i-bā¹; mēd'e-bā² [Bible].—**Medemena:** mēd'i-mī'nā¹; mēd'e-mē'nā² [Douai Bible].—**Media:** mī'di-a¹; mē'di-a² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, boy; gō, gēm; ink; thīn, thī.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

medicament: med'i-kā-ment¹, *Standard, C., St., W.* (1890-1908), *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), & *Wr.*, or *mi-dik'a-ment¹, E., I., M., & W.* (1909); *med'i-ea-mēnt² or me-die'a-mēnt²*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain and Ireland to-day. Formerly the first predominated in England, being noted by the leading lexicographers except Bailey, Knowles, and Wright.

Medici: med'i-chi¹ or (*It.*) mē'di-chi¹; mēd'i-chi² or (*It.*) me'di-chi² [Famous Florentine family (1389-1642)].

medicinal: mi-dis'i-nal¹; me-dīc'i-nal². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) noted *med-i-sai'nal¹* as alternative. By Shakespeare and Milton stressed *med'si-nal¹*:

Do come with words as *med'ctnal* as true

. . . to purge him of that humour.

SHAKESPEARE *Winter's Tale* act II, sc. 3 (1604).

Dire inflammation which no cooling herb

Or *med'ctnal* liquor can assuage.

MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 627 (1671).

medicine: med'i-sin¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*, or *med'sin¹, E. & I.*; mēd'i-sin² or mēd'cin². *M. med'sin¹*. The majority of the earlier lexicographers indicated the first; the second was noted only by Sheridan and Knowles [The healing art and the substances used as curative agents].

medieval, mediæval: mī'di-ī-vəl¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or *med'i-ī-vəl¹, E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; mē'di-ī-vəl² or mēd'i-ī-vəl². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Belonging to the Middle Ages].

Medina¹: mē-di'na¹; me-dī'nā² [Mohammedan holy city in Arabia].

Medina²: mi-dai'na¹; me-dī'na² [A county in Ohio or in Texas].

mediocre: mī'di-ō'ker¹; mē'di-ō'eer². Todd (1827) mi-dai'o-ker¹ [Ordinary].

mediocrity: mī'di-ōk'ri-ti¹; mē'di-ōe'ri-ty². Sheridan (1780) mi-jōk'ri-ti¹ [Medium or commonplace ability or condition].

medium: mī'di-ūm¹; mē'di-ūm². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mī'dyum¹ [One who or that which serves intermediately].

medulla: mi-dul'a¹; me-dūl'a² [The spinal cord].

medullary: med'ū-lē-rī¹, *Standard & W.*, or *mi-dul'ā-rī¹, M.*; mēd'ū-lā-ry² or me-dūl'a-ry². *C. med'ū-l-i-rī¹; E. & St. me-dul'lar-i¹; I. med'ul-lar-i¹; Wr. med'ū-lā-rī¹*. Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) stressed the antepenult, but Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable as is done in the United States to-day [In anatomy, the inner part of an organ]. [Gorgons].

Medusa: mi-diū'sa¹; me-dū'sa²; *not* me-dū'sa¹ [In classic myth, one of the

Meeda: mi-fī'da¹; me-ē'da² [Apocryphal].—**Meedda:** mi-ed'a¹; me-ēd'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

meerschau: mīr'shōm¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or *mīr'shām¹, E., I., & St.*; mēr'sham² or mēr'sham². *Wr. mīr'shaum¹* [A soft white mineral].

Meetabel: mi-et'a-bel¹; me-ēt'a-bēl² [Douai Bible].

Megara: mi-jī'rā¹; me-gē'ra² [In Gr. myth, one of the Furies].

Megiddo: mi-gid'oi¹; me-gīd'o² [Bible].—**Megiddon:** mi-gid'en¹; me-gīd'ōn². Same as MEGIDDO.—**Megphas:** meg'fi-as¹; mēg'fi-ās² [Douai Bible].

megrin: mī'grim¹; mē'grim² [A headache].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fēr; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; eɦin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

Mehetabeel: mi-het'ə-bil¹; me-hët'a-bël² [Bible].—**Mehetabel:** mi-het'ə-bil¹; me-hët'a-bël² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mehida:** mi-hai'da¹; me-hi'da² [Bible].—**Mehir:** mi'hari¹; mē'hîr² [Bible].—**Meholah:** mi-hō'lā¹; me-hō'lā² [Bible].—**Meholathite:** mi-hō'lā-thait¹; me-hō'lā-thit² [Bible].—**Mehujael:** mi-hū'ji-el¹; me-hū'ja-el² [Bible].—**Mehuman:** mi-hū'mən¹; me-hū'man² [Bible].—**Mehunim:** mi-hū'nim¹; me-hū'nim² [Bible].—**Mehusim:** mi-hū'sim¹; me-hū'sim² [Douai Bible].

Meiklejohn: mī'kl-jən¹; mē'kl-jön² [Scot. family name].

Meilhac: mēl'āk¹; mel'æc² [Fr. dramatist (1831-97)].

Meissen: mai'sen¹; mī'sēn² [A town in Saxony].

[(1815-91)].

Meissonier: mē'sō'nyē¹; mē'sō'nyē² [Fr. painter of military scenes]

meistersinger [Ger.]: mais'tar-siŋ'ər¹; mī's'ter-siŋ'ər²—the penultimate s is sometimes pronounced as z [Ger. burgher poet or musician].

Mejarkon: mī'jār'ken¹; mē'jār'kōn² [Bible].

Mekonah: mi-kō'nā¹; me-kō'nā² [Bible].—**Melatiah:** mel'ə-tai'ā¹; mēl'ə-tā'ā² [Bible].—**Melchi:** mel'koi¹; mēl'ei² [Bible].—**Melchia:** mel-kai'ə¹; mēl'ei'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Melchiah:** mel-kai'ā¹; mēl'ei'ā² [Bible].—**Melchias:** mel-kai'əs¹; mēl'ei'əs² [Apocrypha].—**Melchiel:** mel'ki-el¹; mēl'ei'ē² [Apocrypha].—**Melchiram:** mel-kai'rām¹; mēl'ei'rām² [Douai Bible].—**Melchisedec, Melchizedec:** mel-kiz'i-dek¹; mēl'ei's'e-dēc² [Bible].—**Melchishua:** mel'kai'shū'ə¹; mēl'ei'shū'ə² [Bible].—**Melea:** mī'l-ə¹; mē'le-ə² [Bible].

[in spirits].

melancholy: mel'an-kel¹; mēl'an-ēl-y². See CH- [Profoundly depressed]

mélange [Fr.]: mē'laŋz¹; mē'lānz² [A mixture or medley].

Meleager: mel'i-ē'jər¹; mēl'e-ā'ger² [In Gr. myth, one of the Argonauts].

Melée: mī'lek¹; mē'lēc² [Bible].

mêlée [Fr.]: mē'lē¹; mē'le² [A hand-to-hand fight; mix-up].

Melhuish: mel'ish¹; mēl'ish² [Eng. family name].

Melleu: mel'i-kiū¹; mēl'i-eū² [Bible].

mellorate: mīl'yo-rēt¹; mēl'yo-rāt². Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Cull (1864) indicated mī'l-i-o-rēt¹ [To improve, as in quality or condition].

Melita: mel'i-ta¹; mēl'i-tā². Same as MALTA.—**Melite:** me-lī'ta¹; mē-lī'te² [Gr., Malta].—**Melitene:** mel'i-tē'nī¹; mēl'i-tē'nē² [Bible (R. V.), Melita].

Mellothi: mel'o-ɦai¹; mēl'o-ɦi² [Douai Bible].

melodeon: mi-lō'di-ən¹; me-lō'de-on² [A reed-organ or harmonium].

melodia: mi-lō'di-ə¹; me-lō'di-ə² [An organ-stop].

melodic: mi-lēd'ik¹; me-lōd'ie² [Melodious].

melodious: mi-lō'di-us¹; me-lō'di-ūs². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mi-lō'dyus¹ [Agreeable to the ear].

melodrama: mel'o-drā'mā¹; mēl'o-drā'mā², *Standard* (1913); *C.* mel'o-drā'mā¹; *E.* mel'u-drā'mā¹; *I.* mel'ō-drā'mā¹; *M.* mel'o-drā'mā¹; *Standard* (1893-1912) mel'o-drā'mā¹; *St.* mel'ō-dram'ā¹; *W.* mel'o-drā'mā¹; *Wr.* mel'o-drē'mā¹. Formerly spelt *melodrame*, the word was variously pronounced mēl'o-drām¹, mel'o-drēm¹, mī'lō-drām¹, mī'lō-drēm¹ [A drama with sensational situations]. Compare DRAMA.

Melos: mī'lēs¹; mē'lōs² [Ancient name of MILO].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; full. rɪp, eɦre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦn; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey. gō; not, òr; full, rūie; but, būrr.

Melothus: mi-lō'thus¹; me-lō'thūs² [Douai Bible].

[tragedy].

Melpomene: mel-pēm'ū-nū¹; mēl-pōm'e-nē² [In classic myth, the muse of

Meltias: mel-tai'as¹; mēl-tī'as² [Douai Bible].

Melusina: mel'yu-sai'nai; mēl'yu-sī'na². Same as MELUSINE.

Melusine: mel'yu-zīn¹; mēl'yu-sīn². In Fr. s between vowels is pronounced z [A fairy of Fr. romance].

Melzar: mel'zar¹; mēl'zār² [Bible].

Memel: mem'el¹ or mē'mel¹; mēm'ēl² or mg'mēl² [Prus. spt.].

[(R. V.)].

Memeroth: mem'ū-rēth¹ or -rōth¹; mēm'e-rōth² or -rōth² [Douai Bible]

memoir: mem'war¹; mēm'wār². This pronunciation, which is noted by *Standard* and *W.* as alternative, is to be preferred to the colloquial pronunciation of the day (mem'wor¹; mēm'wōr², *Standard, C., & W.*), by which the vowel *oi* is smothered into the sound of *o* in "not." The English pronunciation is broader than the American and is indicated by Dr. Murray as mem'wōr¹; it is noted also by *E. & St. The Imperial* notes mem'oir¹ and *W.* mī-meir¹, an accentuation supported by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849). Of these Perry, Walker, Fulton & Knight, Jameson, and Craig gave to the *e* a sound ranging from *e* in "me" to *e* in "valley." Sheridan indicated the sound of *e* in "bear." Townsend Young noted that the accent on the second syllable "is now general, perhaps established." It is no longer so.

Walker (1791) remarked that "some speakers have endeavored to pronounce it [memoir] with the accent on the first [syllable], . . . but this is an innovation unsuitable to the genius of our pronunciation." Yet Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), and Jones (1798), all contemporaries of Walker, indicated this "innovation" for thirty years, and have been followed by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and all the modern lexicographers excepting Worcester [A narrative of events within the memory of the narrator].

memorable: mem'o-ra-bl¹; mēm'o-ra-bl²; *not*, as frequently heard, mem'ra-bl¹, *nor* mem-ō'ra-bl¹, as heard in the South. See MEMORY [Worthy of remembrance].

memory: mem'o-ri¹; mēm'o-ry². Sometimes the *o* is so weakened as to approximate in sound that of *o* in "atom." This weakness was indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Scott (1797). By Kenrick (1773) the *o* was recorded as having the same sound as it has in "nor."

Memucan: mi-miū'kan¹; me-mū'ean² [Bible].

[hold].

ménage [Fr.]: mē'nās¹; mg'nāzh² [The persons who constitute a house-

menagerie: men-aj'a-ri¹; mēn-āg'e-rī², *Standard* (1893-1912); *C.* me-na-j'a-ri; *E. & I.* me-na-j'ar-i; *M.* ma-na-j'ar-i; *Standard* (1913) mi-na-j'ar-i; *St.* men-aj'er-i; *W.* mi-na-j'er-i; *W.* mi-na-j'ar-i. The sound of the symbol *j* is commonly analyzed d + zh (See j). Of the modern dictionaries *Standard, C., I., St., & W.* indicate an alternative me-na-j'ar-i, in which the *d* sound is suppressed, as *z = zh* (azure). This was the pronunciation uniformly noted by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1805) to Noah Porter (1864) [A collection of wild animals].

Menahem: men'a-hem¹; mēn'a-hēm² [Bible].

Menai: men'ai¹; mēn'ī² [A strait between Wales and Anglesey].

Menan: mī'nan¹; mē'nān² [Bible].

Mencius: men'shi-us¹; mēn'shi-ūs² [Chin. philosopher (372?-289 B. C.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, too; ī = ē; ī = ē; gō, nōt, òr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; uisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thin.

Mendeleeff, Mendelyeev: menⁿde-lē'yef¹; mēnⁿdē-le'yēf² [Rus. chemist (1834-1907)].

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy: menⁿdel-sōn-bar-tōl'dī¹; mēnⁿdēl-sōn=bār-tōl'-dī [Ger. composer (1809-47)].

Mendès: mēnⁿdēs¹; mənⁿdēs² [Fr. poet (1841-1909)].

mene: mī'nī¹; mē'nē² [Bible].

[band of Helen]

Menelaus: menⁿi-lē'us¹; mēnⁿe-lā'ūs² [In Iliad, king of Sparta and hus-

Menestheus: mī-nes'thiūs¹ or mī-nes'thu-us¹; me-nēs'thūs² or me-nēs'-thi-ūs² [Apocrypha].

menial: mī'ni-al¹ or mīn'yal¹; mē'ni-al² or mēn'yal² [A person doing servile work].

[branes of an organ]

meningitis: menⁿin-jai'tis¹; mēnⁿin-gī'tis² [Inflammation of the mem-

Menna: menⁿō¹; mēnⁿā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Menpes: memⁿpes¹; mēmⁿpēs² [Austral.-Eng. artist (1859?-)].

mensurable: menⁿsiu-rā-bl¹ or menⁿshu-rā-bl¹; mēnⁿsū-rā-bl² or mēnⁿshu-rā-bl². Wr. mensⁿyu-rā-bl¹. Jameson (1827) and Wright (1855) menⁿsu-rā-bl¹ [That can be measured].

mensuration: menⁿsiu-rē'shān¹ or menⁿshu-rē'shān¹; mēnⁿsū-rā'shōn² or mēnⁿshu-rā'shōn² [The act or system of measuring].

-ment: *Formally* -ment¹; -mēnt². *Colloquially* -mānt¹; -ment². See INTRODUCTION, *The Unstressed Vowels of Key 1*, page xxviii.

mentagra: men-tag'rā¹; mēn-tāg'rā². St. men-tē'grā¹; Wr. mān-tag'rā¹ [Inflamed condition of the chin as from ingrowing hairs].

Menteith: men-tīth¹; mēn-tēth² [Scot. district and former earldom].

menthol: men'thel¹; mēn'thōl²; not men'thōl¹ [A waxy chemical compound].

Mentone: men-tō'nē¹; mēn-tō'ngē² [It. name of Fr. seaport, **Menton** (mēn'tēn¹; mōn'tōn²), on the Mediterranean].

menu [Fr.]: mē'nū¹ or (*Anglice*) menⁿyu¹ or mā-nū¹; mē'nū² or (*Anglice*) mēnⁿyu² or me-nū² [A bill of fare]. A word that was introduced into the English language as recently as 1836, and which is an affectation of those Bonifaces who dislike the plain English "bill of fare," it now appears to be going the way of *fracas* and *tapis*.

Menuhah: mī-nū'hā¹; me-nū'hā² [Bible].—**Menuhoth:** mī-nū'hōth¹ or -hōth¹; me-nū'hōth² or -hōth² [Bible (R. V.)].

[illy name].

Menzies: menⁿziz¹ or (*Scot.*) mīnⁿis¹; mēnⁿzis² or (*Scot.*) mēnⁿes² [Scot. fam-]

Meonenim: mī-ēn'i-nim¹ or mī-ō'nī-nim¹; me-ōn'e-nīm² or me-ō'ne-nīm² [Bible].—**Meonothai:** mī-ēn'ō- [or -ō'no-] thai¹ or mī'ō-nō'thai¹; me-ōn'ō- [or -ō'no-] thi² or mē'ō-nō'thi² [Bible].—**Mephaath:** mēf'a-ath¹; mēf'a-āth² [Bible].—**Mephibosheth:** mī-fib'ō-shēth¹; me-fib'ō-shēth² [Bible].

Mephistopheles: mēfⁿ'is-tef'i-liz¹; mēfⁿ'is-tōf'e-lūs² [In Faust legend, a cynical tempter. In old demonology, the one of the seven chief devils who ranks next to Satan].—**Mephistophellan:** mēfⁿ'is-to-fī'h-en¹; mēfⁿ'is-to-fē'li-an².

mephitis: mī-fai'tis¹ or -fī'tis¹; me-fī'tis² or -fī'tis² [A noxious exhalation]. See -ITIS.

2: wōlf, dē; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Merab: mī'rab¹; mē'rāb² [Bible].—**Meraiah:** mī-rē'yā¹ or mī-rai'ā¹; mē-rā'yā¹ or mē-rā'ā¹ [Bible].—**Meraloth:** mī-rē'yōth¹ or mī-rai'yōth¹; mē-rā'yōth² or mē-rā'yōth² [Bible].—**Merala:** mē'rā-lā¹; mē'rā-lā² [Douai Bible].—**Meran:** mī'ran¹; mē'ran² [Apocrypha].

Meran: mē'ran¹; mē'rān² [Austr. town].

Merari: mī-rē'rai¹; mē-rū'rī² [Bible].—**Merarites:** mī-rē'raits¹; mē-rū'rīts² [Bible].—**Merathaim:** mē'rā-thē'im¹; mē'rā-thā'im² [Bible].

mercantile: mūr'kən-tīl or mūr'kən-tūl¹; mēr'ean-tīl or mēr'ean-tīl²; not mēr'kən-tīl¹. Compare JUVENILE. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain to-day. Formerly, the first was noted as used in Eng. and Scot. by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and others. Sheridan (1780) indicated the second as the pronunciation most familiar to him, and was supported by Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840).

mercantant, mercatantē [It.]: mār-ka-tān't¹, mār-ka-tān'tē¹; mēr-eā-tān't², mēr-eā-tān'tē² [A merchant]. This word, which occurs in Shakespeare's play "The Taming of the Shrew" (act iv, sc. 3), is spelt variously in different editions. In 1596, and the First Folio Edition (1603), it was spelt *marcantant*; Pope (1725) spelt it *mercantant*; Capell (1768) *mercantantē*; Delius (1854-61) *mercantant*. In modern Italian it is *mercantante* or *mercante*. [geographer (1512-94)].

Mercator: mēr-kē'tor¹ or mēr-kā'ter¹; mēr-eā'tor² or mēr-eā'tōr² [Flemish]

Mercedes: mēr-sē'dēs¹; mēr-çē'dēs² [A city in Argentina or Uruguay].

merchant: mūr'chant¹; mēr'chant². A word derived from the Old Fr. *marchand*, it was spelt *marchaunt* and *marchant* in English till the 18th cent., and pronounced as spelled. Up to this time a distinction was made by some writers between the man trader, who was a *marchant*, and a trading vessel, which was a *merchant* or *merchaunt*. Shakespeare spelt both alike *merchant*. Altho the word has been traced by Dr. Bradley back to the year 1290 or thereabouts, it is not to be found in Bullokar (1616), Cockeram (1623), or Blount (1656). It is recorded, in its modern spelling, by Phillips, "New World of Words," edited by Kersey (1706). Sheridan (1780) gave to the *e* the sound of a in "at," and was admonished by Walker (1791) for indicating it "like the *a* in march," a pronunciation "now become gross and vulgar, and only to be heard among the lower orders of the people." Walker (1791) gave the *e* as having the same sound as *e* in "met" which before *r* would produce a sound approximating to a in "mare"—mār'chant¹. Savage condemned this as a vulgarism as late as 1833. Compare BEAUCLEER; CLERK; DERBY.

Mercury: mūr'kiu-rī¹; mēr'ēū-ry; not mūr'kē-rī¹ [Roman god of commerce].

mercy: mēr'sī¹; mēr'gy² [The relieving of suffering].

mere: mīr¹; mēr² [Lake; sea; marsh].

Mered: mī'red¹; mēr'ēd² [Bible].

Meredith: mēr'i-dīth¹; mēr'e-dīth² [A personal name].

Meremoth: mēr'i-mēth¹ or -mōth¹; mēr'e-mōth² or -mōth² [Bible].

Meres: mī'rīz¹; mēr'ēs² [Bible].

merge: mūrj¹; mērg² [To absorb or combine (with)].

Meribah: mē-rī'bā¹; mē-rī'bā² [Bible].—**Merib-baal:** mēr'ib-bē'al¹; mēr'-ib-bā'al² [Bible].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nōt. ör wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

meridian: mi-rid'ɪ-ən¹; me-rid'ɪ-ən². Sheridan (1780) mi-ridʒ'ən¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) mi-rid'yan¹ [Pert. to mid-day, or noon, when the sun is at the point of its greatest splendor]. The noun is pronounced in the same way.—**meridional:** mi-rid'ɪ-o-nəl¹; me-rid'ɪ-o-nəl². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) mi-rid'yan-al¹.

Mérimée: mē'ri'mē¹; mē'ri'mē² [Fr. novelist (1803-70)].

meringue: mə-raj¹; me-räng² [A mixture of sugar and white of egg].

merismatic: mer'is-mat'ik¹; mēr'is-mät'ie², *Standard*; C., E., I., & W. mer-is-mat'ik¹; M. mer-iz-mat'ik¹; St. mer'iz-mat'ik¹; W. mer'iz-mat'ik¹ [Dividing into segments].

Merodach: mi-rō'dak¹; me-rō'dä² [Bible].—**Merodach-baladan:** mi-rō'dak-bal'a-dan¹; me-rō'däe-bäl'a-dän² [Bible].

Mérode (Cléo de): klē'ō də mē'rōd¹; elē'ō de mē'rōd² [Fr. actress].

Merom: mī'rem¹; mē'rōm² [Bible].—**Merome:** mi-rō'mi¹; me-rō'mē² [Douai Bible].—**Meronathite:** mi-ren'a-thait¹; me-rōn'a-thit² [Douai Bible].—**Meronothite:** mi-ren'o-thait¹; me-rōn'o-thit² [Bible].

Merovingian: mer'o-vin'j-ən¹; mēr'o-vin'gi-ən² [Pert. to a Frankish dynasty].

Meroz: mī'rez¹; mē'rōz² [Bible].—**Merran:** mer'an¹; mēr'an² [Apocrypha

Merrimac: mer'i-mak¹; mēr'i-mä²; *not* mār'i-mak¹ [Confederate iron-clad warship; destroyed May 11, 1869].

merry: mer'ɪ; mēr'y² [Full of fun; mirthful].

Merry del Val: mer'ɪ del vāl¹; mēr'y dəl vāl²; but frequently heard mer'ɪ del vāl¹ in Eng.-speaking countries [Sp. cardinal; born in England (1835-)].

Mersey: mūr'zi¹; mēr'sy² [Eng. river].

Merthyr Tydvil: mūr'thər tid'vil¹; mēr'thȳr tȳd'vil² [Welsh borough].

Meruth: mī'ruth¹; mē'rūth² [Apocrypha].

Merv: merf¹; mērf²; *not* merv¹ as frequently mispronounced [A settlement on an oasis in Russian Turkestan].

Merveilleuse: mār'vē'yūz¹; mēr've'yūz² [An ultra-fashionable ("marvelous") woman of the Fr. Directory (1795-99)]. See INCROYABLE.

mesa [Sp.]: mēs'sə¹; mē'sa²; *not* mī'zə¹ [A flat-topped hill].

mésalliance [Fr.]: mē'zā'li'āns¹; mē'sā'li'āng² [A misalliance or marriage with one of inferior position].

Mesaloth: mes'a-leth¹ or -lōth¹; mēs'a-lōth² or -lōth² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

mesdames [Fr.]: mē'dām¹; mē'dām² [Plural of MADAM].

mesdemoiselles [Fr.]: mē'də-mwā'zel¹; mē'də-mwā'sēl² [Plural of MAD-EMOISELLE].

Mesech: mī'sek¹; mēs'sē² [Bible].

Meselema: mi-sel'ɪ-mai'a¹; me-sēl'e-mi'a² [Douai Bible].

mesentery: mes'en-ter-ɪ¹, *Standard*, M., & W., or mez'en-tər-ɪ¹, St.; mēs'en-tēr-y¹ or mēs'ēn-ter-y². C. & W. mez'en-ter-ɪ¹; E. & I. mes'en-ter-ɪ¹ [In anatomy, a fold investing the intestines].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȳo, ȳem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Mesezebel: mi-sez'î-bel¹; me-sëz'e-bël² [Douai Bible].—**Mesha:** mî'shā¹; mē'shā² [Bible].—**Meshach:** mî'shuk¹; mē'shāc² [Bible].—**Meshech:** mî'shek¹; mē'shēc² [Bible].—**Meshelemiah:** mî-she'l'î-mai'ā¹; me-she'l'a-mî'ā² [Bible].—**Meshezabeel:** mî-shez'â-bil¹; me-shez'â-bël² [Bible].—**Meshezabel:** mî-shez'â-bel¹; me-shez'â-bël² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Meshillemoth:** mî-shil'î-meth¹ or mō-th¹; me-shil'e-mōth² or mōth² [Bible].—**Meshobab:** mî-shō'bāb¹; me-shō'bāb² [Bible].—**Meshullam:** mî-shul'am¹; me-shul'am² [Bible].—**Meshullemeth:** mî-shul'î-meth¹; me-shul'e-mēth² [Bible].

mesial: mes'î-əl¹, *Standard & C., or mî'zî-əl¹, I., M., W.* (1909); mes'î-al or mē'sî-al². *E. & W.* mez'î-al¹; *St. mî'zî-əl¹; Webster's Revised Unabridged* (1913) mē'zî-əl¹ [Situated in the middle].

Mesizabel: mî-siz'â-bel¹; me-sîz'â-bël² [Douai Bible].

Mesmer: mes'mar¹; mēs'mer [Swiss-Ger. physician (1733-1815)]. See MESMERIC.

mesmeric: mez-mer'îk¹; mēs-mēr'îe². Note that in this and related words the s is pronounced as z [Pert. to MESMERISM].—**mesmerism:** mez'mar-îzm¹; mēs'mer-îzm² [Animal magnetism].—**mesmerize:** mez'mar-aîz¹; mēs'mer-îz² [To hypnotize by the exercise of animal magnetism].

mesne: mîn¹; mēn² [Intervening; an Old Fr. law term].

Mesobate: mî-sō'bi-ait¹; me-sō'ba-it² [Bible].

Mesopotamia: mes'o-po-tē'mî-ā¹; mēs'o-po-tā'mî-ā² [Asiatic country].

Mespharath: mes'fā-rāth¹; mēs'fā-rāth² [Douai Bible].

mesquit: mes-kî't¹ or mes'kî't¹; mēs-kî't³ or mēs'kî't²; *not* mes-kwit¹ *nor* mes-kwî't¹. *W.* notes mez'kî't¹ as an additional pronunciation [A shrub of the bean family used as cattle-fodder]. Spelt also **mesquite** but pronounced the same way.

Mesraab: mes'rî-ab¹; mēs'ra-āb² [Douai Bible].—**Mesraim:** mes'rî-im¹; mēs'ra-îm² [Douai Bible].—**Messalemeth:** me-sal'î-meth¹; mē-sāl'e-mēth² [Douai Bible].

Messiah: me-sai'ā¹; mē-sî'ā² [The Anointed One].

Messianic: mes'î-an'îk¹; mēs'î-ān'îe² [Pert. to the MESSIAH].

Messias: me-sai'as¹; mē-sî'as² [Bible].

messieurs: mes'yarz¹ or (*Fr.*) mā'syū'¹; mēs'yers² or (*Fr.*) mē'syū'². The first syllable was indicated mesh'arz¹ by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) [Fr., literally, Sirs. In Eng., contracted to *Messrs.* as the plural of *Mr.* (*Mister*)].

Messina: me-sî'nā¹; mē-sî'na² [Sicilian strait, province, and city].

Messrs. (abbr.): mes'sarz¹ or mes'yarz¹; mēs'sers² or mēs'yers² [Messieurs].

messuage: mes wîj¹; mēs'wag²; *not* mes'wēj¹ [A dwelling-house].

Messulam: mes'yu-lam¹; mēs'yu-lām² [Douai Bible].

metabasis: mî-tab'â-sîs¹; me-tāb'â-sîs² [A change].

metabatic: met'â-bat'îk¹; mēt'â-bāt'îe² [Pert. to transmission of energy from one body to another]. See METABASIS.

Metabeel: mî-tab'î-el¹; me-tāb'e-ēl² [Douai Bible].

metabolic: met'â-bol'îk¹; mēt'â-bōl'îe² [Pert. to METABOLISM].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hît, îce; î=ē; î=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle = out; ɔɪl; lū = found; eɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦin, this.

metabolism: mɪ-təb'ə-lɪzəm¹; me-tāb'ə-lɪzəm² [In biology, the act or process of producing changes within a cell or organism].

metachronism: mɪ-tak'ro-nɪzəm¹; me-tāe'ro-nɪzəm² [An error in setting the date of an event at too late a time].

metal: met'al¹; mēt'al². *Wr. & Walker* met'tl¹. *C. & M.* indicate met'tl¹ as alternative, and this was the pronunciation noted by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Wright (1855). Jones (1798) met'tul¹ [In chemistry, an element, as gold, silver, copper, iron, etc., obtained from the earth].

metalline: met'al-lin¹; mēt'a-lɪn², *Standard, C., & W.,* or met'al-ɪn¹; mēt'al-ɪn², *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* Notwithstanding the pronunciation indicated by Worcester, the first pronunciation recorded above represents modern American usage, the second, usage in Great Britain to-day. The earlier lexicographers were so divided that Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780) indicated the stress on the second syllable of the word, mɪ-tal'ɪn¹, giving the ultima as short, as did also Johnston (1764) and Perry (1777); but Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Reid (1844), and Craig (1840) placed the stress on the first syllable. Of these Kenrick, Walker, Jones, Reid, and Craig gave met'al-ɪn¹. Jamieson (1827) and Knowles (1835) preferred me-tal'ɪn¹, while Wright (1855) favored met'al-lin¹ [Consisting of or containing metal].

metallurgy: met'al-lŭr'jɪ¹; mēt'a-lŭr'gy². By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), and Sheridan (1780), the chief stress was indicated on the penultimate; by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) it was noted on the antepenult, and by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) on the first syllable. Kenrick (1773) indicated met'al-lŭr'jɪ [The science of extracting metal from ore].

metamerism: met'al-mər-ɪzəm¹; mēt'a-mer-ɪzəm², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & Wr.* mɪ-tam'ər-ɪzəm¹. Not in Stormonth (1885) [A term in chemistry].

metamorphosis: met'al-mŏr'fo-sɪk¹; mēt'a-mŏr'fo-sɪe². *C.* met'al-mŏr-fŏ'sɪk¹. See PH [Producing METAMORPHOSIS].

metamorphosis: met'al-mŏr'fo-sɪs¹; mēt'a-mŏr'fo-sɪs². See PH [Transformation with or without change of nature].

metaphor: met'al-fər¹; mēt'a-fŏr². See PH [A figure of speech in rhetoric].

metastasis: mɪ-tas'tə-sɪs¹; me-tās'tə-sɪs² [Change of one thing into another].
[of sounds, as for euphony]

metathesis: mɪ-tath'ɪ-sɪs¹; me-tāth'e-sɪs² [The transposition of letters or

metempsychosis: mɪ-temp'sɪ-kŏp'sɪs¹; me-tēmp'sy-eŏ'sɪs². Compare PSYCHOSIS [Transmigration of souls].

meteor: mɪ'ti-ər¹; mē'te-ŏr². Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) mɪ'tyər¹. Walker (1791) noted the first recorded above and indicated mɪ'ɦi-ər¹ as alternative [A fiery or luminous body passing through space, as a shooting star].

meteorolite: mɪ'ti-ər'o-lait¹; mē'te-ŏr'o-lit², *Standard, St., & Wr.; C.* mɪ'ti-ŏ-ro-lait¹; *E., I., M., & W.* mɪ'ti-ər-o-lait¹. Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) mɪ'ti-ŏ-ro-lit¹ [A fallen meteor].

meteoroscope: mɪ'ti-ər'o-skŏp¹; mē'te-ŏr'o-seŏp², *Standard, C., E., & Wr.; I.* mɪ'ti-ŭ-ŏ-skŏp¹; *M. & W.* mɪ'ti-ər-o-skŏp¹; *Smart* mɪ'ti-ŏr'o-skŏp¹ [An instrument for measuring the apparent path of a meteor].

meter: mɪ'tər¹; mē'ter² [1. Measured rhythm in the writing of verse.
2. The unit of length in the metric sy-tem].

2: wŏlf, dŏg; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŏil, bŏy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnɡ; ɦin, thŭs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Meterus: mi-tí'rus¹; me-té'rüs² [Apocrypha].—**Metheg-ammah:** mí'-the-gam'ái; mé'thég-ám'ái² [Bible].—**Methusael:** mi-thiú'sa-el¹; me-thú'sa-él² [Bible].—**Methuselah:** me-thiú'sa-lá¹; me-thú'se-lá² [Bible].—**Methushael:** mi-thiú'sh-el¹; me-thú'sha-el² [Bible (R. V.)].

metonymy: mi-tén'í-mí¹; me-tón'y-my², *Standard, M., W., & W.; C., E., & I.* me-ton'y-mí¹; *St.* met'ó-nim-í¹. The earlier lexicographers and phoneticists were divided on the position of the stress. It was indicated (1) on the *first* syllable by Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Gibbons (1767), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1779), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Ogilvie (1850); (2) on the *second*, by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Boag (1845), and Craig (1849); (3) on the *third*, by Fenning (1760) met-o-nim'í¹ [A figure of speech in which an attribute is substituted for the name of the thing].

metope: met'ó-pí¹; mēt'ó-pē² [1. The face, forehead, or frontal surface. 2. In architecture, a plain or sculptured slab].

metrist: mí'trist¹; mē'trist². *M.* met'rist¹ [One skilled in rhythm].

metronome: met'ro-nóm¹; mēt'ro-nóm² [An instrument used to mark time in music].

metronymic: mí'tro-[or met'ro]-nim'ík¹; mē'tro-[or mēt'ro]-nym'ie² [A name derived from the maternal name, or one taken from the mother's side].

metropolitan: met'ro-pel'í-tan¹; mēt'ro-pöl'í-tan². Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) mí'tro-pel'í-tan¹ [An archbishop with limited authority over the bishops of the same ecclesiastical province].

Mettelnich: met'är-niä¹; mēt'er-nih² [Aust. diplomat (1773-1859)].

Meurthe: mürt¹; mürt² [Fr. river].

Meuse: müz¹; müz² [Fr. river and department].

Meusnier: mü'nyé¹; mü'nyé² [Fr. savant and soldier (1754-93)].

Meux¹: miüs¹; müs² [Eng. family name].

Meux²: miüks¹; müks² [The name of a brewery in London].

Mexia: mi-hí'¹; me-hē'a² [Town in Texas].

Meyer: mai'är¹; mý'er² [Ger. family name].

Meynell: men'al¹; mēn'el² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Mezaab: mez'í-ab¹; mēz'a-äb² [Douai Bible].

Mezahab: mez'ä-hab¹; mēz'a-häb² [Bible].

Mezières: mē'zyär'¹; mē'zyér'² [Fr. town, entered by Ger., 1914].

Mezobalte: mi-zō'bi-aüt¹; me-zō'ba-it² [Bible (R. V.)].

mezzanine: mez'ä-nin¹, *Standard, C., & W., or mez'ä-nin¹, M.; mēz'a-nin²* or mez'a-nin². *E. & I.* met'zä-nin¹; *St.* med'zä-nin¹; *Wr.* mēz'ä-nain¹ [In architecture, a low story between two higher ones].

mezzo [It.]: med'zō¹; mēd'zō². Frequently mispronounced met'zō¹, especially in musical and vocal terminology [Half; medium; moderate].—**mezzo soprano** [It.]: med'zō sō-prä'nō¹; mēd'zō sō-prä'nō² [A voice lower than soprano and higher than a contralto]. [1774-1849].

Mezzofanti: med'zō-fän'ti¹; mēd'zō-fän'ti² [It. cardinal and linguist

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, fēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ɔu = out; ɔll; iū = feud; ɕhin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

mezzotint: mez'o-tint¹; mēz'o-tint², *Standard, C., & St.; E.* met'zo-tint¹; *I., M., W.* (1909), & *W. r.* med'zo-tint¹; *W.* (*Revised Unabridged*, 1913), mēz'o-tint¹ [A manner of engraving on copper or steel]. [named for it]

Miami: mai-am¹; mi-ām¹ [Amerind tribe or several counties and cities]

Miamin: mai'a-min¹; mi'a-mīn² [Bible].

miasma: mai-az'ma¹; mi-ās'ma². *Standard & St.* mi-az'ma¹; *C., E., I., M., W., & W. r.* mai-az'ma¹ [Malaria].

Mibahar: mib'ə-hār¹; mīb'a-hār² [Douai Bible].—**Mibhar:** mib'hār¹; mīb'hār² [Bible].—**Mibsam:** mib'sam¹; mīb'sām² [Bible].—**Mibzar:** mib'zār¹; mīb'zār² [Bible].

mica: mai'ka¹; mī'ea² [A silicate of aluminum].

Mica: mai'ka¹; mī'ea² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Micah:** mai'kā¹; mī'ea² [A Hebrew prophet or his book in the Bible].—**Micaiah:** mai-kē'yā¹ or mai-kai'ā¹; mī'ea² or mī-ei'ā² [Bible].—**Micha:** mai'ka¹; mī'ea² [Bible].

Michael: mai'kel¹ or mai'ki-el¹; mī'ēl² or mī'ea-ēl² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr. Michel:* mī'shel¹; mī'chēl²; *G. Michael:* mī'ka-el¹; mī'ēl²; *Hung. Mihály:* mī'hā'lí¹; mī'hā'lí²; *It. Michele:* mī-kē'lí¹; mī-ēl²; *Sp. Miguel:* mī-gū-el¹; mī-gū-ēl²; *Pol. Michal:* mī'hāl¹; mī'hāl²; *Rus. Michail:* mī'ka-il¹; mī'ēl²; *Sw. Mikael:* mī'ka-ēl¹; mī'kēl².

Michaelmas: mik'el-mas¹; mī'ēl-mas² [The feast of St. Michael Sept. 29].

Michah: mai'kā¹; mī'ea² [Bible].—**Michala:** mai-kē'yā¹ or mai-kai'ā¹; mī'ea² or mī-ei'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Michaiah:** mai-kē'yā¹; mī'ea² [Bible].—**Michal:** mai'kel¹; mī'ea² [Bible].—**Michea:** mai-kē'ā¹; mī'ea² [Douai Bible].—**Micheas:** mai-kē'ā¹; mī'ea² [Apocrypha].

Michelangelo, Michael Angelo: mai'kel an'ji-lo¹ or (*It.*) mī'kel-ān'jē-lō¹; mī'ēl ān'jē-lō² or (*It.*) mī'ēl-ān'jē-lō² [It. painter (1475-1564)].

Michelet: mīsh'lē¹; mīch'lē² [Fr. historian (1798-1874)]. [in England.

Michigan: mīsh'i-gən¹; mīch'i-gan²; not mit'shi-gən¹ as sometimes heard

Miching Malicho: mīch'ing mal'i-cho¹; mīch'ing māl'i-cho².

Marry this is *Miching Malicho*, that means Mischeefe.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2, First folio ed. 1623.

Dr. Bradley ("New Eng. Dict.," s. v.) points out that the conjecture that the second word represents Sp. *malhecho*, misdeed, yields a fairly satisfactory sense, and that in the First quarto edition (1603) the words are spelt "myching Malico," and in the Second quarto edition (1604) "munching Mallico."

Michmas: mik'mas¹; mī'e-mas² [Bible].—**Michmash:** mik'māsh¹; mī'e-māsh² [Bible].—**Michmethah:** mik'mi-thā¹; mī'e-me-thā² [Bible].—**Michmethath:** mik'mi-thath¹; mī'e-me-thāth² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Michri:** mik'rai¹; mī'e-rī² [Bible].—**Michtam:** mik'tam¹; mī'e-tām² [Bible].

microbe: mai'krōb¹; mī'erōb² [A bacterium].

microcosm: mai'kro-kōzm¹; mī'ero-eōsm². Bailey (1732) *mi'crocosm*; Johnson (1755) *microcosm*; Fenning (1760) *micro'cosm*; Ash (1775) *mic'rocosm*, but Perrv (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and the modern lexicographers mai'kro-kezm¹. Altho dating from Ormin (*circa* 1200) the word does not find record in our word-books until 1603, when Florio suggested that man's nature be called "*Microcosmos* or little world," perhaps after Dee's "*Microcosmus*, The Lesse World" (1570), or Lydgate's "*Myrcosme* . . .

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rɒle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

and *microcosme*, a word wych clerkys calle 'the lasse world' " (1426). Bullokar (1616) recorded it at length:

Microcosmus. It properly signifieth a little world. This terme is sometime applyed to man, who is therefore called a *Microcosmus* or little world, because his body being compared to the baser part of the world, and his soule to the blessed Angels, seemeth to signifie, that man is as it were a little world, and that the whole world doth resemble a great man.

BULLOKAR *English Expōsitor* s. v. [1616].

micrograph: mai'kro-graf¹; mi'ero-gräf² [An instrument for minute writing, drawing, etc.].—**micrography:** mai'krogr'ra-fi¹; mi'erög'ru-fy². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) mai'kro-gräf¹. [meter].

micron: mai'kron¹ or mik'ren¹; mi'erön² or mÿe'rön² [One millionth of a

Micronesia: mai'kro-ni'shi-ä¹; mi'ero-nē'shi-a² [The region of the small islands, especially a region of South Sea islands].—**Micronesian:** mai'kro-ni'shän¹; mi'ero-nē'shan². *M.* mai'kro-ni'shian¹.

microscope: mai'kro-sköp¹; mi'ero-seöp², *Standard, C., E., & W.; I. & St.* mai'krō-sköp¹; *M.* mai'kros-köp¹; *Wr.* mai'krō-sköp¹; *Ash* (1775) mik'ro-sköp¹ [An instrument used in examining minute objects].

microscopist: mai-kros'ko-pist¹, *Standard, E., M., & W., or* mai'kro-skō'-pist¹, *C. & I.;* mi'erös'eo-pist² or mi'ero-seō-pist². *St.* mai-kros'kō-pist¹; *Wr.* mai'krō-skō-pist¹ [One expert in the use of the microscope].

microscopy: mai-kros'ko-pi¹, *Standard, E., M., St., & W., or* mai'kro-skō'-pi¹, *C. & I.;* mi'erös'eo-py² or mi'ero-seō-py². *Wr.* mi-kros'ka-pi¹ [The art of examining objects with a microscope].

Midas: mai'das¹; mi'das² [In Gr. myth, a king of Phrygia to whom Dionysos granted the power of turning whatever he touched into gold, and whose ears were turned into ass's ears by Apollo].

Middin: mid'm¹; mīd'in² [Bible].—**Midian:** mid'i-an¹; mīd'i-an² [Bible].

midwifery: mid'waif'rī¹; mid'wif'ry²—the pronunciation of the most modern dictionaries. *St. & Wr.* mid'wif-rī¹, which was formerly the standard pronunciation as indicated from the time of Perry (1775) to that of Worcester (1859) [The business of the midwife; obstetrics].

mien: mīn¹; mēn² [External appearance; bearing].

Migdal-el: mig'dal-el¹; mīg'dal-ēl² [Bible].—**Migdal-gad:** mig'dal-gad¹; mīg'dal-gād² [Bible].—**Migdol:** mig'dol¹ or mig'dōl¹; mīg'dōl² or mīg'dōl² [Bible].

might: mait¹; mīt²—the digraph *gh* is silent [Power; strength].

Mignon: mī'nyēn¹; mī'nyōn² [Opera by Ambroise Thomas].

mignonette: min'yān-et¹; mīn'yōn-ēt² [A fragrant flowering plant].

migraine: mi-grēn¹; mi-grān² [Fr., a headache on one side of the head].

Migron: mig'ren¹; mīg'rōn² [Bible].

Miguel: mī-gēl¹; mī-gēl² [Port. prince (1802-66)].

Mijamin: mij'a-min¹; mīj'a-mīn² [Bible].

Mikado: mi-kā-do¹; mī-kā-do² [Japanese emperor].

Mikloth: mik'leth¹ or mik'lōth¹; mīk'lōth² or mīk'lōth² [Bible].—**Mik-nelah:** mik-nī'yā¹ or mik-naī'ā¹; mīk-nē'yā² or mīk-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Milala:** mil'a-lai¹; mīl'a-lī² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; chin, thɪn.

Milan¹: mi-lan¹ or mil'an¹; mi-lān² or mil'an² [It. province and city]. The usage of the poets, which favors the second, is now more than a century old, and has been displaced during the past decade by mi-lan¹, which approximates more closely to the Italian **Mi-la'no**: mi-lā'nō¹; mi-lā'nō².

Milan²: mi'lan¹; mi'lān² [Serbian king (1854-1901)].

Milan³: mai'lan¹; mi'lan² [Any one of several towns in the United States].

Milcah: mil'kā¹; mil'eā² [Bible].

milch: milch¹; mīlch² [Giving milk, as a cow].

Milcom: mil'kəm¹; mīl'eom² [Bible: Ammonite god].—**Miletum:** mi-li-tum¹; mi-lē'tūm² [Bible].—**Miletus:** mi-lī'tus¹; mi-lē'tūs² [Bible].

miliary: mil'i-ē-rī¹; mil'ī-ā-ry², *Standard & C.*; *E., M., & W.* (1909) mil'i-ā-rī¹; *I. & St.* mil'i-a-rī¹; *W.* (1913) & *W.* mil'yə-rī¹ [Small, like millet-seeds].

Milcho: mil'i-kō¹; mīl'i-cō² [Douai Bible].

millitia: mi-līsh'a¹; mi-līsh'a² [Citizen soldiery].

Millais: mi-lē¹; mi-lā² [Eng. painter (1829-96)].

milleped, milliped, millepede, millipede: mil'i-ped¹, mīl'e-pēd²; mil'i-pīd¹, mīl'e-pēd². By the earlier lexicographers the word was spelt *millepeda* (Phillips "New World of Words," edited by Kersey, 1706) and *millepedes* by Johnson (1755). Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). Johnson stressed the first syllable, as did also Entick, Kenrick, Sheridan, Walker, and Scott; Buchanan, Johnston, Perry, and Nares stressed the second, and Ash, the third. The pronunciation mil'i-pēd² was indicated by Johnson, Entick, Kenrick, Sheridan, Walker, and Scott, while mi-lēp'i-dīz¹ was recorded by Buchanan, Johnston, Perry, and Nares. Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) noted mil'i-pēd¹, the pronunciation noted by *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; but Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850), mil'i-pīd¹, which is indicated by *M., St., & W.* (1909)—all favoring the spelling *millepede*, which is now preferred in England. A revision of "Webster's Unabridged" (1913) reverts to the form *milleped*, and to the pronunciation indicated by Webster's "American Dictionary" and its successors for nearly 75 years [A caterpillar-like insect with many legs; also, a woodlouse].

Millerand: mi'lə-rān¹; mī'lē-rān² [Fr. diplomat (1859-)].

Millet¹ (Francis Davis): mil'et¹; mīl'ēt² [Am. artist (1846-1912); lost in the "Titanic" disaster].

Millet² (Jean François): mi'yē¹; mī'ye² [Fr. painter (1814-75)].

millinery: mil'i-nər-ī¹; mīl'i-ner-y²; *not* mīl'i-nār-ī¹ [Bonnets and hats for women].

millionaire: mil'yən-ār¹; mīl'yon-ār². *Standard & W.* alone indicate a secondary stress on the first syllable and *E., I., & St.* place the chief stress upon it. All other modern dictionaries note the chief stress on the final syllable. Murray notes but one stress as indicating modern English usage and pronounces the word mil-yən-ār¹ [A person of great wealth].

Millo: mil'o¹; mīl'o² [Bible].

Milnes: milnz¹; mīlŋz²; *not* mīl'nēz¹ [Eng. statesman (1809-85)].

Milo: mai'lo¹ or (*Fr.*) mī'lō¹; mī'lo² or (*Fr.*) mī'lō² [Island in the Aegean sea where the *Venus of Milo* was found].

milreis: mil'rēs¹ or mīl'rīs¹; mīl'rēs² or mīl'rēs² [Port. coin].

mime: mīm¹; mīm² [A mimic play or farce].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪ.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *grēy*; hit, *hit*; police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*:

mimetic: *mī-met'ik*¹; *mī-mēt'ie*², *Standard, W., & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & St. mai-met'ik*¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Given to mimicry].

mimeticite: *mīm'i-tait*¹; *mīm'e-tit*², *Standard, C., St., & W.; E. mai'met-tait*¹; *M. mai'mu-tait*¹. While American usage indicates the *i* of the first syllable as in "hit," English usage gives it as in "aisle" [A variety of mineral].

mimographer: *mī-mōg'rā-fər*¹; *mī-mōg'rā-fər*², *Standard, W. (1909), & Wr.; C., E., I., & M. mai-mōg'rā-fər*¹, which is the pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780) and by Eng. and some Sc. dictionaries; but *St. mīm-ōg'rā-fər*¹. Webster (1840) *mai-mōg'rā-fər*¹, which is the pronunciation indicated by the Goodrich & Porter editions of the "American Dictionary," and by the "Unabridged" and "International" dictionaries up to 1908, and also by the "Revised Unabridged" (1913) [A writer of mimes].

Mimosa: *mī-mō'sə*¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or mai-mō'sə*¹, *C., E., & I.*; *mī-mō'sə*² or *mī-mō'sə*³. *M. mī-mō'zə*¹; *St. mī-mō'zə*¹ [A genus of plants of which the sensitive plant is one].

minaret: *mīn'a-ret*¹; *mīn'a-rēt*² [A slender tower].

minatory: *mīn'a-to-rī*¹; *mīn'a-to-ry*². Sheridan (1780), Entick (1807), and Jameson (1827) *mai'nə-tər*¹ [Threatening].

mince: *mīns*¹; *mīnc*² [To cut or chop into small pieces].

Minio: *mīn'chō*¹ or (*Anglice*) *mīn's-o*¹; *mīn'chō*² or (*Anglice*) *mīn'gi-o*² [It. river]. [mīnd'ed²

mind: *maīnd*¹; *mīnd*² [Conscious intelligence].—**minded**: *maīnd'ed*¹;

Minden: *mīn'den*¹; *mīn'dēn*² [Am. or Prus. city]. [Bible].

Miniamin: *mīn'ya-mīn*¹ or *mī-nai'a-mīn*¹; *mīn'ya-mīn*² or *mī-ni'a-mīn*²

miniature: *mīn'i-a-chur*¹, *Standard, C., & W., or mīn'i-a-tiur*¹, *M.*; *mīn'i-a-chur*² or *mīn'i-a-tiur*². *E. mīn'ya-tiur*¹; *I. & St. mīn'i-tiur*¹; *Wr. mīn'ya-tiur*¹. By the earlier lexicographers five pronunciations were indicated: (1) Perry (1777) *mīn'i-a-tiur*¹; (2) Sheridan (1780) *mīn'it-chur*¹; (3) Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *mīn'i-tiur*¹; (4) Enfield (1807) *mīn'ya-tiur*¹; (5) Wright (1855) *mīn'i-a-chur*¹ [A portrait painted on a small scale].

Minié: *mī'ni'ē*¹; *mī'ni'e*²—frequently corrupted to *mīn'yē*¹, *mīn'i-ē*¹, and *mīn'it*¹ [Fr. soldier (1804-79), inventor of a rifle and ball that bear his name].

minium: *mīn'i-um*¹; *mīn'i-ūm*². Formerly two syllables: *mīn'yum*¹ [Red lead].

minnesinger: *mīn'i-sīn'ər*¹; *mīn'e-sīng'er*² [Ger. poet].

Minni: *mīn'ui*¹; *mīn't*² [Bible].—**Minnith**: *mīn'fth*¹; *mīn'ith*² [Bible].

Minos: *mai'nēs*¹; *mī'nōs*² [In Gr. myth, a king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa]. [Theseus].

Minotaur: *mīn'o-tēr*¹; *mīn'o-tar*² [In Gr. myth, a monster killed by Theseus].

minuet: *mīn'yu-et*¹, *Standard & W., or mīn'yu-et*¹, *C., E., I., St., & Wr.*; *mīn'yū-ēt*² or *mīn'yū-ēt*³. *M. mī-niu-et*¹ [A slow stately dance].

Minuit: *mīn'yu-it*¹; *mīn'yū-īt*² [Ger. colonist in America (1580?-1641)].

minus: *mai'nūs*¹; *mī'nūs*² [Less; wanting].

minuscule: *mī-nūs'kiul*¹; *mī-nūs'eul*² [A lower-case or small letter in printing and writing].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *what*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *grēy*, *fēm*; *hīt*, *ice*; *I=ē*; *I=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ēr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iŋ = lead; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

minute (a.): mɪ-niūt¹; mɪ-nūt². This pronunciation is indicated by all modern dictionaries, yet Townsend Young regarded it as "a mark of provincial flatness" (Dublin, 1859). The pronunciation mai-niūt¹; mɪ-nūt², noted by Jameson and Smart, is very commonly heard in familiar conversation on both sides of the Atlantic, and is perhaps an endeavor to make a distinction between the adjective and the noun. These remarks apply also to their relatives.

minute (n.): mɪn'it¹; mɪn'ut². Wr. min'at¹. Jones (1798) and Jameson (1827) min'niūt¹ [A common unit of time, the 60th part of an hour].

minutely: mɪ-niūt'h¹; mɪ-nūt'ly². The pronunciation mai-niūt'h¹; mɪ-nūt'ly², is frequently heard in familiar conversation on both sides of the Atlantic. See MINUTE, a.

minuteness: mɪ-niūt'nes¹; mɪ-nūt'nēs². The pronunciation mai-niūt'nes¹; mɪ-nūt'nes², is frequently heard on both sides of the Atlantic. See MINUTE, a.

minutia: mɪ-niū'shi-ə¹; mɪ-nū'shi-a² [A precise detail].—**minutiae**: mɪ-niū'shi-ɪ¹; mɪ-nū'shi-ē².

minx: mɪŋks¹; mɪŋks² [A forward, saucy girl].

Miocene: mai'o-sin¹; mɪ'o-ġen² [Geol. epoch].

Miphboseth: mɪ-fib'o-seth¹; mɪ-fib'o-sēth² [Douai Bible].

Miphkad: mɪf'kad¹; mɪf'kād² [Bible].

Mirabeau: mɪ'rā'bō¹; mɪ'rā'bō² [1. Fr. economist (1715-89). 2. Fr. statesman (1749-91)].

mirage: mɪ-rūġ¹; mɪ-rāzh²; not mai'rej¹ [An optical illusion in hot countries].

Miranda: mɪ-ran'də¹; mɪ-rān'də² [A feminine personal name].

Miriam: mɪr'i-əm¹; mɪr'i-am² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Mirma: mɪr'mə¹; mɪr'mə² [Bible].—**Mirmah**: mɪr'mā¹; mɪr'mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Misaam**: mɪs'i-am¹; mɪs'a-ām² [Douai Bible].—**Misael**: mɪs'i-el¹ or mɪs'i-el²; mɪs'a-ēl² or mɪs'a-ēl² [Apocryphal].

misanthrope: mɪs'an-thrōp¹; mɪs'an-thrōp². In Fr. mɪ'zūn'trōp¹; mɪ'sān'trōp² [One who hates mankind].—**misanthropic**: mɪs'an-thrōp'ik¹; mɪs'an-thrōp'ic².—**misanthropy**: mɪs'an-thrō-pɪ¹; mɪs'an-thrō-py² [Hatred of mankind].

miscegenation: mɪs'i-ji-nē'shən¹; mɪs'e-ġe-nā'shon² [Mixture of races].

miscellany: mɪs'e-lē-nɪ¹; mɪs'ē-lā-ny². By Bailey (1732), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1775), and Encyclopedic (1888) the stress was indicated on the second syllable, mɪs-el-ē-nɪ¹; by Fenning (1760) it was placed on the third, mɪs-sel-ē-nɪ¹. By all the other leading lexicographers and orthoepists the stress was marked on the first syllable [A book containing miscellaneous pieces on various subjects].

mischievous: mɪs'chɪf¹; mɪs'chɪf²; not mɪs'chɪf¹ [Harm; damage].

mischievous: mɪs'chi-vus¹; mɪs'che-vūs²; not mɪs'chi-vus¹, as indicated by Perry (1777) and Walker (1791), and still sometimes heard, but condemned as provincial. So also with its relatives mɪs'chie-vous-ly, mɪs'chie-vous-ness [Inclined to do harm or damage].

misconstrue: mɪs'kən-strū¹ or mɪs-kən'strū¹; mɪs'ēdn-strū² or mɪs-ēdn'strū². The first, which is the pronunciation having the sanction of good usage, is indicated by *Standard*, the second has the support of all the ancient and other modern dictionaries.

Good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on the final syllable than in the case of *construe*. —HARRIS Webster's New International Dict. s. v. [Springfield, 1909].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōɒk, bōɒt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *bōrn*;

mise en scène [Fr.]: *miz* *an* *sān*¹; *mīz* *ān* *sēn*² [Stage-setting].

Miserere: *miz* *er* *ri*¹; *mīz* *er* *rē*² [In liturgies, the Fifty-first Psalm].

Misgab: *mis* *gab*¹; *mīs* *gāb*² [Bible].—**Misrael**: *mis* *h* *el*¹ or *mi* *sh* *el*¹; *mis* *h* *a* *el*² or *mi* *sh* *a* *el*² [Bible].—**Mishal**: *mis* *h* *al*¹ or *mi* *sh* *al*¹; *mis* *h* *al*² or *mi* *sh* *al*² [Bible]. Same as **MISHAEL**.—**Misham**: *mai* *sham*¹; *mi* *shām*² [Bible].—**Misheal**: *mis* *h* *el*¹ or *mi* *sh* *el*¹; *mis* *h* *e* *al*² or *mi* *sh* *e* *al*² [Bible]. Same as **MASHAL**.—**Mishma**: *mis* *h* *ma*¹; *mi* *sh* *ma*² [Bible].—**Mishmannah**: *mis* *h* *man* *ah*¹; *mi* *sh* *mān* *ā*² [Bible].—**Mishraites**: *mis* *h* *ri* *ait*¹; *mi* *sh* *ra* *it*² [Bible].

misogamist: *mis* *og* *a* *mist*¹; *mīs* *ōg* *a* *mīst*². *M.* *mais* *og* *a* *mist*¹ [A hater of marriage].—**misogamy**: *mis* *og* *a* *mi*¹; *mis* *ōg* *a* *ny*². *M.* *mais* *og* *a* *ni*¹ [Hatred of marriage].

misogynist: *mis* *oj* *i* *nist*¹; *mīs* *ōg* *y* *nīst*². *E.* & *St.* *mis* *og* *i* *nist*¹; *M.* *mais* *oj* *i* *nist*¹ [A hater of women].

misogyny: *mis* *oj* *i* *ni*¹; *mīs* *ōg* *y* *ny*². *E.* & *St.* *mis* *og* *i* *ni*¹; *M.* *mais* *oj* *i* *ni*¹ [Hatred of women].

Mispar: *mis* *par*¹; *mīs* *pār*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Mispereth**: *mis* *pi* *refh*¹ or *mis* *pi* *reth*¹; *mis* *pe* *rēth*² or *mi* *pe* *rēth*² [Bible].—**Misrephoth-maim**: *mis* *ri* *feh* *mē* *im*¹; *mīs* *re* *fōth* *mā* *im*² [Bible].

Mississippi: *mis* *i* *sip*¹; *mīs* *i* *sīp*² [River and State in the United States].

Missouri: *mi* *zū* *ri*¹ or *mi* *sū* *ri*¹; *mi* *su* *ri*² or *mi* *su* *ri*² [River and State in U. S.]. The founders of a State and their descendants are entitled to dictate the pronunciation of the name of that State. Unfortunately for the first pronunciation, the second predominates among the people of the United States.

Mister: *mis* *ter*¹; *mīs* *ter*² [A title of address commonly abbreviated in writing *Mr.*]. See quotation.

The same haste and necessity of despatch which has corrupted *Master* into *Mister*, has, when it is a title of civility only, contracted *Missess* into *Misses*. Thus, *Mrs. Montague*, *Mrs. Carter*, etc., are pronounced *Missis Montague*, *Missis Carter*, etc. To pronounce the word as it is written, would, in these cases, appear quaint and pedantic.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* s. v. *mistress* (1791).

mistletoe: *mis* *l* *tō*¹ or *miz* *l* *tō*¹; *mīs* *l* *tō* or *mīs* *l* *tō*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A European evergreen parasitic plant found more frequently on the apple-tree, maple, and poplar than on the oak].

mistress: *mis* *tres*¹; *mīs* *trēs*²; more frequently heard *mis* *tris*¹; vulgarly *mis* *sis*¹ [A woman in authority or control; as, the *mistress* of the House]. Compare **MISTER**; **MRS.**

Mithcah, Mithkah: *mi* *th* *ka*¹; *mīth* *eā*² [Bible].—**Mithnite**: *mi* *th* *nait*¹; *mīth* *nī*² [Bible].—**Mithredath**: *mi* *th* *ri* *dath*¹; *mīth* *re* *dāth*² [Bible].—**Mithridates, Mithradates**: *mi* *th* *ri* *dē* *tā*¹; *mīth* *ri* *dā* *tēs*² [Bible (R. V.)]; king of Pontus, (-63 B. C.).

mitrailleuse [Fr.]: *mī* *trā* *yūz*¹; *mī* *trā* *yūs*² [A type of machine-gun].

mitriform: *mit* *ri* *fōrm*¹; *mīt* *ri* *fōrm*², *Standard & Wr.*; *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.* (1909) *mai* *tri* *fōrm*¹; *W.* (1847-1908) and *W.* (Revised Unabridged, 1913), *mit* *ri* *fōrm*¹ [Shaped like a miter].

mitten: *mit* *n*¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, & *St.*, or *mit* *an*¹, *E.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *mīt* *n*² or *mīt* *en*² [A covering for the hand].

Mitylene: *mit* *i* *lī* *nī*¹; *mīt* *y* *lē* *nē*² [Island in Ægean sea].

Mivart: *mai* *vart*¹; *mī* *vart*² [Eng. anatomist (1827-1900)].

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, thin.

Mizar: mai'zar¹; mi'zār² [Bible].—**Mizpah:** miz'pā¹; miz'pā² [Bible].—**Mizpar:** miz'par¹; miz'par² [Bible].—**Mizpeh:** miz'pe¹; miz'pe² [Bible].—**Mizraim:** miz'rā-im¹ or miz-rē'im¹; miz-ra-im² or miz-rā'im² [Bible].—**Mizzah:** miz'ā¹; miz'ā² [Bible].

mn: Initial *m* is silent before *n* in words derived from the Greek. See *M*, MNEMONISM, MNEMONIC.

Mnason: nē'[or mnē']sən¹; nā'[or mnā']son² [Bible].

mnemism: ni'mizm¹; nē'mizm². See *M* and *mn* [The "memory" attributed to organic molecules and cells].

mnemonics: ni-mən'iks¹; ne-mōn'ies² [The science of memory].

Mnemosyne: ni-mēs'i-nī¹; ne-mōs'y-nē² [In Gr. myth, goddess of memory].

Mnestheus: nes'thius¹; nēs'thūs² [Douai Bible].—**Moab:** mō'ab¹; mō'āb² [Bible].—**Moabite:** mō'ab-ait¹; mō'āb-it² [Bible].—**Moabites:** mō'ab-ait'es¹; mō'āb-it'es² [Bible].—**Moadia:** mō'a-dai'ā¹; mō'a-dā'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Moadiah:** mō'a-dai'ā¹; mō'a-dā'ā² [Bible].

moan, moat: These words are pronounced as one syllable: mōn¹, mōn²; mōt¹, mōt².

mobile¹: mō'bil¹; mō'bīl²—the pronunciation indicated by Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), and Webster (1828), and all modern dictionaries but Worcester, which notes mō-bīl¹. The latter was recorded by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Originally mōb'il¹ and so stressed by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Smart (1840) [Easily movable]. Compare AUTOMOBILE.

Mobile²: mō-bīl¹; mō-bīl² [County, city, bay, and river in Ala.].

mobilization: mō'bil-i-zē'shən¹; mō'bil-i-zā'shōn², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E.* mōb-i-lai-zē'shən¹; *I. & St.* mōb'i-lī-zē'shən¹; *M.* mō'bi-lai-zē'shən¹; *Wr.* mōb-i-lī-zē'shən¹. The first pronunciation indicates American usage; the second and fourth, English usage; and the third, usage in Scotland. The word dates from about 1790 and is not in the earlier lexicons [The making ready for active service, as a body of troops].

mobilize: mō'bil-aiz¹; mō'bil-iz², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., I., St., & Wr.* mōb'i-laiz¹ [To prepare for active service, as an army].

mobled: mōb'ld¹; mōb'ld². This word is to be found in Shakespeare's works. In the First Folio Edition (1623) it is rendered *inobled*, but in an earlier edition (1603) it reads *mobled* [Muffled up].

First Player: But who, O who, had seen the *inobled* Queen?

Hamlet: The *inobled* Queene?

Polonius: That's good: *Inobled* Queene is good.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act II, sc. 2.

Mobonnai: mō-ben'ai¹ or -ē¹; mō-bōn't² or -ā² [Douai Bible].

Mocha: mō'ka¹ or (Arab.) mō'ha¹; mō'ea² or (Arab.) mō'hā² [Arabian seaport or coffee imported therefrom].

Mochmur: mōk'mur¹; mōe'mūr² [Apocrypha].—**Mochona:** mōk'o-nā¹; mōe'o-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Mochori:** mōk'o-rai¹; mōe'o-rā² [Douai Bible].

modal: mō'dal¹; mō'dal² [Denoting a mode or manner].

mode: mōd¹; mōd² [1. In grammar, a verb form. 2. Style; fashion].

model: mōd'el¹; mōd'ēl² [One who or that which serves as a pattern].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīn.

1: *artistic, ărt; iat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hlt, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;*

Modena: mō'dē-nā¹; mō'dē-nā²; sometimes Anglicized mō'di-nā¹ [It. duchy, province, and city].

Modin: mō'din¹; mō'din² [Apocrypha]. [of a wheel]

modiolar: mō-dai'o-lar¹; mō-di'o-lar² [Round and depressed like the nave]

modiste: mō'dist¹; mō'dist² [Fr., milliner].

modulate: med'yu-lēt¹; mōd'yu-lāt² *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and all the earlier lexicographers from Bailey to Sheridan (see below) and from Walker to the present day. *Standard & C.* mōj'u-lēt¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780) [To vary in the quality of sound].

module: mod'yul¹; mōd'yul², *Standard* (1891-1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and all the earlier lexicographers except Sheridan (1780), who indicated mōj'ul¹. *Standard* (1913) mōj'ul¹ [A standard or unit of measurement].

Mœris: mī'ris¹; mē'ris² [Egypt. lake].

Moeth: mō'efh¹; mō'ēth² [Apocrypha].

Mohammed: mo-hām'ed¹; mo-hām'ēd² [Founder of Islam (570?-632)].

Mohegan: mo-hi'gān¹; mo-hē'gān² [Variant form of the next word].

Mohican: mo-hi'kān¹; mo-hi'ēan² [An Amerind tribe of Algonkian stock].

Mohola: mō'ho-lā¹; mō'ho-lā² [Douai Bible].

Moholl: mō'ho-lai¹; mō'ho-lī² [Douai Bible].

moldore: mei'dōr¹; mōi'dōr²—the pronunciation of all modern dictionaries and the same as indicated by Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), and Smart (1857). The word was stressed on the final syllable by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) [Pg. coin].

molety: moi't-ti¹; mōi'e-ty². *M.* mei'ə-ti¹ [A half; also, a small portion].

moire [Fr.]: mwār¹; mwār² [A watered silk or mohair fabric].

moiré [Fr.]: mwā'rē¹; mwā'rē² [Watered: said of silk or metals].

moist: moist¹; mōist² [Slightly wet]. Compare MOISTEN. [slightly].

moisten: mois'n¹; mōis'n²—the *t* is silent. Compare LISTEN [To wet]

Molada: mel'ə-dā¹ or mo-lē-dā¹; mōl'a-dā² or mo-lā-dā² [Douai Bible].—

Moladah: mel'ə-dā¹ or mo-lē-dā¹; mōl'a-dā² or mo-lā-dā² [Bible].—**Molathi:** mel'ə-thai¹; mōl'a-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Molathite:** mel'ə-thait¹; mōl'a-thīt² [Douai Bible].—**Molech:** mō'lek¹; mō'lēc² [Bible. Same as MOLOCH]. [ECULE.]

molecular: mo-lek'yu-lar¹; mo-lēc'yu-lar² [Pert. to molecules]. See MOL-

molecule: mel'i-kiū¹; mōl'e-cū²; *not* mōl'i-kiū¹ even tho it be indicated as an alternative by *M.*; *nor* mōl'kiū¹ as indicated in Webster's "American Dictionary" (1847) [The smallest part of a substance that can exist separately].

molestation: mō'les-tē'shān¹ or mel'es-tē'shān¹; mō'les-tā'shōn² or mōl'ēs-tā'shōn². The first is more frequently heard in the United States; the second is most common in Great Britain [The act of annoying by interference].

Moll: mō'lai¹; mō'lī² [Apocrypha].—**Molid:** mō'lid¹; mō'lid [Bible].

Mollère: mō'lyār¹; mō'lyēr² [Fr. dramatist (1622-73)].

mollne: mō'ln¹; mō'lin². *M.* mo-lain¹ [A support for a mill=stone].

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, fäst, whät, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hlt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Molino del Rey [Sp.]: mo-lī'no del rēi; mo-lī'no del rāi [Literally, "wind-mill of the king"; specif., a row of buildings near the City of Mexico, where the United States defeated Mexico in 1847].

mollent: mol'i-əpt¹ or mol'vent¹; mōl'i-ənt² or mōl'vent². The latter was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859) [Tending to soften].

Moloch: mō'lək¹; mō'lōe² [Phenician god].

molt, moult: mōlt¹; mōlt² [To shed, as feathers, hair, etc.].

Moltke (von): fon mōlt'kə¹; fon mōlt'ke² [Prus. field-marshal (1800-91)].

Molucca: mo-luk'ə¹; mo-lūe'a² [Pert. to the MOLUKKA].

Molukka: mo-luk'ə¹; mo-lūk'a² [Island-group of the Malay Archipelago].

Molyneux: mel'i-nū¹ or (Eng.) mel'niüks¹; mōl'y-nū² or (Eng.) mōl'nüks² [Eng. family name of Norman origin].

Momdis: mēm'dis¹; mōm'dis² [Apocrypha].

momental (a.): mo-men'tal¹; mo-mēn'tal². C. mō'men-tal¹; I. mō-ment'al¹ [Pert. to momentum].

monetary: mō'men-tə-rī¹; mō'men-tə-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), C., E., M., St., W., & Wr.; I. mō'ment-a-rī¹; *Standard* (1913) mō'men-tē-rī¹.

momentum: mo-men'tum¹; mo-mēn'tum² [Impetus gained by movement].

Monaco: men'a-kō¹ or men'ā-ko¹; mōn'ā-eō² or mōn'ā-eō². The second pronunciation, preferred by C., is due to the French influence [Eur. principality].

monad: men'ad¹ or mō'nad¹; mōn'ād² or mō'nād² [A simple and indivisible entity].—**monadic**: men-ad'ik¹; mōn-ād'ic².

Monaghan: mēn'ə-nən¹; mōn'a-nan² [Ir. county and town].

monarch: men'ərk¹; mōn'are². So also its relatives **mon'arch-ism**, **mon'ar-chy**. See CH [A ruler of a nation].—**monarchie**: mo-nar'kik¹; mo-nār'eic².

monastery: men'as-ter-ī¹; mōn'as-tēr-y². Jones (1798) men'as-trī¹ [A building occupied by persons under religious vows].

Monek: mōnk¹; mōnk² [Eng. family name].

Monday: mun'dī¹; mōn'dy². The pronunciation of the last syllable is weakened to a as in "senate" and approximates to i in "habit." Altho so indicated by most dictionaries, this pronunciation should be discouraged in favor of one that is more distinct. This should approximate to the sound of a in "chaste" (compare DAY), and was formerly so heard in Scotland, the north of England, and in Ireland. Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) so indicated it, but Walker (1791) gave to the a the sound of e in "me." Compare DAY. See O.

Of all the days that's in the week

I dearly love but one day,

And that's the day that comes betwixt

A Saturday and Monday.

HENRY CAREY *Sally in Our Alley* (1715).

In the foregoing lines it is quite evident that the poet intended the word should be distinctly enunciated.

monetary: men'i-tə-rī¹; mōn'e-tə-ry², *Standard* (1893-1912), E., M., St., & Wr.; I. men'i-tə-rī¹; C. & W. men'i-ti-rī¹; *Standard* (1913) men'i-tē-rī¹. By Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) mun'i-tar-ī¹, noted also as alternative by C., M., W., & Wr. and frequently used by educated persons [Pert. to money].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

money: mun'y¹; mōn'y². See O.—**moneyed:** mun'id¹; mōn'yd² [Possessing money].

Monge: mōh'z¹; mōnh'z² [Fr. educator; mathematician (1746-1818)].

mongoos or **mongoose:** mon'gūs¹; mōn'gōōs² [An ichneumon].

mongrel: mun'grel¹; mōn'grēl².

monism: men'izm¹; mōn'izm². *Standard & W.* note mō'nizm¹ as alternative [In philosophy, a system of metaphysics based on a single ultimate principle].

monk: mun'k¹; mōnk². See O [A religious hermit].

monkey: mun'ki¹; mōn'ky². See O [One of a quadrumanous group of mammals resembling man].

mono-: men'o-¹; mōn'o-² [From the Gr. *μονο-* (*mono-*), combining form from *μόνος* (*monos*), alone; used in words derived from the Greek]. [NOCLAR.]

monocle: men'o-kl¹; mōn'o-el² [An eye-glass for one eye]. Compare **MONOCULAR**.

monoclinial: men'o-klai'nēl¹; mōn'o-el'i'nēl² [Dipping in one direction].

monocotyledon: men'o-ke't'i-l'i'den¹; mōn'o-ēd't'y-lē'don² [A plant having a single seed-leaf in the embryo].

monocular: mo-nek'yū-lar¹; mo-nōē'yū-lar² [One-eyed]. See **MONOCLE**.

monogamy: mo-neg'a-mi¹; mo-nōg'a-my². So also its relatives **monogamist**, **monogamous** [The practise of single marriage at one time].

monogeny: mo-nej'i-ni¹; mo-nōg'e-ny² [The theory that the human races are of one blood]. [woven as to form one device].

monogram: men'o-gram¹; mōn'o-grām² [A number of letters so inter-

monograph: men'o-graf¹; mōn'o-grāf² [A treatise devoted to one subject].

monolog, monologue: men'o-lōg¹; mōn'o-lōg². Smart (1857) men'o-lōg¹. [Something, as a dramatic soliloquy, spoken by one person].

monologist: mo-nel'o-jist¹; mo-nōl'o-gist², *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* (1890-1908). In *W* (1909) the editors, following the example of Dr. Murray ("New English Dictionary," 1908), introduced a different pronunciation for a different spelling, **monologuist**. Thus, the spelling *monologist* is pronounced with the stress upon the second syllable—*mo-nol'o-jist*—and this spelling, dating back to 1711, is the earliest on record, while the form *monologuist* is pronounced *mon'o-lōg'ist*, which Dr. Murray renders *mon'ol'o-gist*. In the last two pronunciations the *g* is hard as in *go*. In support of the spelling *monologuist*, the earliest quotation that Dr. Murray gives dates from 1865.

monomachy: mo-nem'ə-ki¹; mo-nōm'a-ey². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), and Ash (1775), stressed on the first syllable [A duel].

monomania: men'o-mē'n-ə¹; mōn'o-mā'ni-a². Frequently mispronounced mō-nō-mē'n-ə¹ [Mental derangement confined to one idea].

monophthong: men'of-thēn¹; mōn'of-thōng². *E. & W.* mā-nēf'thēn¹ [1. A pure vowel or single simple sound. 2. A vowel digraph or two written vowels with a simple sound]. [wings].

monoplane: men'o-plēn¹; mōn'o-plān² [An air-plane with one pair of

monopollization: mo-nep'o-li-zē'shən¹; mo-nōp'o-li-zā'shōn². *M.* mo-nep'o-lai-zē'shən¹ [The act of securing exclusive right to or possession of something].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

monoptote: men'ep-tōt¹; mōn'ōp-tōt². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), and Ash (1775) the stress was indicated on the second syllable. Bailey (1732) rendered the word *monoptoton* and it was so stressed by E. & I. [An adjective or noun having only one case-form].

monostrophe: mo-nēs'tro-fi¹; mo-nōs'tro-fe². In Eng. men'ō-strōf¹; in Scot. men-es'trō-fi¹ [A metrical composition containing only one kind of strophe].

monosyllabic: men'ō-si-lab'ik¹; mōn'ō-sy-lāb'ie² [Consisting of monosyllables].

monosyllable: men'ō-sil'ə-bl¹; mōn'ō-syl'a-bl². M. men-ō-sil'ə-b'l¹ [A word of one syllable].

monothelism: men'ō-θī'izm¹; mōn'ō-thē'izm² [The doctrine that there is

monotype: mon'ō-taip¹; mōn'ō-typ²; *not* mō'no-taip¹ [A single type in its class; also, a composing-machine for setting single types or logotypes for printing].

Monro: mən-rō'¹; mon-rō'² [British family name of Celtic origin].

Monroe: mən-rō'¹; mon-rō'² [Am. President (1758-1831)].

monseigneur [Fr.]: mēn'sē'nyūr¹ or (*Anglice*) men-sen'yər¹; mōn'sē'nyūr² or (*Anglice*) mōn-sēn'yēr² [A title of honor given to persons of eminence, as princes, cardinals, archbishops, etc.].

monsieur [Fr.]: mə-syūr¹; mo-syūr². Knowles (1835) mōŋ'siūr¹; Smart (1857) mōŋs-yūr¹ [Mister: a title of address].

monsignor: men-sī'nyēr¹ or (*It.*) mōn'sī'nyōr¹; mōn-sī'nyōr² or (*It.*) mōn'-sī'nyōr² [A title bestowed on a prelate, officers of the Papal court, and others].

Monson: mun'sn¹; mōn'sn² [Town in Mass. or in Me.].

monsoon: men-sūn¹; mōn-sōōn² [A seasonable wind of Southern Asia].

Montagu, Montague: men'tə-giū¹; mōn'tə-gū² [Eng. family name].

Montaigne: men-tēn' or (*Fr.*) mēn'tē'nyē¹; mōn-tān' or (*Fr.*) mōn'tā'-nye² [Fr. philosopher (1533-1592)].

Montalembert: mēn'tā'lān'bār¹; mōn'tā'lān'bēr² [Fr. statesman (1810-1870)].

Montana: men-tā'nə¹; mōn-tā'na²; *not* men-tan'ə—the nasal drawl sometimes heard is out of place [A State of the United States].

Montauk: men-tōk¹; mōn-tāk² [Hamlet on Long Island, N. Y.].

Montcalm: ment-kām¹ or (*Fr.*) mēn'kām¹; mōnt-eām² or (*Fr.*) mōn'-eām² [Fr. general (1712-59)].

Montecuccoli: mon'tē-kū'ko-li¹; mon'tē-ey'eo-li² [Aust. general (1608-1790)].

Montefiore: men'ti-fi-ō'rī¹; mōn'te-fi-ō're² [Eng. philanthropist (1784-1885) born of a famous It. family].

monteth: men-tīth¹; mōn-tēth² [A punch-bowl, so called from a Scot. personal name borne by one whose cloak was notched at the bottom and resembled the brim of the bowl].

Montenegrin: men'ti-nī'grin¹; mōn'te-nē'grin². C. men'ti-neg'rīn¹ [Pert. to Montenegro].

Montenegro: men'ti-nī'gro¹; mōn'te-nē'gro² [European kingdom].

Monterey: men'ti-rē¹; mōn'te-re² [Mex. city].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rɪl, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, preÿ; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Montesquieu: mən¹tes-kiū¹ or (Fr.) mēn¹tes¹ki¹ū¹; mōn¹tes-kū² or (Fr.) mōn¹tēs¹ki¹ū² [Fr. jurist (1689-1755)].

Montessori: mōn¹tēs-sō¹rī¹; mōn¹tēs-sō¹rī² [It. educator (1870-)]:

Montevideo: mən¹ti-vid¹i-o¹ or (Sp.) mon¹tē-vi-dē¹o¹; mōn¹te-vid¹e-o² or (Sp.) mon¹tē-vi-dē¹o² [Dept. and capital of Uruguay].

Montfort (de): mēnt¹fərt¹ or (Fr.) mēn¹fōr¹; mōnt¹fort² or (Fr.) mōn¹fōr² [1. Fr. crusader (1160?-1218). 2. Eng. statesman (1208-65) who laid the foundation for the House of Commons].

Montgolfier: mēnt-gel¹fi-ər¹ or (Fr.) mēn¹gel¹fi¹ē¹; mōnt-gōl¹fi-er² or (Fr.) mōn¹gōl¹fi¹ē² [Fr. inventors (1) 1745-99; (2) 1740-1810] of hot-air balloon].

Montgomery: mēnt-gēm¹[or -gum¹]ə-rī¹; mōnt-gōm¹[or -gōm¹]er-y² [Scot. family name: used frequently as a geographical name in the United States].

month: munth¹; mōnth². So also its relatives **month¹ling**, **month¹ly**. See O [One of the 12 parts into which the year is divided].

Montholon, de: mēn¹tō¹lōn¹; mōn¹tō¹lōn² [Fr. general (1783-1853) and Napoleon I.'s companion on St. Helena].

Monticello¹: mōn¹ti-chel¹lō¹; mōn¹ti-chēl¹lō² [It. town]. [United States].

Monticello²: mēn¹ti-sel¹o¹; mōn¹ti-çēl¹o² [One of various towns in the

Montijo: mōn¹tī¹ho¹; mōn¹tī¹ho². When applied to Eugenie de Montijo de Guzman, Empress of the French, pronounced frequently mēn¹tī¹jo¹.

Montmorency: mēnt¹mo-ren¹si¹ or (Fr.) mēn¹mo¹ra¹n¹si¹; mōnt¹mo-rēn¹-çy² or (Fr.) mōn¹mo-rān¹çy² [Historic Fr. city, the cradle of a barony and dukedom; hence, a Canadian geographical name].

Montpensier: mēn¹pa¹n¹si¹ē¹; mōn¹pa¹n¹si¹ē² [Historic Fr. commune where Louis VIII. died in 1266. It became the source of a dukedom under Francis I.].

Montresor: mēn¹trēz¹ər¹; mōn¹trēs¹or² [Eng. family name of Fr. origin].

Monzie: mun¹i¹; mōn¹ē² [Scot. hamlet, seat of a castle dating from 1634]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

mood: mūd¹; mōōd² [State of mind].

moon: mūn¹; mōōn² [Celestial body].

moor¹: mūr¹; mōōr². In some parts of Eng. pronounced mēr¹; mōr². See door and O, and compare MORE [A large tract of land usually uncultivated].

Moor²: mūr¹; mōōr² [A native of Morocco].

Moore: mūr¹ or mōr¹; mōōr² or mōr² [Family name in Eng., Ire., and the

moose: mūs¹; mōōs² [A quadruped related to the elk].

Mooslas: mō¹o-sai¹as¹; mō¹o-si¹as² [Apocrypha].—**Moossias:** mo-es¹i-as¹; mo-ōs¹i-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

moral: mēr¹əl¹; mōr¹al². Compare MORALE [Conforming with right con-

morale [Fr.]: mo-rāl¹; mo-rāl² [The readiness, as of troops, to obey commands with confidence, courage, and zeal for a cause].

Moran: mo-ran¹ or mēr¹an¹; mo-rān² or mōr¹an² [Family name of Celtic

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Morasthite: mo-ras'thait¹ or mō-ras'thait¹; mo-rās'thit² or mō-ras'thit² [Bible].

moratorium: mer"ə-tō'ri-um¹; mōr"ə-tō'ri-um² [ring payment for a stated time].

Moray: mur'ɪ¹; mōr'y² [Sc. firth and former province].

Mordecai: mēr'du-kai¹; mōr'de-ei² [Bible].

more: mēr¹; mōr²; *not* mōr¹. Compare MOOR and see O [Something that exceeds something else].

Moreh: mō're¹; mō'rē² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Moresheth-gath:** mer'esh-eth-gath¹ or mo-resh'eth-gath¹; mōr'esh-eth-gāth² or mo-rēsh'eth-gāth² [Bible].—**Moria:** mo-rai'əi¹; mo-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Moriah:** mo-rai'āi¹; mo-rī'ā² [Bible].

moribund: mer'i-bund¹; mōr'i-bund² [On the point of dying].

morion: mō'ri-ən¹; mō'ri-on², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., M., & St.* mer'i-ən¹ [A form of helmet worn in the 16th century].

morn: mērn¹; mōrn². Compare MOURN [The early part of the day].

Moro: mō'ro¹; mō'ro² [A Malayan inhabitant of certain Philippine Islands].

moron: mō'ren¹; mō'rōn² [A feeble-minded person]. [the son of sleep].

Morpheus: mōr'fiūs¹; mōr'fūs². Sometimes mōr'fi-us¹ [In Rom. myth,

morphine: mōr'fin¹ or mōr'fin¹; mōr'fin² or mōr'fin². See PH [A constituent of opium used in medicine].

Morrell: mur'el¹ or mē-rel¹; mōr'ēl² or mō-rēl² [Eng. family name of Fr. [origin].

morsel: mōr'sel¹; mōr'sēl². In England mōr'sil¹ and so indicated by Dr. Murray [A small piece of food].

mortal: mōr'tal¹; mōr'tal² [Deadly].

mortgage: mōr'gɪ¹; mōr'gag²—the *t* is silent in modern speech and the *a* has been so squeezed as to approximate to *i* in "habit." So also in its relatives **mort'ga-gee'**, **mort'ga-gor**, etc.

Mortgage . . . signifieth in our common law, a pawne of land or tenement . . . laid or bound for monie borrowed. JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

Mosabab: mo-sē'bab¹; mo-sā'bāb² [Douai Bible].

Moscheles: mōsh'ə-les¹; mōsh'e-lēs² [Ger. composer (1794-1870)].

Mosciska: mōsh-tsīs'kū¹; mōsh-tçis'kā² [Galician town].

Moscow: mes'ko¹; mōs'eo²; *not* mes'kau¹ [Rus. govt. and its capital].

Mosera: mo-si'ra¹ or mō-si-rā¹; mo-si'ra² or mō'se-ra² [Bible].—**Moseroth:** mō'si-[or mo-si']reth¹ or -rōth¹; mō'se-[or mo-sē']rōth² or -rōth² [Bible].

Moses: mō'zez¹; mō'sēs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. D. **Mozes:** mō'zes¹; mō'zēs²; F. **Moïse:** mō'iz¹; mō'is²; Hung. **Mozes:** mō'zesh¹; mō'zesh²; It. **Moïse:** mō'i-sē¹; mō'i-se²; Pol. **Moyzész:** mōi'zesh¹; mōi'zesh²; Pg. Sp. **Moi-ses:** mō'i-sēs¹; mō'i-sēs²; Sw. **Moses:** mō'ses¹; mō'sēs². [dan].

Moslem: mez'lem¹; mōs'lēm². C. mes'lem¹; Wr. mes'lēm¹ [Mohamme-

Mosollam: mo-sel'am¹; mo-sōl'am² [Apocrypha].—**Mosollamia:** mo-sel'a-mai'əi¹; mo-sōl'a-mī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Mosollamon:** mo-sel'a-men¹; mo-sōl'a-mōn² [Apocrypha].—**Mosollamoth:** mo-sel'a-meth¹ or -mōth¹; mo-sōl'a-mōth² or -mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Mosollamus:** mo-sel'a-mus¹; mo-sōl'a-mūs² [Apocrypha R. V.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʌle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gô; net, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

moth: mōth¹; mōth², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M., St., & Wr.* mōth¹. The first indicates American usage (on which see quotation under *God*); the second usage in Great Britain. The writer's preference is for the latter [A winged insect resembling a butterfly in form].

mother: muth'ar¹; mōth'er²; *not* muth'ar¹.

moths: mēthz¹ or methz¹; mōths² or mōths². Sometimes, and quite defensibly, meths¹ [A butterfly-like insect flying at night].

Moulton: mōl'tan¹; mōl'ton² [Town in Iowa].

Moultrie: mōl'[mūl'- or mū'-]tri¹; mōl'[mūl'- or mū'-]tri² [(1731-1805)].

mound: maund¹; mound² [A pile of earth].

Mounet-Sully: mū'nē'sū'li¹; mū'ngē'sū'ly² [Fr. tragedian (1841-1916)].

mount: maunt¹; mount² [An elevation of the earth's surface].

mountain: maun'tin¹; moun'tin²—a pronunciation the last syllable of which should be corrected. It is now squeezed almost out of existence.

mountainous: maun'tin-us¹; moun'tin-ūs². See the preceding word.

mourn: mōrn¹; mōrn²; *not* mērn¹ as spoken by some Londoners. See INTRODUCTION, p. xi [To grieve for].

mousquetaire: mūs'ka-târ¹; mūs'ke-târ² [Fr., musketeer].

mouth (v.): mauth¹; mouth² [To use the mouth in action upon].

mouth (n.): mauth¹; mouth²—compare the preceding word and note the different symbols used to indicate the sound of the *th* [The opening between the lips at the lower part of the face].

mouthed: mauthd¹; mouthd². *C.* mautht¹.—**mouths:** mauthz¹; mouths².

move: mūv¹; mov². See *O* and compare *DROVE*.

mow (n.): mōw¹; mow² [A heap, as of grain; also, a storage place for it].

mow (v.): mōw¹, *Standard, C., & W., or mau¹, E., I., M., & Wr.*; mōw² or mow² [A grimace].

In England the word has little colloquial currency, and the pronunciation is uncertain. The British dicts. give (mau¹), the recent U. S. Dicts. (mōw¹). In Scotland, where the word is still in use, the sound is (mau¹).

HENRY BRADLEY in Murray's *New English Dictionary* vol. vi, s. v. [Oxford, 1908].

Moza: mō'zā¹; mō'zā² [Bible].—**Mozah:** mō'zā¹; mō'zā² [Bible].

Mozart: mō'zart¹ or (G.) mō'tsart¹; mō'zart² or (G.) mō'tsart² [Ger. composer (1756-91)].

mozetta: mo-zet'ā¹; mo-zēt'ā². *C.* mo-tset'tā¹; *Wr.* mæ-zet'ā¹ [A hooded cape worn by certain Roman Catholic dignitaries].

Mrs. (abbr.): mis'iz¹; mīs'iz² [A common corruption of the formal *mistress*]. Compare *MISTER*; *MISTRESS*.

much: mūch¹; mūch² [Great in amount or quantity].

muclage: miū'si-lj¹; mū'ci-lāg² [A gummy substance].

muck, mud, muf, mug. In these words the *u* is short as in "but": muk¹, mōk²; mud¹, mūd²; muf¹, mūf²; mug¹, mūg². See *U*.

Mühlbach: mül'bah¹; mül'bär² [Aust. town; also, pen name of Ger. novelist (1814-73)].

2: ärt, äpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

I: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Mülhausen: mül'hau-zen¹; mül'hau-sen² [Ger. town, entered by Fr., 1914-15].

Müller, Max: mül'er¹ or (Ang.) mil'er¹; mül'er² or (Ang.) ml'er² [Ger. philologist (1823-1900) who settled in England].

Multani: mül-tān¹; mul-tān² [A division of Br. India].

multeity: mul-ti'i-ti¹; mül-tē'i-ty² [The quality of being manifold].

multijugous: mul'ti-jū'gus¹; mül'ti-ju'gūs². Smart (1857) and Worcester (1859) mal-tij'a-gus¹ [Having many pairs of leaflets].

multipartite: mul'ti-pār'tait¹; mül'ti-pār'tit², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* mul-ti-pār'tait¹; *E.* mul'ti-part-ait¹; *I.* mul'tip-ar-tait¹; *St.* mul-tip'ar-tait¹; *W.* mal-tip'ar-tait¹ [Divided into many parts].

multiplicand: mul'ti-pli-kand¹; mül'ti-pli-eänd²; *not* -plik-and¹, for the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant [A number to be multiplied by another].

multiplicate: mul'ti-pli-kēt¹; mül'ti-pli-eāt². Modern dictionaries, Worcester excepted, all indicate the stress on the first syllable. Among the earlier lexicographers only Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827) put it on the second—mul-tip'li-kēt¹. Johnson (1755) *multiplicæte*, which, according to the former practise of lexicographers, places the stress on the final syllable [Consisting of many or more than one].

multiplication: mul'ti-pli-kē'shən¹; mül'ti-pli-eā'shon²; *not* -plik-ē'shən¹, for the accented syllable attracts the adjacent consonant [The act or process of increasing in number].

multiramos: mul'ti-rē'mos¹; mül'ti-rā'mos². *C. & E.* mul-ti-rē'mōs¹; *I.* mul'ti-rē-mōs¹ [Having many branches].

multivalent: mul'ti-vē'lent¹, *Standard & W.*, or mul-tiv'a-lent¹, *C., E., I., M., & W.*; mül'ti-vā'lent² or mül-tiv'a-lent². The second indicates usage in Great Britain [Having two or more valences or strengths].

multure: mul'tiur¹ or -chur¹; mül'tūr² or -chūr² [1. A grinding of grain. 2. A percentage of ore paid for pulverizing].

mun, mum'ble, mum'mer. In these words the *u* is short as in "but": mun¹, mūm²; mun'bl¹, mūm'bl²; mun'er¹, mūm'er². See U.

mummification: mum'i-fi-kē'shən¹; mūm'i-fi-eā'shon² [The process of embalming, as a mummy].

mummify: mum'i-fi¹; mūm'i-fy² [To make a mummy of; embalm].

mummy, mump, munch. In these words the *u* is short as in "but": mūm¹, mūm'y²; mump¹, mūmp²; munch¹, mūnch². See U. [mancer].

Munchausen: mun-chō'sen¹; mūn-chā'sen² [Typical extravagant ro-

München: mūn'hen¹; mūn'hēn² [Capital of Bavaria. See MUNICH].

Münchhausen: mūn'hau-zen¹; mūn'how-sen² [Hanoverian cavalry officer of remarkable adventures (1720-97)].

Munich: miū'nuk¹; mū'nie² [Capital of the kingdom of Bavaria].

munificence: miu-nif'i-sens¹; mū-nif'i-gēnç²; *not* miū'n-fis'ens¹ [Generous giving].

Munkacsy: mun'kā-chī¹; mūn'kā-chy² [Hung. painter (1844-1900)].

2: wɒlf, dɔː, bōōt, bōōt, full, rɪple, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn, ōil, bōy, gō, gēm, ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Muppm: mup'im¹; mûp'im² [Bible].

[(1771-1815)].

Murat: mü'rû¹¹; mü'rû¹²; *Thomas* (Biog. Dict.) miu-rat¹¹ [King of Naples

Murcia: mûr'shi-æ¹ or (*Sp.*) mûr'thi-æ¹; mûr'shi-æ² or (*Sp.*) mûr'thi-æ² [Sp. province and its capital].

[painter (1617-82)].

Murillo: miu-ril'o¹ or (*Sp.*) mû-ril'yo¹; mû-ril'o² or (*Sp.*) mû-ril'yo² [Sp.

murk, murmur. The *u*'s in these words and their relatives are long as in "burn": mûrk¹, mûrk²; mûr'mûr¹, mûr'mûr².

Murman: mûr'man¹ or (*Anglice*) mûr'mæn¹; mûr'mæn² or (*Anglice*) mûr'mæn² [A coast of northeastern Lapland].

murra: mur'æ¹; mûr'æ² [A substance supposed to be Chinese jade, iridescent glass, porcelain, etc.].

murrain: mur'in¹; mûr'in² [A disease of domestic animals; nasal catarrh].

Murray: mur'¹; mûr'y² [Scot. family of Celtic origin].

murrina [L.]: mu-rai'næ¹; mû-rî'na² [Vases of murra].

murrine: mur'in¹ or -ain¹; mûr'in² or -in² [Consisting of murra].

musang: mû-sûn¹¹, *Standard & W.*, or miu-san¹¹, *C. & M.*; mû-sâng²² or mû-sâng²² [An East-Ind. coffee-rat].

muscadine: mus'kæ-din¹, *Standard, C., St., & W.*, or mus'kæ-dain¹, *E., I., M., & W.*; mûs'æa-din¹ or mûs'æa-din². The first indicates American usage, and was noted formerly by Jameson (1857) and Smart (1857); the second, the usage of Great Britain, which was recorded also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) [A variety of sweet grape, wine, and pear].

muscardine: mus'kær-din¹, *Standard, C., W., & W.*; mûs'ear-din². *E.* mus'kær-dain¹; *I.* mus'kær-dain¹; *M.* mus'kær-din¹. As an alternative *Standard & W.* indicate mus'kær-din¹ [A silkworm-disease due to a fungus; also, the fungus].

Muscatine: mus'kæ-tin¹; mûs'ea-tin² [A county and city in Iowa].

muscle: mus¹¹; mûs¹²—the *c* is silent in this word and in its relatives **musclæd** and **muscling**. See *C* [A contractile fibrous organ of the human body].

muscovado: mus'ko-vē'do¹; mûs'eo-vā'do² [Unrefined sugar].

muscovy: mus'ko-vi¹; mûs'eo-vy² [A duck of tropical America].

Muse: miüz¹; müz². See *S* [In myth, a goddess who presides over art and science].

museum: miu-zî'üm¹; mû-sē'üm². By the careless the stress is frequently but erroneously put on the first syllable. See *S* [A building devoted to the preservation of works of nature, art, antiquity, and handicrafts].

Mushi: miû'shai¹; mû'shi² [Bible].

musie: miû'zik¹; mü'sie². Diphthongal *u* is described in England as always *y* + *oo*: *music* = *myozic*. The traditional pronunciation in America gives *yu* only beginning a syllable, as in *use*, *yûs*, *pen-ury*, *penyuri*; no consonant murmur is heard in *music*, *miuzic*, nor is pure *i* heard; but a mixed *i* + *u* with *u* vanish. See *S* and *U*. Compare *blue*.

musicale: miû'zi-kûl¹¹; mû'si-æal¹² [Fr., an informal or private concert].

musician: miu-zish'an¹; mû-ſish'an² [One who is skilled in music].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

muskallonge, muskellonge, muskellunge: mus'kə-lən¹ or mus'kə-lən¹; mus'ka-lŋŋ² or mus'ka-lŋŋ². The first and second spellings are commonly pronounced alike; the third is pronounced mus'ka-lun¹ or mus'ka-lun¹ [The mask-nongle].

muskmelon: musk'mel'an¹; mŋsk'məl'on². Dialectically corrupted to mush'mel-an¹ in the United States [A plant of the gourd family].

muslin: muz'hn¹; mŋs'lin² [A soft cotton fabric].

Musset (de): də mŋ'sē¹; de mŋ'sē² [Fr. author (1810-57)].

[medan].

Mussulman: mus'ul-mən¹; mŋs'ul-man²; nŋt muz'ul-mən¹ [Moham-mustache: mus-tash¹; mus-tach². *Standard* (1893-1912) & C. mus-tash¹; E. mus-tash¹; I. mus-tash¹; M. mus-tash¹; *Standard* (1913) mus-tash¹; St. & Wr. mus-tash¹; W. mus-tash¹. The difference between the English and the American pronunciation is due, no doubt, to spelling. In Eng. the word is spelt *moustache* and the first syllable is given the sound of *u* in full [The hair on the upper lip].

mustachio: mus-tash'i-o¹; mŋs-tach'i-o². C. mus-tash'iō¹; E. mus-tash'iō¹; I. mus-tash'i-ō¹; M. mus-tash'ō¹; St. mus-tash'ō¹; W. & Wr. mus-tā'shō¹ [Mustache].

musteline: mus'ti-lin¹; mŋs'te-lin², *Standard*, C., & M.; E. & I. mus'te-lain¹; St. mus-til'ain¹; W. & Wr. mus'ti-lain¹ [Weasel-like].

Muth-labben: mŋth'lab'en¹; mŋth'lab'en² [Bible].

mutual: miŋ'tiu-əl¹, E., I., M., & St., or miŋ'chu-əl¹, *Standard*, C., & W.; mŋ'tū-əl² or mŋ'chu-əl². Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated miŋ'tiu-əl¹, while Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) noted miŋ'chu-əl¹ [Shared or experienced alike; also, reciprocally related].

my: mai¹; mŋ². In England frequently, when unstressed, mi¹. In the United States sometimes vulgarly corrupted ma¹; ma².

Mycæ: mik'a-lŋ¹; mŋ'e-a-lŋ² [Mount. in Asia Minor].

Mycenæ: mai-si'nŋ¹; mŋ-çē'nē² [Gr. city, destroyed 468 B. C.].

myelitis: mai'i-lai'tis¹ or -li'tis¹; mŋ'e-lŋ'tis² or -li'tis² [Inflammation of the spinal cord].

Myndus: min'dus¹; mŋn'dŋs² [Apocrypha].

[tism].

myositis: mai'o-sai'tis¹ or -si'tis¹; mŋ'o-si'tis² or -si'tis² [Acute rheuma-Myra: mŋai'ra¹; mŋ'ra² [Bible].

myrcin: mir'i-sin¹; mŋr'i-çln², *Standard*, E., St., W., & Wr.; C. & M. mi-rai'sin¹; I. mai'ri-sin¹ [A chemical product obtained from beeswax].

Myrmidon: mŋr'mi-dən¹; mŋr'mi-don² [1. One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly. 2. [m-] A petty officer of the law].

myrrh: mŋr¹; mŋr² [A gum resin from certain Arabian trees].

myrrhie: mir'ik¹; mŋr'ie². E., I., M., & St. mŋr'ik¹ [Pert. to myrrh].

myrrhine: mir'in¹; mŋr'in². E. & I. mŋr'in¹ [Same as MURRINE].

myself: mai-self¹; mŋ-sel'f². In England frequently when unemphatic, mi-self¹; in the United States sometimes vulgarly ma-self¹. By the earlier lexicographers the unemphatic form was indicated, Jameson (1827) alone giving the emphatic mai'self¹.

2: wŋlf, dŋ; bŋŋk, bŋŋt; full, rŋle, cŋre, bŋt, bŋrn; ŋil, bŋy; ɡŋ, ɡem; ɦn; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥y*; hit, *hît*; police, *obey*, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Mysia: mish'i-a¹; mysh'i-a² [District in Asia Minor].

Mysore: mai-sör¹; m̃y-sör² [State in Brit. India and its capital].

mystery: mis'tar-i¹; m̃ys'ter-y² [Something beyond human knowledge; an unexplained or inexplicable phenomenon].

mythological: mith'o-lej'i-käl¹; m̃yth'o-lög'i-eal². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mai-tho-lod'ji-käl¹ [Port. to mythology].

mythology: mi-thol'o-ji¹; my-thöl'o-gy². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) mai-thol'o-ji¹ [A system of fictitious narratives presented as historic but without foundation in fact].

mythopiasm: mith'o-plazm¹; m̃yth'o-pläsm². *M. & Wr.* mai'tho-plazm¹ [Primitive narrative of which the myth was formed].

Mytilene: mit'i-li-ni¹; m̃yt'i-lē-nē². Same as MITYLENE.

myxedema: miks'i-di-mä¹; m̃yks'e-dē-ma² [A disease, usually of women, in which the connective tissue is converted into a gelatinous substance].

N

n: en¹; ēn². This letter is represented in common spelling by:

(1) *n*, *nn*, as in *no*, *honor*, *on*, *banner*, etc.

(2) Unaccented *en* as in *heaven* (*hev'n*), *on* as in *lesson* (*les'n*), etc.

(3) *ñ* as in *ink* is merely a graphic variation of *ng*, used for brevity before *c*, *g*, *k*, *q*.

(4) *ñ* as in *bēn* is found in French words, and is used to indicate that the preceding vowel has a nasal sound. To make it, send the sound of the vowel through the nose as much as possible. This sound in French is often represented by *ny* in common English spelling; but it should not be. Final *n* is sometimes silent, as in *condemn*, *contemn*. See INTRODUCTION pp. xxix-xxxi.

There are a few words, almost all of Latin derivation, in which a final *n* appears unsounded. . . . In *autumn*, *column*, *condemn*, *hymn*, and *limn* the *n* is silent.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, § 5, p. 167 [H. '09].

Naalol: nē'a-lel¹; nā'a-löl² [Douai Bible].—**Naam:** nē'am¹; nā'ām² [Bible].—**Naama:** nē'a-mā¹; nā'a-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Naamah:** nē'a-mā¹; nā'a-mā² [Bible].—**Naaman:** nē'a-man¹; nā'a-man² [Bible].—**Naamathite:** nē'am'ō-thait¹; nā'am'ō-thit² [Bible].—**Naamites:** nē'a-[or nē'e']mait¹; nā'a-[or nā-ā']mits² [Bible].—**Naara:** nē'a-ra¹; nā'a-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Naarah:** nē'a-ra¹; nā'a-ra² [Bible].—**Naarai:** nē'a-rai¹; nā'a-rai² [Bible].—**Naaran:** nē'a-ran¹; nā'a-ran² [Bible].—**Naarath:** nē'a-rath¹; nā'a-rath² [Bible].—**Naaratha:** nē'a-r'ō-thā¹; nā-ā'r'ō-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Naaria:** nē'a-rai'ē¹; nā'a-rai'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Naashon:** nē-a-sh'ōn¹ or nē-a-shōn¹; nā-a-sh'ōn² or nā-a-shōn² [Bible].—**Naathus:** nē'a-thus¹; nā'a-thūs² [Apocrypha].—**Nabajoth:** nē-bē-jeth¹; nā-bā-jōth² [Douai Bible].—**Nabal:** nē-bal¹; nā-bal² [Bible].—**Nabarias:** nē'a-rai'as¹; nā'b'a-rai'as² [Apocrypha].

nabob: nē'beb¹; nā'bōb². Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) nē-beb¹ [An Anglo-Indian of great wealth].

Naboth: nē'beθ¹ or bōθ¹; nā'bōth² or bōth² [Bible].—**Nabuchodonosor:** nab'yū-ko-dōn'ō-sor¹; nāb'yū-ēo-dōn'ō-sōr² [Apocrypha].—**Nabuthians:** nab'yū-thi'enz¹; nāb'yū-thē'ans² [Douai Bible].—**Nachon:** nē'ken¹; nā'eōn² [Bible].—**Nacot** (R. V.).—**Nachor:** nē'ker¹; nā'eōr² [Bible].—**Nadab:** nē'dab¹; nā'dāb² [Bible].—**Nadabath:** nā'd'a-bath¹; nā'd'a-bāth² [Bible (Ap.) and (R. V.)].—**Nadabatha:** nē-dab'ā-thā¹; nā-dāb'ā-thā² [Apocrypha].—**Nadabia:** nā'd'e-bai'ē¹; nā'd'a-brā² [Douai Bible].—**Nadaboth:** nē-dab'ēth¹; nā-dāb'ōth² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

nadir: nē'dar¹; nā'dīr² [The inferior pole of the horizon].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, gr̥y, fērn; hît, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊslɪ; au = out; ɔɪ; fū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

Nadir²: nā'dɪr¹; nā'dɪr² [Pers. usurper].

Naegeli: nē'gə-lɪ¹; nā'gə-lɪ² [Swiss composer (1773-1836)].

Nagari: nā'gə-rɪ¹; nā'gə-rɪ² [A class of vernacular alphabets of India].

Nagasaki: nā'gə-sū'kɪ¹; nā'gə-sā'kɪ² [Jap. seaport].

Nagge: nag'ɪ¹; nāg'ə² [Bible].—**Naggal**: nag'ɑɪ¹; nāg'ɪ² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nahabi**: nē'hə-baɪ¹; nā'ha-bɪ² [Douai Bible].—**Nahaliel**: nē'hə'li-el¹ or -hal'ɪ-el¹; nā'hə'li-əl² or -hāl'ɪ-əl² [Bible].—**Nahalal** (R. V.), **Nahallal**: nē'həl-al¹; nā'hāl-əl² [Bible].—**Naham**: nē'ham¹; nā'hām² [Bible].—**Nahamani**: nē'hə-mē'nɪ¹ or nē-ham'ə-nɪ¹; nā'ha-mā'nɪ² or nā-hām'a-nɪ² [Bible].

Nahant: nə-hant'¹; nā-hānt'² [Village and peninsula in Mass.].

Nahari: nē'hə-raɪ¹; nā'ha-rɪ² [Bible].—**Nahash**: nē'hash¹; nā'hāsh² [Bible].—**Nahath**: nē'həfɪ¹; nā'hāth² [Bible].—**Nahbi**: nā'baɪ¹; nā'bɪ² [Bible].—**Nahor**: nē'her¹; nā'hōr² [Bible].—**Nahshon**: nā'shan¹; nā'shon² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nahum**: nē'hvum¹; nā'hūm² [Bible].

Nalad: nē'yəd¹ or nā'ad¹; nā'yad² or nī'ad². *M.* nē'ad¹; *C. & W.* nē'yad¹ [In myth, a water-nymph].

Naidus: nē'ɪ-dvɪ¹; nā'ɪ-dvɪ² [Apocrypha].

naif: nā-ɪf'¹; nā-ɪf'² [Natural; artless].

nail: nēɪ¹; nāl²; *not* nail¹ as sometimes heard in southern England [1. A horny covering of the finger or toe. 2. A pointed piece of metal used usually to fasten one piece of wood to another].

Nain: nē'in¹; nā'in² [Bible].—**Naloth**: nē'yəfɪ¹ or nā'ɔfɪ¹; nā'yəfɪ² or nī'ɔfɪ² [Bible].

naissant: nē'sān'¹, *Standard*, or nē'sənt¹, *C., E., I., M., & W.*; nā'sān'² or nā'sant². *Wr.* nē-səɪ¹ [Rising or coming forth: heraldic term].

naive: nā-iv'¹; nā-iv'², *Standard*, *C., I., M., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'¹; *St.* nā-iv'¹; *Wr.* nā-iv'¹ [Characterized by simplicity].

naively: nā-iv'li¹; nā-iv'ly², *Standard*, *C., I., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'li¹; *M.* nā-iv'-li¹; *St.* nā-iv'-li¹; *Wr.* nā-iv'-li¹ [In a naive manner].

naiveté [Fr.]: nā'iv'tē¹; nā'iv'tē², *Standard*, *C., St., & W.*; *E.* nē-iv'tē¹; *I.* nē-iv'tē¹; *M.* nā-iv-tē¹; *Wr.* nā-iv-tē¹ [The quality of being naive].

naked: nē'ked¹; nā'kēd²; *not* nē'kid¹, *nor* nek'ed¹ [Nude; not covered].

name: nēm¹; nām².

Namuel: nə-miū'el¹; nā-mū'el² [Douai Bible].

Namur: nā'mür'¹; nā'mür'² [Belg. province and city].

Nana: nā'na¹; nā'nā² [A girl of the slums who figures as heroine in Émile Zola's realistic novel of the same name].

Nana-Sahib: nā'na-sā'ib¹; nā'na-sā'ib² [Hindu leader (1825?-1860?) of the Indian Mutiny (1857)].

Nance: nans¹; nāŋç² [A familiar form of the names ANN and NANCY].

Nancy¹: nan'sɪ¹; nān'çy² [A diminutive of ANN].

Nancy²: nān'sɪ¹; nān'çy². Sometimes Anglicized nan'sɪ¹ [Fr. cathedral

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bœk, bœt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊm; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gô; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Nanea: na-ní'ə'; na-né'a² [Apocrypha]. **Nanæa**† (R. V.).

nankeen: nan-kin'¹; nân-kên'². Jameson (1827) nan'kin¹ [A Chin. fabric].

Nanking: nan'kin'¹; nân'kîng'² [Chin. city and treaty port].

Nannette: nan-et'¹; nân-ët'² [A diminutive of ANN].

Nansen: nân'sen'¹; nân'sên'² [Arctic explorer (1861-)].

Nantes: nânt'¹; nânt'². Sometimes Anglicized nants¹ [Fr. cathedral city].

Nantwich: nan'tich¹ or nan'twich¹; nân'tich² or nânt'wich² [Eng. market-town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

Naomi: nē-ō'mi¹; nā-ō'mi² [Bible and feminine personal name].

nap: nap¹; năp² [The rough outer surface of a textile fabric].

nape: nēp¹; năp²; not nap¹ [The back of the neck].

napery: nē'par-¹; nă'per-y² [Household or personal linen].

Naphish: nē'fish¹; nă'fish² [Bible].—**Naphisi:** naf'i-sai¹; năf'i-si² [Apocrypha].—**Naphthali:** naf'te-lai¹; năf'te-lî² [Bible].

naphtha: naf'thə¹; năf'tha². *I., St., & Wr.* nap'thə¹—the pronunciation noted also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Smart (1857). Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) indicated naf'tha¹.

The spelling, originally *naphta* (1572), varied to *nepha* (1605), *naphtha* (1698)—used by Phillips, Kersey, and Johnson—and *napha* (1753). It was spelt *naphthe* and *napha* by Blount ("Glossographia," 1656), and he defined it, "a kind of marly or chalky clay, whereunto if fire be put, it kindleth in such wise, that if a little water be cast thereon, it burns more vehemently; liquid or softer bitumen." Coles (1676) spelt the word *naphthe*, *-tha*; Cocker (1715) *naphthe*; Bailey (1724) and Fenning (1760) *nap'tha*.

naphthalize: naf'thə-laiz¹; năf'tha-lîz². See NAPHTHA [To mix with

Naphthar: naf'thar¹; năf'thâr² [Apocrypha].—**Naphtuhim:** naf-tiū'-hum¹; năf-tū'hîm² [Bible].

Napier: nēp'yər or nē-pîr'¹; năp'yər or nă-pēr'² [Brit. general (1782-1853)].

Napier: nē'par¹; nă'per² [Scot. mathematician (1550-1617)].

napiform: nē'pi-fôrm¹; nă'pi-fôrm². *Wr.* nap'i-fôrm¹ [Turnip-shaped].

Napoleon: na-pō'lē-an¹; na-pō'le-on² [A masculine personal name]. Fr.

Napoléon: na'pō'lē'ôn¹; nă'pō'lē'ôn²; It. **Napoleone:** na-pō'lē-ō'nē¹; nă-pō'lē-ō'nē².

Napoli: nă'po-lî¹; nă'po-lî². Same as NAPLES.

Narcissus: nar-sis'us¹; năr-çis'üs² [A masculine personal name]. Fr. **Narcisse:** nar'sis'¹; năr'çis'²; Gr., It. **Narcisso:** nar-chis'so¹; năr-chis'so².

narcotin, narcotine: năr'ko-tîn¹, -tîn or -tîn¹; năr'eo-tîn², -tîn or -tîn² [A poisonous crystalline alkaloid].

nares¹ (*n. pl.*): nē'rîz¹; nă'rēz² [L., the nostrils].

Nares: nărz¹; nărz² [Eng. Arctic explorer].

narghile [Turk.]: năr'gî-lē¹; năr'gî-lē² [An Oriental water-pipe for tobacco=

2: art, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, what, all; mē, gēt, grëy, fêrn; hit, ice; î=ē; î=ē; gō, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ou = out; ɔɪl; lū = leud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

narrate: na-rēt¹; nā-rāt². Formerly nar'ēt¹, and so noted by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1806), Webster (1825), Worcester (1859). The later form, and one at present in use, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Knowles (1833), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1853), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) [To give an account of; relate].

Narvaez: nar-vā'ēch¹; nār-vā'ēth² [Sp. general (1470-1528)].

narwhal: nūr'hwəl¹; nār'hwal² [A unicorn-whale]. See WH.

nasal: nē'zəl¹; nā'gal² [Pert. to the nose]. See S.

Nasbas: nēs'bas¹; nās'bās² [Apocrypha].

Nasby, Petroleum V.: naz'bi¹; nās'by² [Pen-name of D. R. Locke (1833-88)]. Compare NASEBY.

nascent: nas'ent¹; nās'ent². Frequently, but erroneously, nē'sent¹, perhaps by confusion with natal. So also with its relatives nas'cence, nas'cen-cy [Beginning to exist]. [Charles I. (1645)].

Naseby: nēz'bi¹; nās'by² [Eng. village near which Cromwell defeated

Nasi: nē'sui¹; nā'si² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Nasia: nē-sui'ə¹; na-si'a² [Douai Bible].

[form of a nose].

nasiform: nē'zi-fōrm¹; nā'si-fōrm². St. & Wr. naz'i-fōrm¹ [Having the

Nasith: nē'siθ¹; nā'siθ² [Apocrypha].

Nasmyth: nē'smiθ¹; nā'smyθ² [Scot. family name].

Nasor: nē'ser¹; nā'sōr² [Apocrypha].

Nassau: nas'ō¹ or nas'ou¹; nās'ō² or nās'ou² [1. A county in Fla. or N. Y. 2. A city, the capital of the Bahama Islands. 3. A former Ger. duchy].

Nassr-ed-Din: nā'sr-ed-dīn¹; nā'sr-ēd-dīn² [Shah of Persia (1831-96)].

nasturtium: nas-tūr'shi-um¹, C., E., I., & M., or nas-tūr'shum¹, Standard & St.; nās-tūr'shi-um² or -shūm²; W. nas-tūr'shem¹; Wr. nas-tūr'ti-um¹ [A flowering plant with handsome scarlet, orange, crimson, yellow, or spotted flowers].

nasute: nē'siut¹; nā'sūt², Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.; C. nē-siūt¹ [Having a large nose or snout].

natal: nē'təl¹; nā'tal² [Pertaining to one's birth].

Natal: nē-tal¹; na-tāl² [S.-Afr. province].

natatorium: nē'ta-tō'ri-um¹; nā'ta-tō'ri-um² [A swimming-bath].

Natchitoches: nach'i-tēch'ez¹ or nak'i-tēsh¹; nāch'i-ī'ōch'ēs² or nāē-i-tōch² [Am.-Ind. tribe].

Nathan: nē'han¹; nā'than² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Fr. na'tān¹; nā'tān²; G. nā'tan¹; nā'tān²; Sp. Natan: na-tān¹; nā-tān².

Nathanael: nē-ghan'i-el¹; na-thān'a-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Nathaniel:** na-tō'ni-el¹; nā-tā-ni-ēl²; Fr. na'ta'nyel¹; nā'tā'nyel²; Sp. Natanael: nā'ta-na-el¹; nā'tā-nā-ēl².

Nathanila: nāth'a-nai'ə¹; nāth'a-ni'a² [Douai Bible].—**Nathanias:** nāth'a-nai'as¹; nāth'a-ni'as² [Apocrypha].—**Nathan-melech:** nē'than-mē'lek¹; nā'than-mē'lēc² [Bible].

natheless (adv. & prep.): nēth'les¹; nāth'lēc² [Nevertheless].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʌle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præ; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

nathless (*prep.*): nath'les¹; nãth'les² [In spite of; notwithstanding].

Natick: nē'tik¹; nã'tik² [A town in Mass.].

nation: nē'shen¹; nã'shōn². Colloquially nē'shən¹. [A people organized as a body politic].

national: nash'en-əl¹; nãsh'on-əl²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries, and by most of the earlier ones except Webster (1828-1863) and Knowles (1835), who recorded nē'shun-əl¹, a New England provincial pronunciation which violates the rule that a derivative from a word whose vowel is long shortens the vowel of the parent word. These remarks apply also to its relatives **nationality**, **nationalize**.

natrolite: nat'ro-lait¹; nãt'ro-lit², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E.* nat'ru-lait¹; *I.* nē'trel-ait¹; *St.* nē'tro-lait¹ [A white or colorless mineral].

natural: nat'yu-rəl¹ or nach'u-rəl¹; nãt'yū-rəl² or nãch'u-rəl² [Pert. to nature; innate; inborn].

naturalization: nat'yu-rəl-i-zē'shən¹ or nach'u-rəl-i-zē'shən¹; nãt'yū-rəl-i-zā'shōn² or nãch'u-rəl-i-zā'shōn². In England the antepenultimate *i* is pronounced as in "aisle" [The act of admitting an alien to citizenship].

naturalize: nat'yu-rəl-aiz¹ or nach'u-rəl-aiz¹; nãt'yū-rəl-iz² or nãch'u-rəl-iz² [To make natural; adopt as native].

nature: nē'chur¹ or -tiur¹; nã'chur² or -tūr². Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) nē'tiur¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Wright (1855) nē'chur¹; Walker (1791) nē'chur¹; Scott (1797) nē'tyur¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Craig (1849) nē'tiur¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) nē'tyur¹. Toward the close of the 18th century the pronunciation *naytur* was affected by polite society and condemned as vulgar by Walker (1791) and also by Savage as late as 1833. Nares considered this matter more carefully in 1780. See below. [The existing universe with all that it contains].

T like *ch* soft.—I know not whether we ought . . . to give way to this pronunciation, which has been creeping in upon us very perceptibly for some years past. It has become almost a rule to pronounce *t* like *ch* whenever it is followed by an *u*, as in *fortune*, *importune*, *actuate*, *effectual*, *nature*, *tune*, *tumid*, *tumult*, etc. Some of these are more confirmed by usage than others; thus the terminations *-tune* and *-ture* are almost universally spoken with the sound of *ch* instead of *t*, as *nachure*, *forchune*, *picchure*, and the contrary pronunciation has even been ridiculed, as low-lived, . . . and marked by a false orthography *nater*, *pickter*. *Nature*, so pronounced, will scarcely offend any ear, though the *t* be made hard. In most of the other instances it is somewhat affected to give the sound of *ch* to the *t*; or rather, perhaps, vulgar.
NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 129 [London, 1784].

Naugatuck: nē'gə-tuk¹; nã'gə-tūk² [Town in Conn.].

naught: nēt¹; nãt²—the *g* and *h* are silent [Not anything]. [duct].

naughty: nē'ti¹; nã'ty²—the *g* and *h* are silent [Guilty of improper conduct].

Naum: nē'um¹; nã'um² [Bible].

nausea: nē'shi-ə¹, *Standard, M., St., Wr., or* nē'si-ə¹, *E.*; nã'she-ə² or nã'se-ə². *C.* nē'shie¹; *I. & W.* nē'shi-ə¹ [An affection of the stomach].

nauseous: nē'shus¹, *Standard, E., & I., or* nē'shəs¹, *M., W., & Wr.*; nã'shūs² or nã'shus². *C.* nē'shius¹; *St.* nē'shi-us¹ [Exciting nausea; loathsome].

Nausicaa: nē-sik'i-ə¹ or nau-sik'i-ə¹; nã-sie'a-a² or nou-sie'a-a² [In Homer's "Odyssey," a maiden who finds the shipwrecked Odysseus].

nautch: nēch¹; nãch² [Hindu dance or dancer].

Navaho, Navajo: nav'a-hō¹; nãv'a-hō² [Am.-Indian tribe].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nôt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = iend; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Nave: nē'vɪ¹; nā've² [Apocrypha].

Navesink: nav'ə-sɪŋk¹ or nē've-sɪŋk¹; nāv'e-sɪŋk² or nā've-sɪŋk² [Hills in New Jersey extending from Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook].

Nazarene: naz'ə-rɪn¹; nāz'a-rēn². *St. naz'a-rin*¹ [An inhabitant of Nazareth; a Christian].

Nazareth: naz'ə-rēth¹; nāz'a-rēth² [Bible city of Galilee, Palestine].

Nazarite: naz'ə-raɪt¹; nāz'a-rɪt² [1. Hebrew devotee. 2. A Nazarene]. This spelling is traced to the Geneva Bible (1560): "When a man or woman doeth separate them selves to vowe a vowe of a *Nazarite*."—*Numbers* vi, 2. The form *Nazarite* is a modern refinement in an effort to distinguish the first meaning from the second.

Nazimova: na-zɪ'mo-və¹; nā-zɪ'mo-vā² [Russ. actress (1879-)].

Neah: nɪ'ə¹; nē'a² [Bible].

Neanderthal: nē-ān'dər-tal¹; nē-ān'der-tāl² [Prus. valley; skull found [there].

Neapolis: nɪ-ap'o-lɪs¹; nē-āp'o-līs² [Bible].

Nearctic: nī-ārktɪk¹; nē-āre'tɪe² [Pert. to the northern part of the New [World].

Neariah: nɪ'ə-raɪ'ā¹; nē'a-rɪ'ā² [Bible].—**Nebahaz:** neb'ə-haz¹; nēb'a-hāz² [Douai Bible].—**Nebai:** nɪ'baɪ¹; nɪ-bē'āɪ¹, or neb'ā-āɪ¹; nē'bi², nē-bā'ɪ², or nēb'a-ɪ² [Bible].—**Nebajoth:** nɪ-bē'jəθ¹ or -baɪ'əθ¹; nē-bā'jəθ² or -bɪ'əθ² [Bible].—**Nebal-lat:** nɪ-bal'at¹; nē-bāl'āt² [Bible].—**Nebat:** nɪ'bat¹; nē'bāt² [Bible].—**Nebō:** nɪ'bo¹; nē'bo² [Bible].—**Nebuchadnezzar:** neb'yū-kəd-nez'er¹; nēb'yū-eād-nēz'er². Same as NEBUCHADREZZAR. —**Nebuchadrezzar:** neb'yū-kəd-rez'er¹; nēb'yū-eād-rēz'er² [Bible].—**Nebushasban:** neb'yū-shas'ban¹; nēb'yū-shās'bān² [Bible].—**Nebushaz-ban:** (R. V.)—**Nebuzaradan:** neb'yū-zar-ədən¹ or -zār'ə-dan¹; nēb'yū-zār-ā'dān² or -zār'ā-dān² [Bible].

necessarily: nes'e-sə'ri-lɪ¹; nēc'ē-sā'ri-lɪ² [As a necessary result].

necessary: nes'e-sə-ri¹; nēc'ē-sā-ry²; *not* nes'es-ɪ-ri² [That can not be done without].

Nechao: nek'ɪ-ō¹; nēc'a-ō² [Douai Bible].—**Necho:** nɪ'ko¹; nē'eo² [Bible]. **Necot** (R. V.).—**Necodan:** nɪ-kō'dən¹; nē-ēo'dan² [Apocrypha].—**Necoda:** nɪ-kō'da¹; nē-ēo'da² [Douai Bible].

necrologic: nek'ro-lej'ɪk¹; nēc'ro-lōg'ɪe² [Pert. to necrology].—**necrologist:** nɪ-krol'o-jɪst¹; nē-crō'lō-gɪst².—**necrology:** nɪ-krol'o-jɪ¹; nē-crō'lō-gɪ² [A list of deaths or an account of the dead].

necromancer: nek'ro-man'sər¹; nēc'ro-mān'çer² [One who practises necromancy].—**necromancy:** nek'ro-man'sɪ¹; nēc'ro-mān'çɪ² [Art of foretelling the future; magic].

necropolis: nek-rəp'o-lɪs¹; nēc-rōp'o-līs²; *not* nɪ-krəp'o-lɪs² [A city of the [dead; a cemetery].

necrosis: nek-rō'sɪs¹; nēc-rō'sɪs², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., St., W.; Standard* (1913) & *Wt.* nɪ-krō'sɪs¹; *I.* nɪ-krō'sɪs² [Death or gradual decay of a part of the body].

nectarean: nek-tē'ri-ən¹; nēc-tā're-ən². Same as NECTAREOUS.

nectareous: nek-tē'ri-us¹; nēc-tā're-ūs² [Of the nature of nectar].

nectarine: nek'tər-in¹ or -ɪn¹; nēc'tar-ɪn² or -ɪn² [A variety of downless peach].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Nedabalah: ned'ä-bai'ü¹; nēd'ä-bi'ä² [Bible]. [married woman].

née [Fr.]: nē¹; ne² [Literally, born: used to indicate the maiden name of a

need: nid¹; nēd² [A lack of something; as, a need of food].

Neemias: ni'¹-mai'as¹; nē'e-mi'as² [Apocrypha].

ne'er: nār¹; nēr². Sheridan (1780), *I.*, & *St.* nīr¹; Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), and Wright (1855) nēr¹ [Never: a contraction].

négligé, negligée [Fr.]: nē'gli'zē¹; ne'gli'zhe² [Unceremonious attire].

negotiable: ni-gō'shi-ä-bl¹; ne-gō'shi-ä-bl². Frequently ni-gō'shi-ä-bl¹. [See NEGOTIATE. [tiation].

negotiate: ni-gō'shi-ät¹; ne-gō'shi-ät² [To arrange for or discuss in nego-

negotiation: ni-gō'shi-ä'shän¹; ne-gō'shi-ä'shon² [The act of arranging with another for the sale, transfer, etc., as of goods].

negotiator: ni-gō'shi-ä'ter¹; ne-gō'shi-ä'tör². Sheridan (1780) and Wright (1855) ni-gō-shē'ter¹ [One who negotiates].

Negrillo [Sp.]: nē-grī'lyo¹; ne-grī'lyo². *C.* ne-grī'lyo¹; *E.* & *I.* ne-grī'lō¹; *M.* ni-grī'lō¹; *W.* & *Wr.* ni-grī'ōl¹ [A dwarfish African negro].

Negrito: ni-grī'tō¹; ne-grī'tō². *C., E., & I.* ne-grī'tō¹; *St.* ne-grai'tō¹; *W.* ni-grī'tō¹ [One of the dwarfish woolly-haired negro people of Malaysia].

Negropont: ni'gro-pent¹; nē'gro-pönt² [The island of Eubœa]. Variant **Negroponte:** ni'gro-pönt¹; nē'gro-pönt².

Nehelamite: ni-hel'ä-mait¹ or ni'hi-lē'mait¹; ne-hēl'ä-mit² or nē'he-lä'mit² [Bible].—**Nehemia:** ni'hi-mai'ä¹; nē'he-mi'ä² [Douai Bible].

Nehemiah: ni'hi-mai'ä¹; nē'he-mi'ä² [1. Bible and masculine personal name. 2. A historic book of the Old Testament]. *Dan. G.* **Nehemias:** nē'he-mi'as¹; ne'he-mi'as²; *D.* **Nehemia:** nē'hē-mi'ä¹; ne'he-mi'ä²; *Fr.* **Néhémie:** nē'hē'mi'ä¹; ne'g'e'mē²; *It.* **Neemia:** nē'ē-mi'ä¹; ne'g'e-mi'ä²; *L.* **Nehemias:** ni'hi-mai'as¹; nē'he-mi'as²; *Sp.* **Nehemias:** nē'hē-mi'as¹; ne'g'e-mi'as².

Nehemias: ni'hi-mai'as¹; nē'he-mi'as² [Apocrypha].—**Nehiel:** ni'hi-el¹; nē'hi-äl¹ [Douai Bible].—**Nehum:** ni'hum¹; nē'hūm² [Bible].—**Nehushta:** ni-hush'te¹; ne-hūsh'ta² [Bible].—**Neiel:** ni-äi'el¹; ne-i'äl¹ [Bible].

neigh: nē¹; ne² [The cry of a horse].

Many words terminate in *gh*, in which situation those letters doubtless were originally the mark of the guttural aspirate, a sound long lost entirely among the inhabitants of the southern parts of Britain. It is still retained by our northern neighbours.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 105 [London, 1784].

neighbor, neighbour: nē'bar¹; ne'bor² [One who lives near another].

A digraph which is encountered . . . frequently . . . is *gh*, both at the end and in the middle of words. . . . It once stood for something. . . . But the guttural sound it indicated disappeared long ago. . . . It serves now no other purpose than to act as a sort of tombstone to mark the place where lie the unsightly remains of a dead and forgotten pronunciation.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. II, § 5, p. 181 [H. '09].

neighboring: nē'bar-ŋ¹; ne'bor-ing²—a word of three syllables.

Nell: nī¹; nēl² [A Celtic family name of Scandinavian origin].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ä; gō, nōt. ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

neither: nī'thər¹ or nai'thər¹; nē'ther² or nī'ther². Buchanan (1757) and Johnston (1764) indicated the latter, which, notwithstanding the opposition of the rest of the authorities, has made increasing progress. Favored by the fashionable world, which frequently prefers to be eccentric rather than correct, it is now heard as frequently as *neither*, yet it defies analogy. See EITHER [Not either].

Nekeb: nī'keb¹; nē'kēb² [Bible].—**Nekoda:** nī-kō'da¹; ne-kō'da² [Bible].

Neleus: nī'liūs¹; nē'lūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Poseidon].

Nemea: nī-mī'ə¹; ne-mē'a² [Gr. vale and city].

Nemean: nī-mī'an¹; ne-mē'an², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C. & Wr.* nī-mī-an¹; *St. nem-i'an¹* [Pert. to Nemea]. [vengeance].

Nemesis: nem'i-sis¹; nēm'e-sīs² [In Gr. myth, goddess of chastisement and

Nemrod: nem'rod¹; nēm'rōd² [Douai Bible].—**Nemuel:** nem'yu-el¹ or nī-miū'el¹; nēm'yu-ēl² or ne-mū'ēl² [Bible]. [good usage].

neologism: nī-el'o-jizm¹; ne-ōl'o-gīzm² [Word or phrase unsanctioned by

neologist: nī-el'o-jist¹; ne-ōl'o-gīst² [A coiner of new words]. [words].

neologize: nī-el'o-jāiz¹; ne-ōl'o-gīz² [To coin new words or new meanings of

neophyte: nī'o-fait¹; nē'o-fīt² [A recent convert].

Neoptolemus: nī'ep-tel'i-mus¹; nē'ep-tōl'e-mūs² [In Gr. myth, son of Achilles and Deidamia]. [ramic view of a temple].

neorama: nī'o-rā'ma¹; nē'o-rā'ma². *Wr.* nī-o-rē'ma¹ [An interior pano-

nepenthe: nī-pen'thi¹; ne-pēn'the².

Nepenthe, an herb which being steeped and drank in wine, expelleth sadness.

HENRY COCKERAM *The English Dictionarie* s. v. [London, 1623].

Nepheg: nī'feg¹; nē'fēg² [Bible].

Nephelococcygia: nēf'i-lo-kēk-sij'i-a¹; nēf'e-lo-eē-çyç'i-a² [An imaginary city built in the clouds by "The Birds" of Aristophanes].

nephew: nēf'yu¹, *Standard & W., or nev'yu¹, C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; nēf'yu² or nēv'yu². The pronunciation nēf'yu¹ was indicated by Perry (1777), and is accepted as standard in the United States, but Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted nev'yu¹, which is accepted as standard in England.

Nephi: nī'fai¹; nē'fī² [Apocrypha].—**Nephilm:** nēf'i-lim¹; nēf'i-līm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nephis:** nī'fis¹; nē'fis² [Apocrypha].—**Nephish:** nī'fish¹; nē'fish² [Bible].—**Nephishesim:** nī-fish'i-sim¹; ne-fish'e-sim² [Bible].—**Nephisim:** nēf'i-sim¹; nēf'i-sīm² [Bible]. [mineral].

nephrite: nēf'rait¹; nēf'rit². *E.* nī'frait¹ [A hard, white to dark-green

nephritic: nī-frit'ik¹; ne-frīt'ie² [Pert. to the kidneys]. [kidneys].

nephritis: nī-frai'tis¹ or frī'tis¹; ne-frī'tis² or frī'tis² [Inflammation of the

Nephtal: nēf'ta-lai¹; nēf'ta-lī² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtal:** nēf'thai¹; nēf'thi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Nephtalla:** nēf'tha-lai¹; nēf'tha-lī² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtalim:** nēf'tha-lim¹; nēf'tha-līm² [Bible].—**Nephtuati:** nēf'thiū'a-tai¹; nēf'thiū'a-tī² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtoa:** nēf'tō'a¹ or nēf'to-a¹; nēf'tō'a² or nēf'to-a² [Douai Bible].—**Nephtoa:** nēf'to-a¹; nēf'to-a² [Bible].—**Nephtulim:** nēf'tiu-im¹; nēf'tū-im² [Douai Bible].—**Nephuseshim:** nī-fū'shi-sim¹; ne-fū'she-sim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nephusim:** nī-fū'sim¹; ne-fū'sim² [Bible].

Nepos: nī'pes¹; nē'pōs² [Rom. author, who lived in the 1st century].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gēt*; hit, *hīt*, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

nepotism: nep'ō-tizm¹; nēp'ō-tizm², *Standard*, *C.*, & *W.*; *E.* nī'put-izm¹; *I.* nī'pet-izm¹; *M.* & *Wr.* nēp'ō-tizm¹; *St.* nep'ō-tizim¹ [Favoritism extended toward nephews or other relatives].

Neptune: nep'tiūm¹; nēp'tūn². The pronunciation nep'chūn¹ is slovenly and should be discouraged [Roman god of the sea; also, a planet]. Compare *NATURE*.

Ner: nūr¹; nēr² [Bible].—**Neregel:** ner'i-gel¹; nēr'e-gēl² [Douai Bible].

Nereid: nī'ri-id¹; nēr'e-īd² [In Gr. myth, a sea-nymph].—**Nereides:** nī'ri-idiz¹; nēr'e-i-dēz² [Pl. of *NEREID*].

Nereus: nī'ri-us¹ or nī'rūs¹; nēr'e-ūs² or nēr'rys² [In class. myth, a sea-god, who ruled the Aegean sea].

Nergalsharezer: nūr'gal-sha-rī'zar¹; nēr'gal-sha-rē'zer² [Bible].

Neri¹: nēr'ri¹; nē'rī² [It. saint (1515-95)].

Neri²: nī'rai¹; nē'rī² [Bible].—**Neriah:** ni-rai'ū¹; ne-rī'ā² [Bible].—**Nerias:** ni-rai'as¹; ne-rī'as² [Apocrypha]. [mollusk].

nerite: ner'ait¹; nēr'it², *Standard* & *I.*; *C.*, *E.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* nī'rait¹ [A

nervine: nūr'vin¹ or nūr'vain¹; nēr'vin² or nēr'vin². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. *W.* nūr'vin¹ [A medicine operating on the nerves].

nervose: nūr'vōs¹ or nūr-vōs'¹; nēr'vōs² or nēr-vōs'² [Pert. to the nerves].

nescience: nesh'i-ans¹; nēsh'i-enç². *C.* nesh'ians¹; *E.* nī'shi-ans¹; *I.* nī'shi-ens¹; *St.* & *Wr.* nesh'i-ens¹ [Lack of knowledge].

nestle: nes'l¹; nēs'l²—the *t* is silent [To lie cozily and snugly, as in a nest].

Nethaneel: ni-ghan'i-el¹; ne-thān'e-ēl² [Bible].—**Nethanel:** ni-ghan'el¹; ne-thān'ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Nethaniah:** neth'a-na'i'a¹; nēth'a-nā'a² [Bible].

Nèthe: nēt¹; nēt² [Belg. river].

nether: neth'ar¹; nēth'er²; *not* nefh'ar¹ [Situated at the lowest part].

Netophah: ni-tō'fā¹; ne-tō'fa² [Bible].—**Netophas:** ni-tō'fās¹; ne-tō'fas² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Netophathi:** ni-tof'a-thai¹; ne-tōf'a-thi².—**Netophathite:** ni-tof'a-thait¹; ne-tōf'a-thit² [Bible].—**Netophati:** ni-tof'a-tai¹; ne-tōf'a-ti² [Douai Bible].—**Netupha:** ni-tū'fā¹; ne-tū'fa² [Douai Bible]. [city].

Neuchâtel, Neufchâtel: nū'shū'tel¹; nū'ghā'tēl²—the *f* is silent [Swiss

Neumann: niū'man¹ or (*Ger.*) nei'man¹; nū'man² or (*Ger.*) nōi'män² [Bohemian prelate (1811-60), Bishop of Philadelphia].

neuralgia: niu-ral'ji-a¹; nū-rāl'gi-a²; *not* niu-ral'ji¹, *nor* niu-ral'jā¹, which is far too frequently heard [Acute pain along the course of a nerve].

neurasthenia: niū'ras-thi'ni-a¹ or niu-ras'thi-nai'a¹; nū'ras-thē'ni-a² or nū-rās'the-ni'a² [Derangement of the nervous system].—**neurasthenic:** niū'ras-thē'nīk¹; nū'ras-thē'nīc². [nerve].

neuritis: niu-rai'tis¹ or -rī'tis¹; nū-rī'tis² or -rī'tis² [Inflammation of a

neurosis: niu-rō'sis¹; nū-rō'sis² [Disease of the nerves].

neuter: niū'tar¹; nū'ter²—pronounce *eu* as in "feud," *not* as *u* in "rule" [Neither masculine nor feminine; sexless].

neutral: niū'tral¹; nū'tral². See *NEUTER* [Having no decided character; friendly to each of two belligerents].

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

Neuve Chappelle: nūv shā'pel¹; nūv chā'pēl² [Fr. village].

Nevada: nū-vā'dā¹; ne-vā'dā² [State of the United States].

new: niū¹; nū²; *not* nū¹ [Recently come into existence, possession, or use].

Newcastle: niū'kās-l¹; nū'eās-l²—the *t* is silent [One of several British or American towns].

Newfoundland: niū'fānd-land¹; nū'fund-lānd². This is the pronunciation given to the name of this British colony by the islanders themselves. In England niū-fānd'land¹ is commonly heard. In the United States niū'fānd-land¹ is the pronunciation for the island-name, but when used attributively niū-fānd'land¹, as in *Newfoundland dog*. [bridge, Eng., in 1871].

Newnham: niūn'am¹; nūn'am² [A college for women founded near Cam-]

New Orleans: niū ōr'h-ānz¹; nū ōr'le-ānz². Vulgarly ōr'linz¹ [City in La.].

news: niūz¹; nūz²; *not* niūz¹—so also with its compounds **news-agent**, **newsboy**, **news-letter**, **newsman**, **newspaper**, etc.

New York: niū yōrk¹; nū yōrk²; *not* nū yōrk¹ [A State of the United States and its chief city].

Neziah: nū-zāi'ā¹; ne-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Nezib:** nī'zib¹; nē'zīb² [Bible].

Nez Percés: nē pār'sē¹ or pūr'sēz¹; nē pēr'gē² or pēr'gēs² [Amerind tribe].

ng: A consonantal digraph which, in English, is used for two different sounds as heard in *singer* and *finger*. In this book the first is indicated by η in Key 1 and by ng in Key 2; the second by ng in Key 1 and by ng̃ in Key 2. See page xxix. The digraph *ng* is oftenest the sign of the elementary palatal nasal sound in *sing*; but sometimes between two vowels is *nj*, as in *singe* (sinj¹; sing²), or *ng-g* as in *finger* (fin'ger¹; fin'gēr²). It is represented in common spelling by:

(1) *ng*, final, as in *sing*, *wrong*, and in derivatives, *singer*, *wronging*.

(2) *n*, accented before *g*, as in *anger*, *single*; accented before *c* that has a *k* sound, as in *puncture*, *anchor*, or before *k*, as in *sink* (singk=sink¹; sipk²). Compare *G*.

Niagara: nai-ag'ə-rə¹; nī-āg'a-ra² [1. N.-Am. river and falls. 2. A county in N. Y. 3. Canadian town].

Niall: nī'al¹; nī'al² [King of Ireland (379 A. D.) who aided in the conquest of Scotland and the plundering of England and Gaul. See HYDE "Literary Hist. of Ireland," p. 34].

Niam=Niam, Nyam=Nyam: nyām¹=nyām¹; nyām²=nyām² [Afr. tribe].

Nibelung: nī'bə-luŋ¹; nī'be-luŋ² [In Ger. myth, one of a supernatural race].—**Nibelungen:** nī'bə-luŋ'en¹; nī'be-luŋ'en² [Pl. of NIBELUNG].

Nibelungenlied: nī'bə-luŋ'en-lit¹; nī'be-luŋ'en-lēt² [Ger. epic].

Nibhaz: nib'haz¹; nīb'hāz² [Bible].

Nibshan: nib'shan¹; nīb'shān² [Bible].—**Nicanor:** nai-kē'nor¹; nī-eā'nōr² [Apocrypha].

Nicaragua: nik'ə-rā'gwā¹; nīe'a-rā'gwā². In Eng. frequently nik'ə-rag'-u-ə¹ [Cent.-Am. country and lake].

nice: nais¹; nīq² [Refined and pure in tastes and habits].

Nice: nīs¹; nīq² [1. Fr. spt. 2. A town in Asia Minor].

Nicene: nai'sin¹; nī'çen². *I. & St.* nai-sin¹ [Pert. to Nice or to Nicæa].

nicety: nai'si-ti¹; nī'çe-ty² [Delicacy of feeling; precision].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

niche: nich¹; nich² [A recess or nook].

Nicholas, Nicolas: nik'o-las¹; nî'e'o-las² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Nicolaas**: nî'ko-las¹; nî'eo-las²; **Klaas**: klās¹; klās²; Fr. **Nicolas**: nî'kō'lā¹; nî'-eo-lā²; **Nicole**: nî'kōl¹; nî'eōl²; G. **Nicolaus, Nikolaus**: nî'ko-laus¹; nî'eo-lous²; Hung. **Miklos**: ml'klōsh¹; ml'klōsh²; It. **Niccolo**: nik'ko-lō¹; nî'eo-lō²; **Nicola**: nî'kō'lā¹; nî'eōlā² (fem.); L. **Nicolaus**: nik'o-lē'us¹; nî'eo-lē'us²; Pg. **Nicolao**: nî'ko-lā'o¹; nî'eo-lā'o²; Rus. **Nicolaï**: nî'ko-lā'i¹; nî'eo-lā'i²; Sp. **Nicolas**: nî'ko-lās¹; nî'eo-lās²; Sw. **Nils**: nîls¹; nîls².

Nicodemus: nik'o-dī'mus¹; nî'e'o-dē'mūs² [Bible]. [Rev. ii, 6, 15].

Nicolaitan: nik'o-lē'i-tan¹; nî'e'o-lā'i-tan² [One of an early heretical sect:

Nicolaites: nik'o-lē'aits¹; nî'e'o-lā'īts² [Douai Bible].

Nicolas: nik'o-las¹; nî'e'o-las² [Bible and masculine personal name].

Nicolette. See under AUCASSIN. [astronomer and explorer (1786-1843)].

Nicollet: nî'ko'lē¹; nî'eo'lē² (French); nik'o-let¹; nî'e'o-lēt² (U. S.) [Fr.

Nicomachean: nî-kēm'a-kī'an¹; nî-eōm'a-eēs'an² [Pert. to Nicomachus].

Nicomachus: nai-kēm'a-kus¹; nî-eōm'a-eūs² [Gr. mathematician (2d cent. B. C.)].

Nicopolis: nî-kēp'o-lis¹; nî-eōp'o-līs² [Bible].

Nicot: nî'kō¹; nî'eō² [Fr. lexicographer (1530-1600)].

nicotian: nî-kō'shān¹ or nî-kō'shū-an¹; nî-eō'shān² or nî-eō'shū-an². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to tobacco].

nicotin, nicotine: nik'o-tin¹ or -tīn¹; nî'e'o-tīn² or -tīn² [A poisonous liquid alkaloid].

niece: nîs¹; nēç² [A brother's or sister's daughter].

Niemcewicz: nî'em-tse'vich¹; nî'em-tse'vich² [Pol. historian, poet (1757-1841)]. [1833].

Nieppe: nî'eps¹; nî'ēp² [Fr. chemist and inventor in photography (1765-1833)].

Nietzsche: nîch'a¹; nēch'e² [Ger. philosopher (1844-1900) who died insane].

Nigel: nai'jēl¹; nî'gēl²; not nig'l¹ [Hero of Scott's novel, "The Fortunes of Nigel"].

Niger: nai'jar¹; nî'ger² [River of West Afr.].

Nigeria: nai-jī'ri-a¹; nî-gē'ri-a² [British West-Afr. territory].

nigh: nai¹; nî²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH.

night: nait¹; nit²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH.

nigrescent: nai-gres'ens¹; nî-grēs'ens²; C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St. nai-gres'ens¹; Standard, nî-gres'ens¹; nî-grēs'ens². The Standard's preference is supported by ten out of twenty-five members of that work's Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations [The act or process of becoming black].

nigrescent: nai-gres'ant¹; nî-grēs'ent² [Growing black].

Nt has the *i* long in *nigrescent*. The first *i* in *nigrification*, though marked long by Mr. Sheridan, is shortened by the secondary accent, and ought to be pronounced as if divided into *nî-grî-fi-cation*. WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary Note 130 [London, 1791].

nigrification: nig'ri-fi-cē'shān¹; nîg'ri-fi-cā'shon² [The act of making black].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, ǵl; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

nihilist: nai'hul-ist¹; nī'hil-ist². In this word and its relatives **nihilism**, **nihilistic**, care should be taken to aspirate the *h* [One who denounces existing social and political institutions].

Nike: nai'kī¹; nī'kē² [In Gr. myth, the goddess of victory].

nilgau: nil'gau¹; nīl'gou² [A species of antelope].

nimbose: nim'bōs¹; nīm'bōs². W'r. nim'bōs¹ [Characterized by clouds].

Nimrah: nim'rā¹; nīm'rā² [Bible].—**Nimrim**: nim'rim¹; nīm'rim² [Bible].—**Nimrod**: nim'rod¹; nīm'rod² [Bible].—**Nimshi**: nim'shai¹; nīm'shi² [Bible].—**Nineve**: nin'vā¹; nīn'e-ve² [Bible].

Nineveh: nin'vā¹; nīn'e-ve² [An ancient city; capital of Assyria].

Ninive: nin'vā¹; nīn'i-ve² [Douai Bible].

[of 12 children].

Niope: nai'o-bī¹; nī'o-bē² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Tantalus, and mother

Niphs: nai'fis¹; nī'fis² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Nippon [Jap.]: nip'pon¹; nīp'pōn² [The "land of the rising sun," Japan].

Nirvana: nīr-vā'na¹; nīr-vā'na² [In Eastern religions, the extinction of all personal desires and passions in the attainment of a perfect impersonal beatitude].

Nisan: nai'san¹ or nī-sān¹; nī'sān² or nī-sān² [Bible. The Jewish month of Abib: so called after the captivity].

nisi [L.]: nai'sī¹; nī'sī² [In law, "unless"].

Nisroch: nis'rōk¹; nīs'rōē² [Bible].

nisus [L.]: nai'sus¹; nī'sūs² [Exercise of power in endeavoring to act].

nitid: nit'id¹; nīt'id². Perry (1805) and Knowles (1835) nai'tid¹ [Shining; glossy].

nitrogen: nai'tro-jen¹; nī'tro-gēn². Professor Lounsbury tells us ("The Standard of Pronunciation in English," p. 247) that Walker wrote "both the learned and the unlearned coxcombs conspire to pronounce this word as well as *hydrogen* with the *g* hard" [A colorless, gaseous element found in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms].

nitrogenize: nai'tro-jen-aiz¹; nī'tro-gēn-iz², *Standard & I.*; *C., M., St., & W.* nai'trej'i-naiz¹; *E.* nī'trej'en-aiz¹; *W'r.* nai'tro-jin-aiz¹ [To treat or combine with nitrogen].

[pare GLYCERIN.

nitroglycerin: nai'tro-glīs'ar-in¹; nī'tro-glīç'er-in² [An explosive]. Com-

niveous: niv'i-us¹; nīv'e-ūs². *C. & I.* nai'vi-us¹; *M.* niv'i-as¹; Knowles (1835) niv'yus¹ [Snowy].

[Fr. republic].

Nivōse: nīv'ōz¹; nī'vōz² [The fourth month in the calendar of the first

Nizam: nī-zūm¹; nī-zām² [A native ruler of Hyderabad, India].

Nizhni Novgorod: nīz'nī nev'go-rōd¹; nīzh'nī nōv'go-rōd² [Rus. govt. and its capital].

Noachian: no-ē'ku-an¹; no-ā'ei-an² [Pertaining to Noah].—**Noachite**: nō'-a-kait¹; nō'a-eit² [A descendant of Noah].

Noadala: no-ad'a-ai¹; no-ād'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Noadiah**: nō'a-dai'-a¹; nō'a-dī'a² [Bible].—**Noadiah**: nō'a-dai'-a¹; nō'a-dī'a² [Douai Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, g-m; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rñle; but, bñrn;

Noah: nō'ā¹; nō'ā² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **D. Noach:** nō'ā¹; nō'ā²; **F. Noé:** nō'ē¹; nō'ē²; **G. Noah:** nō'ā¹; nō'ā²; **Sw. Noa:** nō'ā¹; nō'ā².

Noailles (de): dā nō'ā¹'yā¹; de nō'ā¹'yē² [Famous family of Fr. churchmen, soldiers, diplomats, authors, etc. (17th to 20th cent.)].

Nob: nob¹; nob² [Bible].—**Nobah:** nō'bā¹; nō'ba² [Bible].—**Nobai:** nō'-bai¹; nō'bī² [Bible (R. V.)].

Nobel: nobel¹; nobel² [Sw. inventor (1833-96), founder of the Nobel prize].

noble: nō'bl¹; nō'bl² [Exalted in character or quality].

noblesse [Fr.]: nobles¹; nobles² [The nobility].—**noblesse oblige** [Fr.]: nō'bles¹ ō'bliḡ¹; nō'bles¹ ō'bliḡ² [Nobility obliges: a phrase implying that nobility of birth makes a high standard of conduct obligatory].

Noctes Ambrosianæ [L.]: nek'tiz am-brō'ḡ¹-ē'nī¹ or -zi-ē'nī¹; nō'e'tēs ām-brō'zhi-ā'nē² or -gi-ā'nē² [“Ambrosian Nights,” dialogs written by John Wilson].

nocturne: nek'turn¹; nō'e'turn² [A musical composition appropriate to the evening or night].

nocuous: nek'yū-us¹; nō'e'yū-ūs² [Venomous].

Nod: ned¹; nōd² [Bible].—**Nodab:** nō'dab¹; nō'dāb² [Bible].

node: nōd¹; nōd² [A knob or swelling].

Nodier: nō'dyē¹; nō'dyē² [Fr. romancer (1780-1844)].

nodose: nō'dōs¹; nō'dōs², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., M., St., & Wr.* nō-dōs¹ [Having knobs or nodes].

nodule: ned'yūl¹; nōd'yul². So also **nod'u-lus**. Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) ned'yul¹; Walker (1791) nōd'yul¹ [A little knot, lump, or node].

Noe: nō't¹; nō'ē² [Bible].—**Noeba:** nō't-ba¹; nō'e-ba² [Apocrypha].

Noel: nō'el¹; nō'ēl² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Noël:** nō'el¹; nō'ēl²; **It. Notale:** nō-tā'le¹; nō-tā'le²; **L. Natalis, Noellus:** nā-tā'lis¹; nō-tā'lis²; **Pg. Sp. Natal:** nā-tā'l¹; nā-tā'l².

Noema: nō'i-mā¹; nō'e-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Noeman:** nō'i-man¹; nō'e-mān² [Douai Bible].—**Noemi:** nō'i-mā¹; nō'e-mī² [Douai Bible].—**Nogah:** nō'ga¹; nō'ga² [Bible].—**Nohah:** nō'hā¹; nō'hā² [Bible].

noise: noiz¹; nōis² [A loud sound of any kind].

noisome: nei'səm¹; nōi'som² [Very offensive; as, a *noisome* odor].

Nokomis: no-kō'mis¹; no-kō'mis² [In Longfellow's “Hiawatha,” the grandmother of Hiawatha].

nolle prosequi [L.]: nel¹ pres¹-kwai¹; nōl'e prōs'e-kwi² [In law, an entry of discontinuance of action].

nomad: nem'əd¹; nōm'ad². *I.* nō'mad¹, which is more generally heard notwithstanding that the dictionaries indicate the first [One who belongs to a tribe that moves from place to place].—**nomadic:** no-mad'ik¹; no-mād'ic².—**nomadize:** nem'əd-aiz¹; nōm'ad-iz² [To live like a nomad].

Nombre-de-Dios: nōm'brē-dē-dī'ōs¹; nōm'brē-dē-dī'ōs² [Mex. mining town].

nom de guerre [Fr.]: nōn dā gār¹; nōn dē gēr² [An assumed name; formerly and literally a war-name].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

nom de plume [Fr.]: nŏn də plŭm¹; nŏn de plŭm² [A pen-name].

Nome¹: nŏm¹; nŏm² [City in Alaska].

nome²: nŏm¹; nŏm² [A province of modern Greece].

nomenclatural: nŏ'men-klē'tiur-əl¹; nŏ'mēn-elā'tŭ-rəl², *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *St.*; *Standard* & *C.* nŏ'men-klē'chu-rəl¹; *Wr.* nŏ-mēn-klēt'yū-rəl¹ [Relating to nomenclature]. Compare **NATURE**.

nomenclature: nŏ'men-klē'tiur¹; nŏ'mēn-elā'tŭr², *E.* & *I.*; *C.* & *Standard* nŏ'men-klē'chur¹; *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* nŏ'mēn-klē-tiur¹; *St.* nŏ'men-klē'tiur¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Perry (1777) and Jones (1798) indicated nŏ-men-klē'tiur¹; Sheridan (1780) nŏ-men-klē'chur¹; Walker (1791) nŏ-mēn-klē'chiur¹; Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) nŏ-men-klēt'yur¹; Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) nŏ'men-klē-tiur¹ [A system of names or of naming applied to subjects of scientific study, as botany]. Compare **NATURE**.

nominative: nŏm'i-nə-tiv¹; nŏm'i-na-tiv²—a word of four syllables, *not* three as frequently heard in school [Naming or being the subject of a sentence].

Non: nŏn¹; nŏn² [Bible].

nonage¹: nŏn'ij¹; nŏn'ag² [The period of legal infancy].

nonage²: nŏ'nuj¹; nŏ'nağ², *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*; *C.* nŏ'nəj¹; *E.* & *I.* nŏn'ij¹; *Wr.* nŏn'əj¹ [A ninth part].

nonagenarian: nŏn'a-ju-nē'ri-ən¹; nŏn'a-ge-nā'ri-ən² [A person whose age is between ninety and ninety-nine].

nonce: nŏns¹; nŏnç² [Present time or occasion].

nonchalance: nŏn'shə-ləns¹ or (*Fr.*) nŏn'shā'lāns¹; nŏn'çha-lanç² or (*Fr.*) nŏn'çhā'lānç² [A state of mind indicating unconcern].

nonchalant: nŏn'shə-lənt¹ or (*Fr.*) nŏn'shā'lān¹; nŏn'çha-lant² or (*Fr.*) nŏn'çhā'lān² [Characterized by indifference].

none: nŏn¹; nŏn². Webster (1847) nŏn¹ [Not any].

Nones: nŏnz¹; nŏnç² [In the ancient Roman calendar, the ninth day before the ides]. Compare **IDES**.

nonjuror: nŏn-jŭ'rər¹; nŏn-ju'rər², *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.*; *E.* nŏn-jŭ'rər¹; *Wr.* nŏn'jŭ-rər¹. The first was indicated by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855); the second, by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [In Eng. church history, a clergyman who refused to take the oath of allegiance after the revolution of 1688].

nonpareil: nŏn'pə-rel¹; nŏn'pə-rəl² [Having no equal].

nook: nuk¹; nŏk². *Wr.* nŭk¹ [A corner, as of a room or of a house].

Nooma: nŏ'o-mə¹; nŏ'o-ma² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

noose: nŭs¹; nŏs², *Standard*, *C.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* nŭz¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A running knot].

Noph: nef¹; nŏf² [Bible].—**Nophah**: nŏ'fā¹; nŏ'fā² [Bible].

Nora: nŏ'rə¹; nŏ'ra² [A feminine personal name; dim. of **ELEANOR**, **HONORA**, **LEONORA**]. **Norah**†.

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŏll, bŏy; ɡŏ, ɡem; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Nord: nŕr¹; nŕr²; *not* nŕrd¹—the *o* coming before *r* is broadened and the final *d* silent [1. Haitian President. 2. A department of France].

Nordau: nŕr'dau¹; nŕr'dou² [Fr. physician, born in Austria (1849)].

Nordenskiöld: nŕr'den-skyöld¹ or nŕr'en-shŭl¹; nŕr'den-skyöld² or nŕr'en-shŭl² [Sw. explorer (1832-1901) who accomplished the Northeast passage].

Nordica: nŕr'di-kæ¹; nŕr'di-ea²; *not* nŕr-di'kæ¹ [Lillian Norton, Am. operatic singer (1859-1914)].

Norma: nŕr'ma¹; nŕr'mæ²; *not* nŕr'mæ¹ [A feminine personal name; also, the heroine of an opera by Bellini].

north: nŕrth¹; nŕrth². In nautical cant the final *th* of this word, and its relatives and compounds, is not pronounced [One of the four cardinal points of the compass—that which lies at the left hand of a person facing the rising sun].

Northampton: nŕrth-amp'tan¹; nŕrth-amp'ton² [1. Eng. shire and town. 2. Any one of three counties in the United States: (1) N. C.; (2) Penn.; (3) Va. 3. A city in Mass.].

norther: nŕrth'ær¹; nŕrth'er² [A north wind or gale].—**northern:** nŕrth'ær¹; nŕrth'ern² [Pert. to the north].

nothing: nŕrth'ing¹, *Standard, St., W., & Wr., or nŕrth'ing¹, C., E., I., & M.*; nŕrth'ing² or nŕrth'ing². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Difference of latitude measured toward the north].

Norumbega: nŕr'um-bi'gæ¹; nŕr'um-bē'gæ² [A country, city, and river on the New England coast, occupied by the Norsemen before the 14th century].

Norwich: nŕr'ich¹; nŕr'ich²—the *w* is silent [Eng. city]. See GREENWICH¹.

Norwich: nŕr'wich¹; nŕr'wich² [City in Conn.; town in N. Y.]. Compare GREENWICH².

nose: nŕz¹; nŕz². So also with its relatives **nose'bleed**⁹, **nose'burn**⁹, **nose'gay**, **nose'less**, etc. [The organ through which one smells].

nosology: no-sel'o-jŭ¹; no-sŏl'o-gy². Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) no-zel'o-jŭ¹. See G [The systematic classification of diseases].

nostalgia: nes-tal'ji-a¹; nŕs-tål'gi-a². See G [Homesickness].

nostrificate: nes-trif'i-kēt¹; nŕs-trif'i-eāt². *C., M., & W.* nes'tri-fi-kēt¹ [To accept as our own: said of diplomas, etc., given by another institution].

notable: nŕ'tæ-bl¹; nŕ'ta-bl². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) nŕt'æ-bl¹ [Worthy of note; remarkable].

notable: nŕt'æ-bl¹; nŕt'a-bl² [Exercising care and skill; prudent].

noteworthy: nŕt'wŭr'thy¹; nŕt'wŭr'thy². Care should be taken to mark both primary and secondary stresses in this word [Deserving observation or notice].

Nottingham: nŕt'ing-æm¹; nŕt'ing-am²—the *h* is silent [Eng. town]. Compare BEAUCHAMP. [Eng. county].

Nottinghamshire: nŕt'ing-æm-shŭr¹; nŕt'ing-am-shŭr²—the *h* is silent

Notus: nŕ'tus¹; nŕ'tŭs² [L., the south or southwest wind].

noumenal: nŭ'mi-næl¹, *Standard, C., & W., or nou'mi-næl¹, E., I., M., & W.*; nŭ'mē-næl² or nou'mē-næl². The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Pert. to a thing in itself].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nŕt, ðr, wŕn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl. ɪu = toad; ɔɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʰɪn, ʰɪs.

noumenon: nū'mi-nən¹, *Standard & W.*, or nau'mi-nən¹, *E., I., St., & W.*; nū'me-nən² or nou'me-nən². *C.* no-ū-me-nən¹; *M.* nau'ma-nən¹ [An object in itself, not relatively to us].

Nourmahal: nūr'mā-hal¹; nūr'mā-hāl² [In Moore's "Lalla Rookh," a favorite of the Sultan Selim, "the light of the palace"].

nous: nous¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.*, or nūs¹, *Standard, C., & W.*; nous² or nys². Altho the second is to be preferred, and is noted by the American dictionaries, usage persistently violates lexicographical record [Intellect].

Novatian: no-vē'shan¹; no-vā'shan², *Standard, W., & W.*; *C.* no-vē'shan¹; *E., I., M., & St.* nō-vē'shr-en¹ [In church history, a Roman presbyter of the 3d century].

novel: nev'el¹, *Standard, C., I., & St., or nev'al¹, E., M., W., & W.*; nōv'el² or nōy'el². Avoid nev'l¹ as slovenly; Walker characterized it "vulgar" [New; of recent introduction or origin].

novenary: nev'i-nē-rī¹; nōv'e-nā-ry². Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780) nov'en-ā-rī; Johnson (1755), Entick (1764) nov'en-ā-ry¹; Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) nō'ven-ēr-ī¹ [Relating to the number nine].

novene: no-vīn¹, *Standard & C.*, or nō'vīn¹, *E., I., M., W., & W.*; no-vēn² or nō'vēn² [Proceeding by nines].

novice: nev'is¹; nōv'ig² [A beginner].

novitiate: no-vīsh'ī-ēt¹; no-vīsh'ī-āt² [The state of being a novice].

now: nau¹; now² [The present time].

noway: nō'wē¹; nō'wā² [Not at all; not in any manner].

nowed: nau'd¹; nowd², *Standard & C.*; *E.* nau'ed¹; *I. & W.* nū'ed¹; *W.* nū'id¹ [Twisted or knotted, as a serpent in heraldic device].

Nowel: nō'el¹; nō'ēl² [An early form of *Noel*, Christmas].

nowhere: nō'hwār¹; nō'hwēr² [In no place or state]. See WH.

nowhither: nō'hwīth'ār¹; nō'hwīth'er² [In no direction]. See WH.

Nōx [L.]: nek's¹; nōks² [In classic myth, the goddess of night].

noxious: nek'shus¹; nōk'shūs² [Causing injury to health or morals].

Noyon: nwā'yōn¹; nwā'yōn² [Fr. town, birthplace of Calvin].

Nozze di Figaro: nōd'zē dī fī'gā'rō¹; nōd'zē dī fī'gā'rō² [Opera by Mozart].

nu: nū¹; nū² [The thirteenth letter in the Gr. alphabet].

nu: niu¹; nū².

NOTE. When these letters form the first syllable of a word they are generally pronounced as *new*, and not as *noo*, which is a vulgarism.

nuance [Fr.]: nū'āns¹; nū'āng² [A shade of difference in color].

nucleolar: niu-klī'o-lār¹; nū-elē'o-lār², *Standard, I., St., & W.*; *C.* niū'klī-o-lār¹; *M.* niu-klī'e-lār¹ [Pert. to a nucleolus]. [the nucleus of a cell].

nucleolus: niu-klī'o-lūs¹; nū-elē'o-lūs² [A well-defined particle found in

nucleus: niū'klī-ūs¹; nū-elē-ūs² [A center of growth].

Nueces: nwē'ses¹; nwē'çes² [River and county in Tex.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, çʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ʰɪn, ʰɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

nugatory: niū'gā-to-rī¹; nū'gā-to-ry² [Having no power].

Nugent: niū'jent¹; nū'gēnt² [Eng. family name].

nuisance: niū'səns¹; nū'sanç² [That which vexes or irritates].

numb: num¹; nūm²—the *b* is silent [Destitute of the power of sensation or feeling]. See COMB.

numbedness: num'ed-nes¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & Wr., or numd'nes¹, C., St., & W.; nūm'ed-nēs² or nūmd'nēs²—the *b* is silent. Same as NUMBNESS.—*
numbness: num'nes¹; nūm'nēs²—the *b* is silent [The state of being numb].

Numenius: niu-mī'nī-us¹; nū-mē'nī-ūs² [Apocrypha].

numismatic: niū'mis-mat'ik¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or niū'miz-mat'ik¹, M., W., & Wr.; nū'mis-māt'ie² or nū'miz-māt'ie². St. niū'mis-mat'ik¹. Jameson (1827) and Todd (1827) nu-miz'ma-tik¹ [Pert. to coins or medals].*

numismatist: niu-mis'ma-tist¹, *Standard, C., E., I., & St., or niu-miz'ma-tist¹, M., W., & Wr.; nū-mis'ma-tist² or nū-miz'ma-tist² [An expert in numismatics].*

Nun¹: nun¹; nūn² [Bible].

Nun²: nūn¹; nūn² [1. A cape on the west coast of Morocco. 2. A river of Morocco flowing into the Atlantic].

Nunc Dimittis [L.]: nūnç di-mit'is¹; nūnç di-mīt'is² [The canticle of Simon, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace" (Luke ii, 29-32): so called from the first two words of the Latin version].

[a foreign court].

nuncio [It.]: nun'shī-ō¹; nūn'shī-ō²; not nun'sī-ō¹ [A Papal ambassador to

nuncupative: nūn'kiu-pē-tiv¹, *Standard, C., & W., or nun-kiū'pā-tiv¹, St. & Wr.; nūn'eū-pā-tiv² or nūn-eū'pā-tiv². E. nūn'kiu-pē-tiv¹; I. nun-kiū'pēt-iv¹; M. nun-kiū-pē-tiv¹. By the earlier lexicographers Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774) nun-kiū-pē-tiv¹; Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) nun-kiū'pā-tiv¹; by Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) nun'kiu-pē-tiv¹ [Oral as distinguished from written: said of a will].*

nuncupatory: nūn'kiu-pē'to-rī¹; nūn'eū-pā'to-ry². Same as NUNCUPATIVE.

Nuñez: nū'nyēfh¹; nū'nyēth² [Sp. explorer in Florida (1492-1577)].

nuptial: nūp'shal¹; nūp'shal²—give the ultima the sound of *sh* in "shall," not of *ch* in "chalk." [Relating to marriage].

nutrient: nū'tri-ent¹; nū'tri-ēnt². So also with all its relatives **nu'tri-fy**, **nu'tri-ment**, **nu'tri-tion**, **nu'tri-tive**, etc. Compare **nu** [Giving nourishment].

Nuyts: nōits¹; nūts² [Austral. islands].

[or sheet of water].

nyanza: ni-an'zā¹; ny-ān'zā². In Eng. sometimes nai-an'zā¹ [An Afr. lake

Nyasa, Nyassa: nyā'sā¹; nyā'sā² [E.=Afr. lake].

Nyaya: nyā'yā¹; nyā'yā² [An orthodox system of Hindu philosophy].

nymph: nimf¹; nūmf² [In mythology, a beautiful maiden of the forest, fountain, mountain, ocean, spring, etc.].

nymphæum: nim-fī'um¹; nūm-fē'um² [A shrine of the nymphs].

Nymphas: nim'fās¹; nūm'fās² [Bible].

Nyx: niks¹; nūks² [In Classic myth, the goddess of night].

nyxis: niks'is¹; nūks'is²; not naiks'is¹ [In surgery, a puncture].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wəst, ăll; mē, gēt, præy, fērū; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nūt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = food; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦi.

O

o: ɔ¹; ɔ². In this book the sounds of *o* are indicated in Key 1 by the following symbols: (1) *o* as in *obey*; (2) *ō* as in *go*; (3) *o* as in *not*; (4) *ō* as in *now*; (5) *ə* for *o* as in *atom*, *actor*; (6) *ū* (*rule*) for *o* as in *more*, *prose*; (7) *u* (*full*) for *o* as in *wolf*; (8) *u* (*fun*) for *o* as in *come*; (9) *ū* (*burn*) for *o* as in *whorl*; (10) *i* (*pin*) for *o* as in *women*. The letter is used also in the following associations: (1) *oa*=*ō*, as in *load* (*lōd*); (2) *oe*=*ō*, as in *toe* (*tō*); (3) *oe*=*ū*, as in *shoe* (*shū*); (4) *oe*=*u*, as in *does* (*duz*); (5) *æ*=*i*, as in *Phoenix* (*fi'nks*); (6) *oi*=*ei*, as in *oil*; (7) *oy*=*ei*, as in *boy*; (8) *ou*=*u* as in *good* (*gūd*); (9) *oo*=*u*, as in *blood* (*blud*); (10) *oo*=*ū*, as in *pool* (*pūl*); (11) *oo*=*ō*, as in *floor* (*fłōr*), see below; (12) *ou*=*au*, as in *loud* (*laud*); (13) *ou*=*ō*, as in *pour* (*pōr*), see below; (14) *ou*=*ū*, as in *soup* (*sūp*); (15) *ou*=*u*, as in *rough* (*rūf*); (16) *ou*=*ū*, as in *journey*; (17) *ow*=*au*, as in *now*; (18) *ow*=*ō*, as in *flow* (*fłō*); (19) *eo*=*e*, as in *leopard* (*lep'ərd*); (20) *eo*=*i*, as in *people* (*pī'pl*); and (21) *ao*=*e*, as in *yaol* (*jēl*). For explanations of the symbols noted above, and for those of Key 2, see pp. xxviii-xxviii, and xxx-xxxi. That which was formerly long *o* in such words as *force*, *ford*; *fore* and its compounds as *forebear*, *forebode*, *forecastle*, *forefather*, etc., is now rendered in cultivated Eng. and Am. speech as *o* in *or*. The long *o* sound, still retained by some dictionaries, is a survival of the dialectal speech of Northern England and provincial speech of some parts of the United States. See *FORCE*.

Before *r* in accented syllables, the long *o*, when diphthongal, commonly has as its vanish a slight sound as of *ē* in *ev'ēr*; as in *glō'ry*, *ōre*, *dōor*, *fōur*, *cōurt*, *fłoor*, etc. The *ō* sound in this position has been largely replaced in the cultivated speech of the South of England (especially in London) by the sound of *ō* (*ōrb*), so that *mōrn'ing* is pronounced like *mōrn'ing*, *pōrk* rimes with *fōrk*, *cōurt* with *tōrt*, etc. The ordinary modern English "long" *o* (*ō*) is still retained even in this position, however, in the North of England, and, as a rule, in America.

HARRIS and ALLEN *Webster's New International Dictionary*, p. liii [Springfield, 1909].

Oabdias: ɔ'ab-dai'as¹; ɔ'āb-dī'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

oaf: ɔf¹; ɔf²—the *a* is silent [A changeling]. [commerce].

oak: ɔk¹; ɔk²—the *a* is silent [A tree of the genus *Quercus*, valuable in

oar: ɔr¹; ɔr²; *not* ɔr¹, a provincialism preserved by the dictionaries [A wooden implement used for rowing a boat]. See *O*.

oasis: ɔ'ə-sis¹, *Standard, W.* (1847-1908), & *W'r.*, or ɔ-ē'sis¹, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); ɔ'a-sis² or ɔ-ā'sis². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Any fertile spot in a waste or desert].

oat: ɔt¹; ɔt²—the *a* is silent in this and the next three words [A grain].

oath: ɔɦ¹; ɔɦ² [A sworn attestation].—**oaths:** ɔɦz¹; ɔɦz² [Plural of *OATH*].

oatmeal: ɔt'mīl¹; ɔt'mēl². Walker (1791) ɔt'mīl¹ [The meal of oats].

Oaxaca: wa-hā'ka¹; wā-hā'ea² [Mex. state].

Ob: ɔb¹; ɔb² [Siberian gulf and river].

Obadia: ɔ'bā-dai'ā¹; ɔ'bā-dī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Obadiah:** ɔ'bā-dai'ā¹; ɔ'bā-dī'ā² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Obal:** ɔ'bal¹; ɔ'bāl² [Bible].

obligato [It.]: ɔb'blī-gā'to¹; ɔb'blī-gā'to² [That can not be dispensed with: a term in music]. [Douai Bible].

Obdia: ɔb-dai'ā¹; ɔb-dī'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Obdias:** ɔb-dai'as¹; ɔb-dī'as²

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɦɦn; ɦɦn, ɦɦn.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*.

obduracy: *ob'diu-rä-si'*; *öb'dü-rä-cy'*, *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* The stress was indicated on the second syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), and Scott (1797). The pronunciation *ob'ju-rä-si'* was noted by Walker (1791), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), and *ob'du-rä-si'* by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [Invincible hardness of heart].

obdurate: *ob'diu-rēt'*; *öb'dü-rät'*, *Standard, I., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr.* *ob'diu-rüt'*; *E. ob'diu-rät'*. By Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), and Johnston (1764) the stress was indicated as it is to-day, but it was placed on the second syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Elphinstone (1786). In verse the stress has been frequently so placed [Impassive to feelings of humanity or pity].

Obed: *ö'bed'*; *ö'bēd'* [Bible].—**Obededom**: *ö'bed-ē'dəm'*; *ö'bēd-ē'dom'* [Bible].—**Obedia**: *ö'bi-dai'a'*; *ö'be-di'a'* [Douai Bible].

obedience: *o-bi'di-ens'*; *o-bē'di-ēng'*. Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles *o-bi'dyans'*; Walker (1791) *o-bi'j-ens'* [Compliance with command]. [sometimes called *Kashgi*].

Obeld: *ö'bēd'*; *ö'bēd'* [Sudanese city, scene of battle Nov. 3-5, 1883].

obelsance: *o-bē'səns'* or *o-bi'səns'*; *o-bē'səng'* or *o-bē'səng'*. The second was noted originally by Kenrick (1773), and supported by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Ogilvie (1850). The first, which is the standard pronunciation of modern dictionaries (*C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*), was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [A bodily act indicative of submission or respect].

obeliskal: *ob'i-lis'kal'*; *öb'e-lis'eal'*, *Standard & C.; E., M., W., & Wr.* *ob'-i-lis'kal'*; *I. ob'ti-lis'kal'* [Shaped like an obelisk].

obelisk: *ob'i-lisk'*; *öb'e-lisk'* [A square monumental shaft].

Ober-Ammergau: *ö'bar-äm'är-gau'*; *ö'ber-äm'er-gou'* [Bavarian village].

Oberon: *ö'bar-en'*; *ö'ber-ön'*, *Standard, Stormonth, & W.; I. & Wr.* *ob'är-en'*; *C. ö'be-ren'*; *E. ö'bar-un'* [In folk-lore, the king of the Fairies].

obese: *o-bis'*; *o-bēs'* [Excessively fleshy].—**obesity**: *o-bes'i-ti'*; *o-bēs'i-ty'*.

Obeth: *ö'bēth'*; *ö'bēth'* [Apocrypha]. [the mind].

obfuscate: *ob-fus'kēt'*; *öb-füs'eāt'*. Erroneously *ob'fus-kēt'* [To confuse].

Obil: *ö'bül'*; *ö'bül'* [Bible].

obit: *ö'bit'*; *ö'bit'*, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M.* *ob'it'*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Boag (1848), and Wright (1855) noted the first; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1807), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850) recorded the second [The death of a person].

obiter [L.]: *ob'i-tär'*; *öb'i-ter'* [By the way; incidentally].

obituary: *o-bit'yu-ä-rä'*; *o-bit'yu-ä-ry'*; *not o-bich'u-ä-rä'*. Avoid "bitching" the second syllable as vulgar [A printed notice of death]. Compare *NATURE*.

object (v.): *ob-jekt'*; *öb-jēt'* [To declare oneself opposed to anything].

object (n.): *ob'jekt'*; *öb-jēt'* [Anything tangible or visible].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsɪc; au = out; ɔɪ; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

objective: əb-jek'tiv¹; ɔb-jē'tiv². Sheridan (1780) əb'jek-tiv¹ [Any goal or ultimate object of exertion].

objurgate: əb-jūr'gēt¹; ɔb-jūr'gāt² [To rebuke severely].—**objurgatory:** əb-jūr'gē-to-rɪ¹; ɔb-jūr'gā-to-ry² [Conveying or implying reproof].

oblate (a.): əb'lēt¹; ɔb'lāt², *Standard, E., I., & W.; C., M., St., & Wr.* əb-lēt¹ [1. Consecrated to sacred uses. 2. In geometry, flattened at the poles].

oblate (n.): əb'lēt¹, *Standard, I., M., W., & Wr., or* əb-lēt¹, *C. & St.*; ɔb'lāt² or ɔb-lāt². *E.* əb'lat¹ [In the Roman Catholic Church, one who is dedicated to the church].

oblation: əb-lē'shən¹; ɔb-lā'shon²; *not* o-blē'shən¹ [The offering of anything in worship].

obligatory: əb'li-gə-to-rɪ¹, *Standard, C., I., W., & Wr., or* əb'li-gə-tūr¹, *E. & M.*; ɔb'li-gə-to-ry² or ɔb'li-gə-tēr². *St.* əb'li-gē'tar¹. Yet a fourth pronunciation, əb-lig'ə-to-rɪ¹, which seems well established, is noted as alternative by *Standard* and is fast gaining ground. Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) indicated əb'li-gə-tur¹ and Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) əb'li-gēt-o-rɪ¹ [Constituting an obligation].

oblige: o-blaij¹, *Standard, C., I., St., & W., or* ə-blaij¹, *E. & M.*; o-bliġ² or ɔ-bliġ². *Wr.* ə-blaij¹. Formerly o-bliġ¹ was in wide use and was indicated by Fennig (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807). This pronunciation was standard in Scotland for years notwithstanding that Buchanan (1757) noted o-blaij¹ or o-bliġ¹, and was heard occasionally in England as lately as the close of the 19th century [To compel; also, to render indebted].

obliger: o-blaij'ər¹; o-bliġ'er² [One who obliges].

[promise].

obligor: əb'li-gēr¹; ɔb'li-gōr² [In law, one bound by a bond to perform a

oblique: əb-līk¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & St., or* əb-loik¹, *C., W., & Wr.*; ɔb-līk² or ob-līk². The first was the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844); the second was noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850) [Slanting].

oblong: əb'lɛŋ¹; ɔb'lɔŋg²; *not* əb'lɛŋ¹, a provincialism [Longer than broad].

ebloquy: əb'lo-kwɪ¹; ɔb'lo-kwy² [Defamatory language].

oboe: ɔ'bei¹, *Standard, E., I., M., St., & W., or* ɔ'bo-e¹, *C. & Wr.*; ɔ'bɔi² or ɔ'bo-ē². But very generally also heard ɔ'bɔi¹ [A wooden musical wind-instrument].

obol: əb'el¹; ɔb'ɔl² [Gr. weight and coin].

Oboth: ɔ'beθ¹ or ɔ'bɔθ¹; ɔ'bɔθ² or ɔ'bɔθ² [Bible].

obscene: əb-sɪn¹; ɔb-sēn²—the c is silent [Offensive to morals and decency].

[language, or picture].

obscenity: əb-sen'i-tɪ¹; ɔb-sēn'i-ty²—the c is silent [Impurity of thought,

obscure: əb-skiūr¹; ɔb-seūr² [Not clear to the mind or vision].

obseques: əb'si-kwɪz¹; ɔb'se-kwiŋz² [The last office for the dead].

obsequious: əb-si'kwɪ-us¹; ɔb-sē'kwi-ŋs² [Overdeferential].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

Observantive: **ob-zūr'vant-in**¹, *Standard & M., or ob-zar-van'tin*¹, *E.*; **ob-zēr'vant-in**² *or ob-ger-vān'tin*². *C. & W. ob-zūr'van-tin*¹ [A Franciscan friar of the 15th century].

obsidional: **ob-sid'i-o-nal**¹; **ob-sid'i-o-nal**²; *not ob-sid'ji-o-nal*¹ [Pert. to a ^[siege]].

obtain: **ob-tēn**¹; **ob-tān**²; *not ob-tain*¹ [To bring into one's possession].

obtrude: **ob-trūd**¹; **ob-trud**² [To push forward].

obtrusive: **ob-trū'siv**¹; **ob-tru'siv**² [Tending to obtrude].

obtuse: **ob-tiūs**¹; **ob-tūs**²—*u* as in "feud," *not* as in "rule" [Dull intellectually].

obverse (a.): **ob-vürs**¹; **ob-vers**² [Facing one].

obverse (n.): **ob'vürs**¹; **ob'vürs**² [The side of a coin on which the face is struck]. ^[strument].

ocarina: **ok'a-rī-nā**¹; **ø'e'a-rī-nā**² [A small, terra-cotta, wind musical instrument].

occasion: **o-kē'zan**¹; **ø-eū'zhon**² [An important event or celebration].

Occident: **ok'si-dent**¹; **ø'e'çi-dēnt**² [The countries lying west of Asia].

occipital: **ek-sip'i-tal**¹; **ø-e'çip'i-tal**² [Pert. to the lower back part of the head].

occiput: **ok'si-put**¹; **ø'e'çi-püt**² [The lower back part of the head].

occlude: **o-klūd**¹; **o-elūd**² [To absorb; also, to close, as pores].

occlusion: **o-klū'zan**¹; **ø-elū'zhon**² [The act of closing or stopping up].

occult: **ø-kult**¹; **ø-eült**² [Concealed; hidden; hence, mysterious].

ocean: **ø'shan**¹; **ø'shan**² [Any one of the five great divisions of water of the world]. See **INTRODUCTORY**, p. xi.

Oceana: **ø'shi-an'ə**¹; **ø'she-ān'a**² [A republic in Harrington's 17th century political romance "The Commonwealth of Oceana"].

Oceania: **ø'shi-an'i-ə**¹; **ø'she-ān'i-a**² [A geographical division of the earth].

oceanic: **ø'shi-an'ik**¹; **ø'she-ān'ie**² [Pert. to the ocean].

Oceanid: **o-si'ə-nid**¹; **o-çē'a-nid**² [In Gr. myth, a sea-nymph].

oceanography: **ø'shan-øg'ra-fi**¹; **ø'shan-øg'ra-fy**², *Standard & W.; C. & M. ø'shi-a-nøg'ra-fi*¹; *Wr. ø-si-an-øg'ra-fi*¹ [The branch of geography that treats of oceanic life].

oceanology: **ø'shan-øl'o-ji**¹; **ø'shan-øl'o-gy**², *Standard & W.; C. & M. ø'shi-a-nøl'o-ji*¹; *E. ø-shan-øl'u-ji*¹; *I. ø-shan-øl'e-ji*¹; *Wr. ø-si-an-øl'a-ji*¹ [The science that treats of the ocean].

Oceanus: **o-si'ə-nus**¹; **o-çē'a-nūs**² [Gr. god of the ocean].

ocellated: **es'e-lēt'ed**¹; **øç'è-lāt'ed**². Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855) **ø'sel-lēt-nl**¹ [Having spots of color encircled by colored rings; as, the ocellated feathers of the tail of a peacock].

ocelot: **ø'si-lot**¹; **ø'çel-löt**² [A leopard-like cat of the American continent].

ocher, **ochre**: **ø'kar**¹; **ø'cer**²; *not ø'char*¹. See **CH** [A yellow to brown native earth].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nō**; **ör**, **wön**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle = out; ɔil; lū = feud; chin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Ochiel: o-kai'el¹; o-ei'el² [Apocrypha].—**Ochim:** ɔ'kim¹; ɔ'eim² [Bible].—**Ochozath:** ɔk'o-zath¹; ɔe'o-zath² [Douai Bible].—**Ochozias:** ɔk'o-zai'as¹; ɔe'o-zai'as² [Douai Bible].—**Ochran:** ɔk'ran¹; ɔe'ran² [Bible (R. V.)]. See CH.—**Ocidelus:** ɔs'i-dil'us or ɔk'i-dil'us¹; ɔe'i-dē'lūs or ɔe'i-dē'lūs² [Apocrypha].—**Ocina:** ɔ-sai'na¹ or ɔs'i-na¹ or ɔk'i-na¹; ɔ-ei'na² or ɔe'i-na² or ɔe'i-na² [Apocrypha].—**Ocran:** ɔk'ran¹; ɔe'ran² [Bible].

ocrea: ɔk'ri-ə¹; ɔe're-a². *E.* ɔ'kri-ə¹ [A legging-shaped sheath].

octagon: ɔk'tə-gen¹; ɔe'ta-ɡɔn² [An eight-sided figure].—**octagonal:** ɔk-tag'o-nal¹; ɔe-tāɡ'o-nal² [Having the form of an octagon]. [plane faces].

octahedron: ɔk'tə-hi'drɔn¹; ɔe'ta-hē'drɔn² [A solid bounded by eight

octave: ɔk'tēv¹; ɔe'tāv²; *not* ɔk'tiv¹ *nor* ɔk'tav¹ [An interval of seven diatonic degrees in music].

Octavia: ɔk-tē-vi-ə¹; ɔe-tā-vi-a² [A feminine personal name]. *F.* **Octavie:** ɔk'ta'vi¹; ɔe'tā'vā²; **Octave:** ɔk'tāv¹; ɔe'tāv²; *G. Sp.* **Octavia:** ɔk-tā-vi-a¹; ɔe-tā-vi-a²; *It.* **Ottavia:** ɔt-tā-vi-a¹; ɔt-tā-vi-a².

Octavius: ɔk-tē-vi-us¹; ɔe-tā-vi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. *F.* **Octave:** ɔk'tāv¹; ɔe'tāv²; **Octavien:** ɔk'ta'vyān¹; ɔe'tā'vyān²; *It.* **Ottavio:** ɔt-tā-vi-o¹; ɔt-tā-vi-o²; **Ottaviano:** ɔt-tā-vi-ā-no¹; ɔt-tā-vi-ā-no²; *Sp.* **Octavio:** ɔk-tā-vi-o¹; ɔe-tā-vi-o².

octavo: ɔk-tē-vo¹ or ɔk-tā-vo¹; ɔe-tā-vo² or ɔe-tā-vo² [A book the sheets of paper of which are folded so as to make eight leaves].

Octoberist, Octobrist: ɔk-tō'bər-ist¹, ɔk-tō'brist¹; ɔe-tō'ber-ist², ɔe-tō'brist² [A member of a Russian political faction].

octogenarian: ɔk'to-ji-nē-ri-ən¹; ɔe'to-ɡe-nā-ri-an²—*g* as in "gem," *not* as in "get." See *G* [One who is between eighty and eighty-nine years old].

octogenary: ɔk-tej'i-nē-ri¹; ɔe-tōɡ'e-nā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C., E., I., M., St., & Wr.* ɔk-tej'e-nē-ri¹ [An octogenarian]. [fold for injury].

octogild: ɔk'to-gild¹; ɔe'to-ɡild² [In Anglo-Saxon law, a payment of eight-

octopus: ɔk'to-pus¹, *Standard, W., & Wr.* or ɔk-tō'pus¹, *C. & M.*; ɔe'to-pūs² or ɔe-tō'pūs². *E.* ɔk'tu-pus¹; *I.* ɔk'tō-pus¹; *St.* ɔk'te-pus¹ [An eight-armed cuttlefish].

octroi [*Fr.*]: ɔk'trɔwā¹; ɔe'trɔwā², *Standard & W.* *C.* ɔk-trwē¹; *E.* ɔk-trwē¹; *I.* ɔk-trwā¹; *M.* ɔk-trwā¹; *St.* ɔk'trɔwā¹; *Wr.* ɔk-trwē¹ [A tax levied at the gate of a city on articles of trade to be sold therein].

od: ɔd¹, *Standard & C., or* ɔd¹, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; ɔd² or ɔd² [A hypothetical force].

Odala: ɔ'dā-ai'ə¹; ɔ'dā-i'a² [Douai Bible].

odalisk, odalisque: ɔ'dā-lisk¹; ɔ'dā-lisk² [Eastern slave].

Odares: ɔ-dē-riz¹; ɔ-dā-rēs² [Douai Bible].

ode: ɔd¹; ɔd² [A lyric poem for chanting or singing].

Oded: ɔ'ded¹; ɔ'dēd² [Bible].

odeon: ɔ-di'ɔn¹; ɔ-dē'ɔn² [In ancient Greece, a roofed theater].

Odla: ɔ-dai'ə¹; ɔ-di'a² [Douai Bible]. [ɔd'ie¹ [Pert. to the hypothetical force od].

odlic: ɔ'dik¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or* ɔd'ik¹, *E., I., M., & W.*; ɔ'die² or

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʌl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔi; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

odious: ȝ'di-us¹; ȝ'di-üs², *Standard, C., E., I., & St.; M. & W.* ȝ'di-as¹; *Wr.* ȝ'd'ya¹. The first was indicated also by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); the third by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) [Exciting extreme disgust].—**odium:** ȝ'di-um¹; ȝ'di-üm² [A feeling of extreme disgust].

odize: ȝ'daiz¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or ed'aiz¹, E., I., M., & W.*; ȝ'diz² or ȝ'd'fz². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [To affect with the od hypothetical force]. [ruled Italy (476-493)].

Odoacer: ȝ'do-ē'sər¹; ȝ'do-ä'çer² [German soldier in Roman army who

Odola: o-dō'ya¹; o-dō'ya². [Douai Bible].—**Odollam:** o-del'am¹; o-döl'am² [Apocrypha].—**Odomor:** ȝ'do-mär'a¹; ȝ'do-mär'a² [Apocrypha].—**Odamera:** ȝ'do-mär'a¹; ȝ'do-mär'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Odonarkes:** ȝ'do-när'kiz¹ or ȝ'do-när'kiz²; ȝ'do-när'kēz² or ȝ'do-när'kēz² [Apocrypha].

odontology: ȝ'den-tel'o-jū¹, *Standard, C., I., & W., or ed'en-tel'o-jū¹, E., M., & Wr.*; ȝ'dön-töl'o-gz² or ȝ'dön-töl'o-gz². *St.* ȝ'den-tel'o-jū¹ [The science of the teeth].

Odovla: ȝ'do-vai'a¹ or ed'o-vai'a¹; ȝ'do-vi'a² or ȝ'd'o-vi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Odula:** ȝ'du-ai'a¹; ȝ'du-i'a² [Douai Bible].

Odysseus: o-dis'i-us¹ or o-dis'i-us¹; o-dys'üs² or o-dys'e-üs² [Ulysses: so called in the Odyssey]. [attributed to Homer].

Odyssey: od'i-si¹; ȝ'di-sy². Dyche and Pardon (1752) o-dis'i¹ [Gr. epic

œ, œ: i¹; ē². A digraph (in un-Anglicized Latin pronunciation a diphthong) representing (1) the Latin diphthong *œ* or the Greek diphthong *oi*, as in *œsophagus*, *œsophagus* (Gr. *oisophagos*); often written simply (in completely Anglicized words preferably) as *e*, as in *esophagus*; (2) the Teutonic unlauded or modified *o* (*oe* or *ö*), as in *Goethe, Göthe*; (3) *œ* the French *œ*, as in *œllade*. The ligature (*œ*) is dropping out of use in Latin and German.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 1711. [1916.]

œdipus: ed'i-pus¹ or i'di-pus¹; ȝ'di-pūs² or ē'di-pūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Laius, king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx].

Oehlenschläger: ō'len-shlä'gər¹; ō'lēn-shlä'gər² [Dan. poet (1779-1850)].

œil-de-bœuf [Fr.]: ō'ya-də-bœf¹; ō'ye-de-bœf² [Bull's-eye].

œil-de-perdrix [Fr.]: ō'ya-də-pär'dri¹; ō'yc-de-pär'dri² [In decorative art, a small round figure; a partridge-eye]. [harried by a boar].

œneus: i'niūs¹; ē'nūs² [In Gr. myth, the king of Calydon, whose realm was

œnone: i-nō'm¹; ē-nō'ne² [In Gr. myth, a nymph, the wife of Paris].

œrsted: ȝ'r'sted¹; ō'r'stēd² [Dan. discoverer of electromagnetism (1777-1851)].

œstrum: es'trum¹; ȝs'trūm², *Standard; C. & M.* is'trum¹; *W. & Wr.* es'trēm¹ [A violent or passionate impulse or desire].—**œstrus:** es'trus¹; ȝs'trūs², *Standard; C., E., I., & M.* is'trus¹; *W. & Wr.* es'tras¹ [Passionate desire].

of: ȝv¹; ȝv² [Belonging to].

In mod. Eng. *f* is always sounded (f), exc. in the word *of*, where it is voiced to (v) through absence of stress. HENRY BRADLEY in Murray's *New English Dict.* vol. iv, p. 1 [Oxford, '01].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; ɪŋ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

off: ɔf¹; ɔf². *I., M., St., & Wr.* ɔf¹. The first was indicated by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835); the second, by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Farther or more distant; away].

offal: ɔf¹al¹; ɔf²al²; not ɔf¹al¹ [Parts of a butchered animal unfit for food].

Offenbach: ɔf¹en-bān¹; ɔf²en-bān² [Ger.-Fr. composer (1819-80)].

official: ɔ-fish¹al¹; ɔ-fish²al² [One holding public office or position].

officialate: ɔ-fish¹i-āt¹; ɔ-fish²i-āt² [To transact the business of a public office or position].

official: ɔ-fis¹i-nal¹; ɔ-fis²i-nal², *Standard, I., M., & St.; C. & W.* ɔ-fis¹i-nal¹; *E. & Wr.* ɔf¹i-sal¹nal¹—the pronunciation indicated also by Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Prepared and on hand: said of stock medicines as distinguished from those prepared by prescription].

officious: ɔ-fish¹us¹; ɔ-fish²us² [Given to intermeddling with that which is none of one's concern].

oft: ɔft¹; ɔft². *I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard, C., & E.* ɔft¹. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), ɔft¹, but by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ɔft² [Often: used chiefly in poetry].

often: ɔf¹n¹; ɔf²n². *I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard, C., & E.* ɔf¹n¹. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ɔf¹n¹; by Nares (1784), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ɔf²n².

The professor who, in his address on the correct pronunciation of English, said he preferred *of'n* to *of-ten* is on the winning side. No "pronouncing dictionary" with a reputation to lose ever sounds the *t* in the middle of such words as *Christmas*, *misiletot*, *oslier*, *often*, or *chestnut*.

The Daily Chronicle, London, quoted by *The Evening Post*, New York, May 8, 1915.

Og: ɔg¹; ɔg² [Bible].

ogee: ɔ-jī¹; ɔ-gē² [A molding having a long S-like curve].

Ogeechee: ɔ-gī¹chī¹; ɔ-gē²chē² [A river in Ga.].

Oggione: ɔd-jō¹nē¹; ɔd-gō²ngē² [It. painter (1470?-1549)].

ogham: ɔg¹am¹; ɔg²am² [A rune-like character of the alphabet used by the Irish and Celts before the 9th cent.].

ogive: ɔ'jaiv¹ or ɔ-jaiv²; ɔ'gīv¹ or ɔ-gīv²; not ɔ'jiv¹ [A pointed arch].

ogle: ɔ'gl¹; ɔ'gl². Buchanan (1757) ɔg¹l¹—a pronunciation still heard very frequently [To look at coquettishly or familiarly].

Ogyges: ɔ-jai¹jis¹; ɔ-gy²gēs² [A mythical Attic king].

Ogygian: ɔ-jij¹i-an¹; ɔ-gy²g'i-an² [Pert. to Ogyges].

Ohad: ɔ'had¹; ɔ'hād² [Bible].—**Ohel:** ɔ'hel¹; ɔ'hēl² [Bible].

Ohm: ɔm¹; ɔm² [Ger. physicist (1787-1854) whose name is given to the unit of electrical resistance].

Ohnet: ɔ'nē¹; ɔ'nē² [Fr. author and playwright (1848-)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, fâre; fast; get, prëy; hit, pollee; obey, gô; net, ôr; full, rule; but, bûrn;

Ohohlah: o-hô'la¹; o-hô'lä² [Bible].—**Ohohlah:** o-hô'la¹; o-hô'lä² [Douai Bible].—**Ohohli:** o-hô'la¹; o-hô'lä² [Douai Bible].—**Ohohliab:** o-hô'la-ab¹; o-hô'li-äb² [Bible].—**Ohohliab:** o-hô'li-bä¹; o-hô'li-bä² [Bible].—**Ohohliabamah:** o-hô'li-bä-mä¹; o-hô'li-bä-mä² [Bible].

oil: ôil¹; ôil² [A neutral liquid of vegetable, animal, or mineral origin]. Kenrick (1773) noted that *oil* and *toil* were frequently pronounced like *isle* and *tile*, a vulgarism condemned by Walker and also by Savage as late as 1833. See **BOIL**; **JOIN**. [Ajax the Less].

Oileus: ô'il-lüs¹ or o-il'1-us¹; ô'i-lüs² or o-il'e-üs² [In Gr. myth, father of

Oise: wüz¹; wüz²; *not* "almost waiz¹", as credited by Phye to *Gazetteer* [Fr. department and river].

okapi: o-kä'pi¹; o-kä'pi²; *not* o-kap'1¹ [A giraffe-like quadruped with deer-like form and short neck].

Okhotsk: o-ketsk¹; o-kötsk² [Sea off Siberia].

[its capital].

Oklahoma: ô'kla-hô'ma¹; ô'kla-hô'ma² [State of the United States and

okra: ô'kra¹, *Standard, St., W., & Wr.*, or ôk'ra¹, *C., E., I., & M.*; ô'kra² or ôk'ra² [A West-Ind. herb cultivated for its pods].

Olamus: el'ä-mus¹; ôl'a-müs² [Apocrypha].

oleander: ô'h-an'dar¹; ô'le-än'der² [An evergreen shrub with pink or white flowers but poisonous leaves and wood].

olecranon: ô'h-kré'nen¹; ô'le-erä'nön², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* ô-lek'ra-nen¹; *Wr.* ôl-kré'nen¹ [A part that helps in forming the elbow-joint].

olefiant: ô'h-fai'ant¹; ô'le-fi'ant², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St.* ô-l'i-fi-ant¹; *Wr.* ô-lef'i-ant¹, which was indicated also by Brande (1842), Boag (1848), Craig (1849), and Clarke (1855) [Producing or yielding oil].

oleic: ô-l'ik¹; ô-lë'ie², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C., St., & Wr.* ô'h-ik¹ [Pert. to or derived from oil].

oleomargarin: ô'h-o-mär'gä-rin¹; ô'le-o-mär'gä-rin², *Standard, C., E., I., St., & Wr.; M. & W.* ô'h-o-mär'gä-rin¹. Very frequently heard ô'h-o-mär'jä-rin¹, which is noted as a mispronunciation by Dr. Murray [Artificial butter]. See **MARGARIN**.

olfactory: el-fak'to-ri¹; ôl-fäc'to-ry² [Pert. to the sense of smell].

olibanum: o-lib'ä-num¹; o-lîb'a-nüm²; *not* ol'1-bë-num¹ [A gum-resin].

oligarchy: el'1-gür'k¹; ôl'1-gär'ey² [Government by the few].

oligo-: el'1-go-¹; ôl'1-gö-² [From the Gr. ὀλιγος (*oligos*), few, small: a combining form used chiefly in scientific terminology].

olio: ô'h-ô¹; ô'li-ô². By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) ô'lyô¹ [A miscellaneous collection; medley].

ollivenite: el'1-ven-ait¹; ôl'1-vën-it², *Standard, C., & I.; E. & Wr.* el'1-vën-ait¹; *M. & W.* ô-liv'e-nait¹; *St.* el-iv'en-ait¹ [An adamantine mineral commonly green].

Oliver: el'1-vär¹; ôl'1-ver² [A masculine personal name]. D. G. Sw. **Olivier:** ô'li-vîr¹; ô'li-vër²; F. **Olivier:** ô'li-vyë¹; ô'li-vyë²; It. **Oliviero:** ô'li-vî-ë-ro¹; ô'li-vî-ë-ro²; Pg. **Oliveiro:** ô'li-vë-ro¹; ô'li-vë-ro²; Sp. **Oliviero:** ô'li-vë-rî-ô¹; ô'li-vë-rî-ô².

Olivet: el'1-vet¹; ôl'1-vët² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fât, fâre, fâst, what, all; më, gët, grëy, fërn; hit, ice; I=ë; I=ë; gô, nôt, ôr, wôn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊsle = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Olivia: o-liv'i-ə¹; o-liv'i-a² [A feminine personal name]. D. G. It. o-liv'i-a¹; o-liv'i-ä²; F. **Olivie:** ð'li'v'i¹; ð'li'v'e²; Sw. **Olivia:** o-liv'i-a¹; o-liv'i-ä².

olla podrida [Sp.]: əl'ə po-dri'da¹; əl'a po-dri'da² [A dish of meat and vegetables stewed together; hence, any mixture].

Ollivier: ð'li'vy'e¹; ð'li'vy'e² [Fr. statesman (1825-1913)]. [ily name].

Olmsted: əm'sted¹ or um'sted¹; əm'stəd² or əm'stəd² [Eng. and Am. fam-olympas: o-lim'pə¹; o-lym'pə² [Bible].

Olympia: o-lim'pi-a¹; o-lym'pi-a² [A feminine personal name]. F.

Olympe: ð'laŋp'i¹; ð'laŋp'i²; G. **Olympie:** o-lim'pi-ä¹; o-lym'pi-ä²; It. **Olympia:** o-lim'pi-a¹; o-lim'pi-ä².

Olympiad: o-lim'pi-ad¹; o-lym'pi-äd² [In Gr. antiquities, the interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games. The word is sometimes erroneously used for a series of the games].

Olympias: o-lim'pi-as¹; o-lym'pi-as² [Douai Bible].—**Olympius:** o-lim'pi-us¹; o-lym'pi-üs² [Apocrypha].—**Omaerus:** əm'ə-i'rus¹; əm'a-ä'rus² [Apocrypha].

Omaha: ə'mə-hə¹; ə'mə-hä² [1. Amerind tribe of Siouan stock. 2. Chief commercial city of Neb.].

Omar: ə'mar¹; ə'mär² [Mohammedan calif (582-644)]. [1123].

Omar Khayyam: ə'mar kai-yām¹; ə'mär k-yām² [Per. poet (1025?-1090)].

omber: əm'ber¹; əm'ber². By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) əm'ber¹; Enfield (1807) əm'ber¹ [A game played with cards].

ombré [Fr.]: əm'brē¹; əm'brē² [A shaded silk print goods].

omega: ə-mi'gə¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or o-meg'ə¹, E. & I.*; o-mē'gə² or o-mē'gə². *M. & St. o-mi-gə¹.* Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) əm'i-gə¹ [The last letter in the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω): equivalent to English long o; hence, figuratively, the end].

omelet: əm'i-let¹ or əm'let¹; əm'e-lēt² or əm'lēt². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, English usage [A dish of eggs and sometimes flour and milk, stirred or beaten together, seasoned and fried].

omikron: əm'i-kren¹ or o-mai'kran¹; əm'i-kron² or o-mi'kron² [The 15th letter in the Gr. alphabet].

Ommiad: ə-mai'ad¹; ə-mi'äd² [One of a dynasty of Mohammedan califs (661-1031)].—**Ommiades** (pl.): ə-mai'ə-diz¹; ə-mi'a-dēs².

omniscience: əm-nish'ens¹; əm-nish'ēng², *Standard; C., M., & W.* əm-nish'ens¹; *E.* əm-nish'i-ens¹; *I. & St.* əm-ni'shi-ens¹; *Wr.* əm-nish'i-ens¹, indicated also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1840), and Wright (1855) [Infinite knowledge].

Omphale: əm'fə-li¹; əm'fa-le² [In Gr. myth, a Lydian queen].

Omri: əm'rai¹; əm'ri² [Douai Bible].—**Omri:** əm'rai¹; əm'ri² [Bible].

On: ən¹; ən² [Bible].—**Onam:** ə'nəm¹; ə'nām² [Bible].—**Onan:** ə'nən¹; ə'nan² [Bible].

once: wuns¹; wōng² [One time only].

ondatra: ən-dat'rə¹; ən-dāt'ra². *E.* ən'də-trə¹ [The Am. muskrat].

2: wɒlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

one: *wun*¹; *wón*².

OE. *an* became in regular course in south. and midl. dial. *on*, exemplified before 1200. By 15th c., *on*, *oon*, in s. w. and west, had developed through *on*, *oon*, *oon*, *oon*, *oon* an initial *u* which only occasionally appears in the spelling, but is now the standard pronunciation. The first orthoepist to refer to it was app. Jones 1701; earlier grammarians, down to Cooper 1885, give to *one* the sound that it has in *alone*, *atone*, and *only*; Dyche in 1710 has (en) beside (wen).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dict.* vol. vii, p. 119 [Oxford, '09].

Oneida: *o-nai'da*¹; *o-ni'da*² [A county in Idaho, New York, or Wisconsin].

oneiroscopy: *ō'nai-res'ko-pi*¹; *ō'nī-rōs'eo-py*², *Standard & W.*; *C.* *o-nai'-ro-skō'pi*¹; *E.* *en-ai-res'ku-pi*¹; *I., M., & Wr.* *o-nai-res'ko-pi*¹ [The interpretation of dreams].

onerous: *en'ar-us*¹; *ōn'er-ūs*² [Of the nature of a burden].

Onesimus: *o-nes'i-mus*¹; *o-nēs'i-mūs*² [Bible].—**Onesiphorus:** *en'ī-sif'-o-rus*¹; *ōn'ē-sif'-o-rūs*² [Bible].—**Oniars:** *ō'nī-ēr'iz*¹; *ō'nī-ār'ēz*² [Apocrypha].—**Onias:** *o-nai'as*¹; *o-nī'as*² [Apocrypha].

onion: *un'yən*¹; *ōn'yon*² [The edible bulb of a herb of the lily family].

We learn from a treatise of the lexicographer Bailey, published in 1726, that a then common and an apparently fully authorized pronunciation of *onion* was *innion*. This has lasted down to the present day. [It is no longer accepted as standard. F. H. V.]

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 85 [H. '04].

Ono: *ō'no*¹; *ō'no*² [Apocrypha].

onomatopoe: *o-nem'a-tōp*¹; *o-nōm'a-tōp*², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C.* *en'ō-mā-tōp*¹; *E. & I.* *en'ēm-ā-tōp*¹ [A word formed in imitation of the sound of the thing signified].

onomatopoeia: *en'ō-mat'ō-pi'ya*¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or *o-nem'ā-to-pi'-ya*¹, *M. & St.*; *ōn'ō-māt'ō-pē'ya*² or *o-nōm'ā-to-pē'ya*². *E.* *en-em-ā-tu-pi'i-ā*¹; *I.* *en'ō-mā-tō-pi'ā*; *Wr.* *en-ō-mat-ō-pi'ya*¹ [In language, the principle by which words are formed in imitation of natural sounds].

Onondaga: *en'en-dē'gā*¹; *ōn'ōn-dā'gā*²; *not* *-dā'gā*¹, *nor* *-dē'gā*¹ [1. Amerind tribe. 2. Lake and county in N. Y.].

Onus: *ō'nus*¹; *ō'nūs*² [Apocrypha].

onyx: *en'iks*¹; *ōn'yks*². *E. & Wr.* *ō'nuks*¹ [A variety of quartz].

oo. For the pronunciation of this digraph, see O (8) to (11).

Oolab: *o-ō'lī-āb*¹; *o-ō'lī-āb*² [Douai Bible].—**Ooliba:** *o-ō'lī-bā*¹; *o-ō'lī-bā*² [Douai Bible].—**Oolibama:** *o-ō'lī-bē'mā*¹ or *ō'ō-lib'ā-mā*¹; *o-ō'lī-bā'mā*² or *ō'ō-lib'ā-mā*² [Douai Bible].

oolite: *ō'ō-lait*¹; *ō'ō-lit*²; *not* *ū'lait*¹ [A granular variety of limestone].

oolong: *ū'lēŋ*¹; *ōō'lōng*²; *not* *ū'lēŋ*¹ [A variety of Chinese tea]. [1639-1713].

Oost (van): *van ōst*¹; *vān ōst*² [Two Flem. painters (1) 1600-71; (2)

opal: *ō'pal*¹; *ō'pal*². This is the pronunciation indicated by the leading modern dictionaries, but there is another pronunciation, common to gem-dealers, *ō'pal*¹, in which the *a* is pronounced as a "at" and which is to be preferred. [A mineral valued as an iridescent gem-stone].

opaline: *ō'pal-in*¹; *ō'pal-in*²—pronounce the three syllables, *not* *ō'pl-in*¹ [Displaying iridescence].

opaque: *o-pēk*¹; *o-pāk*² [Impervious to light].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; au = out; ɔil; lū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhin, this.

opening: ɒ'pn-ɪŋ¹; ɒ'pn-ing²; not ɒp'nɪŋ¹. See INTRODUCTORY, p. xix [A hole, passage, gap, or space easy of access].

Ophel: ɒ'fel¹; ɒ'fel² [Bible].

Ophelia: ɒ-fi'li-a¹ or ɒ-fil'ya¹; ɒ-fē'li-a² or ɒ-fēl'ya² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Ophélie:** ɒ'fē'li¹; ɒ'fē'le².

Ophera: ɒ'f-i-rā¹; ɒ'f-e-rā² [Douai Bible].—**Ophir:** ɒ'far¹; ɒ'fir² [Bible].

ophicleide: ɒf'i-klaid¹; ɒf'i-elid² [A brass musical wind-instrument].

ophite: ɒ'fait¹; ɒ'fit², *Standard, St., & Wr.; C., E., I., M., & W.* ɒf'ait¹ [Pert. to a serpent].

Ophni: ɒf'nei¹; ɒf'ni² [Bible].—**Ophrah:** ɒf'rā¹; ɒf'rā² [Bible].

ophthalm-, ophthalmo-: ɒf'thal-m-¹; ɒf'thal'mo-¹; ɒf'thāl-m-¹; ɒf'thāl'mo-² [From the Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*), eye: a combining form used in scientific terminology]. See the following words.—**ophthalmia:** ɒf'thal'mi-a¹; ɒf'thāl'mi-a² [Inflammation of the eye].—**ophthalmic:** ɒf'thal'mik¹; ɒf'thāl'mie². *Wr.* ɒf'thal'mik¹, and also by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Pert. to ophthalmia].—**ophthalmoscopy:** ɒf'thal-mes-ko-pi¹; ɒf'thal-mōs'eo-py². *C.* ɒf'thal'mo-skō'pi¹; *St.* ɒf'thal-mes'ke-pi¹ [The scientific examination of the interior of the eye].—**ophthalmomy:** ɒf'thal'mi¹; ɒf'thāl'my². Same as OPHTHALMIA.

opiate: ɒ'pi-it¹; ɒ'pi-at² [A medicine containing opium].

Opie: ɒ'pi¹; ɒ'pi² [Eng. painter (1761–1807)].

opinable: ɒ-pain'a-bl¹; ɒ-pin'a-bl². Pronounced ɒp'in-a-bl¹ when spelt *oppyable* as in the "Paston Letters," of the year 1456 [Capable of having an opinion formed about].

opine: ɒ-pain¹; ɒ-pin² [To hold as an opinion].

opinion: ɒ-pin'yən¹; ɒ-pin'yon² [A judgment held with confidence based on conclusions rather than positive knowledge].

opodeldoc: ɒp'o-del'dek¹; ɒp'o-dēl'dōe² [Liniment].

Operto: ɒ-pōr'to¹; ɒ-pōr'to²—pronounce the *o* of the ultima as *o* in "obey," not as *oo* in "book" [Pg. seaport].

opponent: ɒ-pō'nent¹; ɒ-pō'nēnt². Illiterately ɒp'o-nent¹ [One who is an antagonist].

opportune: ɒp'ər-tiūn¹ or ɒp'ər-tiūn¹; ɒp'or-tūn² or ɒp'or-tūn²; not ɒp'ər-chiūn¹. Avoid "chewing" the last syllable of this word and its relatives [Occurring at the right moment].—**opportunism:** ɒp'ər-tiū'niz'm¹; ɒp'or-tū'nizm²; not ɒp'ər-chiū'niz'm¹ [The principles of opportunists].—**opportunist:** ɒp'ər-tiū'nist¹; ɒp'or-tū'nist²; not ɒp'ər-chiū'nist¹ [One who avails himself of opportunity].—**opportunity:** ɒp'ər-tiū'n-ti¹; ɒp'or-tū'n-ti²; not ɒp'ər-chiū'n-ti¹ [A favorable or advantageous chance or opening].

oppose: ɒ-pōz¹; ɒ-pōz² [To exert influence against; resist].

opprobrious: ɒ-prō'bri-us¹; ɒ-prō'bri-ūs² [Characterized by scornful reproach; as, an *opprobrious* remark].—**opprobrium:** ɒ-prō'bri-um¹; ɒ-prō'bri-ūm² [Contemptuous reproach].

oppugn: ɒ-piūn¹; ɒ-piūn². By Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) the *u* was indicated short, as in "pun," and the *g* silent [To conflict with].—**oppugnant:** ɒ-pug'nant¹; ɒ-pūg'nant²—note that the *g* is sounded [Aggressively disputations].—**oppugner:** ɒ-piūn'ər¹; ɒ-piūn'ər². Buchanan (1766) ɒ-pun'gir¹; Perry (1777) ɒ-pun'ər¹; Sheridan (1780) ɒ-pug'nər¹ [An opposer or assailant].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʌll, rʌle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

optative: op'ta-tiv¹ or op-tē'tiv¹; öp'ta-tiv² or öp-tā'tiv²—the latter was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), but the former was noted by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) [Expressing choice].

orage [Fr.]: o-rāz¹; o-rāzh², *Standard, C., & M.*; *E. ör'ij¹*; *W. o'raʒ¹* [An organ-stop used in forming a sound to resemble a storm].

oral: ö'ral¹; ö'ral² [Uttered through the mouth].

orange: ör'enj¹; ör'äng²; *not* ör'inj¹ *nor* ör'inj¹, vulgarisms of the masses which careful speakers should aim to check [A citrus fruit].

orangeat: ör'an-zat¹ or (Fr.) ö'ran'zā¹; ör'an-zhāt² or (Fr.) ö'rān'zhā². *E., I., & St. ör'an-zat¹* [Candied orange-peel].

orangery: ör'inj-ri¹; ör'ang-ry². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated o-rūn'jār-i¹ [An orange-grove or greenhouse].

orang-utan: o-raŋ'ū-tan¹; o-rang'ū-tān², *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; *M. o-raŋ'ū-taŋ¹*; *St. & Wr. ö-raŋ'ū-taŋ¹* [A red-haired arboreal ape].

orchestra: ör'kes-trä¹; ör'eēs-tra². Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) indicated the stress on the second syllable ör-kes'trā¹. Its earlier but now obsolete form, *orchestre*, was stressed on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797), and on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnston (1764), and Perry (1777) [A band of musicians who perform on a collection of instruments].—**orchestral:** ör'kes-träl¹; ör'eēs-träl². In England ör-kes'träl¹ [Pert. to an orchestra].

orchid: ör'kid¹; ör'kīd² [A flowering plant].

ordeal: ör'di-äl¹; ör'de-äl². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) ör'dyäl¹ [Any severe trial]. [official order or decree].

ordinance: ör'di-nəns¹; ör'di-nanç². Distinguish from ORDINANCE [An

ordinarily: ör'di-nē-ri-lī¹; ör'di-nā-ri-ly². In England the antepenult is obscured [Commonly].

ordinary: ör'di-nē-ri¹; ör'di-nā-ry². In England the *a* is obscured [According to an established order or custom]. [of all kinds].

ordnance: örd'nəns¹; örd'nanç². Distinguish from ORDINANCE [Cannon

ordure: ör'diur¹; ör'dūr² [Dung].

ore: ör¹; ör²; *not* ör¹, a dictionary pronunciation based on provincial utterance. See O. [A mineral from which a metal may be extracted].

Oreb: ö'reb¹; ö'rēb² [Apocrypha].—**Oren:** ö'ren¹; ö'rēn² [Bible].

Orestes: o-res'tiz¹; o-rēs'tēs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Agamemnon].

Orfeo: ör-fē'o¹; ör-fē'o² [Orpheus].

organization: ör'gən-i-zē'shən¹; ör'gən-i-zā'shən². In England ör'gən-ai-zē'shən¹ [The act of systematizing]. [an imitation of it].

orgeat: ör'zat¹ or (Fr.) ör'zā¹; ör'zhāt² or (Fr.) ör'zhā² [Barley sirup or

Orgetorix: ör-jet'o-riks¹; ör-gēt'o-riks² [Helvetian chief (-62 B. C.)].

orgies: ör'jiz¹; ör'giç² [Wild revelry].—**orgy** (sing.): ör'ji¹; ör'gy².

orguINETTE: ör'gi-net¹; ör'gi-nēt²; *not* ör'gwi-net¹ [A reed musical instrument].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; f=ē; f=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: æ = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

oriel: ɔ'ri-el¹; ɔ'ri-əl² [An overhanging window].

orientate: ɔ'rī-en'tēt¹, *Standard, C., M., & Wr.*, or ɔ'rī-en-tēt¹, *E., I., & W.*; ɔ'rī-én'tāt² or ɔ'rī-én-tāt²; *St. ɔ'rī-en'tēt¹* [To place so as to face eastward].

oriflamme: ɔ'rī-flām¹; ɔ'rī-flām²—final *me* silent [Fr. ensign].

Origen: ɔ'rī-jen¹; ɔ'rī-gēn² [Father of the Church (182?-251?)].

Orinoco: ɔ'rī-nō'ko¹; ɔ'rī-nō'eo²; *not* ɔ'rī-nō'ko¹ [Venezuelan river].

oriole: ɔ'rī-ōl¹; ɔ'rī-ōl²; *not* ɔ'rī-ōl¹ [A bird with bright yellow to orange and black plumage].

Orion: ɔ-rū'ən¹; ɔ-rī'on² [In Gr. myth, a famous hunter].

orison: ɔ'rī-zən¹ or ɔ'rī-sən¹; ɔ'rī-son² or ɔ'rī-son². Formerly variously accented. Shakespeare accented both the first and second syllables.

Alas, your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *or'isons* 'gainst this poor wretch. *Henry V* act II, sc. 20.

Nay, stay; let's hear the *or'isons* he makes. *Henry VI* Part III, act I, sc. 4.

Orizaba: ɔ'rī-zā'ba¹; ɔ'rī-zā'bā² [Volcano in Vera Cruz state, Mex.].

Orlando: ɔr-lan'do¹; ɔr-lān'do² [A masculine personal name].

Orléans: ɔr'lī-anz¹ or (*Fr.*) ɔr'lē'ān¹; ɔr'le-anz² or (*Fr.*) ɔr'lē'-ān² [Historic Fr. city].

ormolu: ɔr'mo-lū¹; ɔr'mo-lū² [An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin].

Ormuzd: ɔr'muzd¹; ɔr'mūzd² [The good principle in the religious dualism of Zoroastrianism].

ornament: ɔr'na-ment¹, *Standard, E., & Wr.*, or ɔr'nə-ment¹, *M.*; ɔr'na-mēnt² or ɔr'na-mēnt²; *C. & W.* ɔr'nə-mēnt¹; *I.* ɔr'na-ment¹; *St.* ɔr-na-ment¹ [Adorn; adornment].

Ornan: ɔr'nən¹; ɔr'nan² [Bible].

ornate: ɔr-nēt¹ or ɔr'nēt¹; ɔr-nāt² or ɔr'nāt². *M., S., & W.* ɔr-nēt¹; *Wr.* ɔr'nīt¹ [Ornamented to a marked degree].

ornithichnite: ɔr'ni-thik'nait¹; ɔr'ni-thī'e'nīt². *I.* ɔr-nith'ik'nait¹; *St.* ɔr'-ni-thik'nait¹ [A fossil footprint of a bird or supposed bird].

ornithomaney: ɔr'ni-tho-man'si¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ɔr-nai'ho-man'-si¹, *M.*; ɔr'ni-tho-mān'cy² or ɔr-ni'ho-mān'cy²; *E.* ɔr-nith'o-man-si¹; *I. & St.* ɔr-nith'o-man-si¹; *Wr.* ɔr-nith'e-man-si¹ [Divination by the flight or the song of birds].

ornithosaur: ɔr'ni-tho-sēr¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or ɔr-nith'o-sēr¹, *I. & M.*; ɔr'ni-tho-sar² or ɔr-nith'o-sar². *E.* ɔr-nith'o-sēr¹ [An extinct bird-like reptile].

ornithoscopy: ɔr'ni-thes'ko-pi¹; ɔr'ni-thōs'eo-py². *C.* ɔr'ni-tho-skō-pi¹ [Divination by observing the actions of birds].

oroide: ɔ'ro-aīd¹; ɔ'ro-id². *E. & I.* ɔ'reīd¹; *M. & W.* ɔ'ro-id¹ [An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, etc., having a golden brilliancy].

Oronaim: ɔr'o-nē'im¹; ɔr'o-nā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Orpah:** ɔr'pā¹; ɔr'-pā² [Bible].

Orosius: ɔ-rō'si-us¹; ɔ-rō'si-ūs²; *not* -shī-us¹ [Sp. ecclesiastic (390-430)].

orotund: ɔ'ro-tund¹; ɔ'ro-tūnd². *E.* ɔr'o-tund¹; *St.* ɔr-ō-tund¹; *Wr.* ɔ-ra-tund¹ [Having a full, clear, rounded resonant quality: said of a voice].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

Orphean: ör-fī'an¹; ör-fē'an². *C.* ör-fī-an¹, noted also by Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849); *E.* ör-fī-an¹ [Relating to Orpheus].

Orpheus: ör'fīūs or ör'fū-us¹; ör'fūs or ör'fe-ūs² [Gr. demigod, son of Apollo and Calliope].

orphray, orphrey: ör'frē¹ or ör'frī¹; ör'frā² or ör'fry² [Gold embroidery].

orrery: ör'i-rī¹; ör'e-ry²; not ör'ar-i¹ [An apparatus used to show the positions of the members of the solar system].

orthoclase: ör'tho-klēs¹; ör'tho-elās². *C.* ör'tho-klēz¹; *E.* örth'o-klēz¹; *I. & St.* ör'thō-klēz¹ [Feldspar].

orthodromy: ör'tho-drō'mī¹; ör'tho-drō'my², *Standard & C.*; *E.* ör-thed'-ro-mī¹; *I.* ör'tho-dro-mī¹; *M. & St.* ör-thed'-ro-mī¹; *W.* ör-thed'-ro-mī¹; *Wr.* ör-thed'-rō-mī¹ [The act of sailing on a great circle].

orthoepest: ör'tho-ep'ist¹ or ör-thō'i-pist¹; ör'tho-ēp'ist² or ör-thō'e-pist². [One versed in matters of pronunciation].

orthoepy: ör'tho-ep'ī¹; ör'tho-ēp'y², *Standard & I.*; *C. & E.* ör'tho-e-pī¹; *M.* ör'tho-i-pī¹; *W. & Wr.* ör'tho-i-pī¹, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Elphinstone (1764), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828). *St.* ör-thō'e-pī¹, which is noted as alternative also by *I., M., & W.* and was preferred by Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [The science of correct pronunciation].

orthognathus: ör-theg'nā-thūs¹; ör-thög'nā-thūs², *Standard, I., & St.*; *C., E., & M.* ör-thog'nā-thūs¹; *W.* ör-theg'nā-thās¹; *Wr.* ör-theg-nē'thas¹ [Having only slight projection of the jaws].

orthopaedic, orthopedic: ör'tho-pī'dīk¹; ör'tho-pē'die². *Wr.* ör-tho-pē'dīk¹ [Relating to the correcting of deformities of the body].

orthophony: ör-thef'o-nī¹; ör-thōf'o-ny². *C.* ör'tho-fō-nī¹; *Wr.* ör-thef'a-nī¹ [The act of speaking correctly].

Orthosia: ör'tho-sai'ē¹; ör'tho-sī'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

oryx: ö'riks¹, *Standard, I., St., & W.*, or ör'iks¹, *E., E., M., & W.*; ö'ryks² or ö'ryks² [An Afr. antelope].

Osage: o-sēj' or ö'sēj¹; o-sāg' or ö'sāg² [An Amerind tribe of Siouan stock].

Osaias: o-zē'yās¹ or o-sē'yās¹; o-sā'yās² or o-sā'yās² [Apocrypha].

Osawatomie: es'a-wet'o-mī¹; ös'a-wat'o-mī² [City in Kan.].

Oscar: es'kar¹; ös'ear² [A masculine personal name].

Oseola: es'i-ō'la¹; ös'e-ō'la² [Amerind chief (1804-1838)].

oscillatory: es'i-lā-to-rī¹; ös'i-lā-to-ry². Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1780), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791) placed the stress on the second syllable, es-sil'la-to-rī¹ [Swinging back and forth, as a pendulum].

Osea: o-zī'ā¹ or o-sī'ā¹; o-sē'ā² or o-sē'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Oseas:** o-zī'ās¹ or o-sī'ās¹; o-sē'ās² or o-sē'ās² [Apocrypha].—**Osee:** ö'zī¹; ö'zē² [Apocrypha. Same as OSEAS].

O'Shaughnessy: o-shō'nā-sī¹ or o-shōn'nā-sī¹; o-shā'ne-sy² or o-shān'ne-sy² [Ir. family name].

Oshea: o-shī'ā¹ or ö'shī'ā¹; o-shē'ā² or ö'she'ā² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all: mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

O'Shea: o-shī¹ or o-shē¹; o-shē² or o-shā² [Ir. family name].

osier: ɔ'jər¹; ɔ'zher² [A species of willow used in wickerwork].

Osiris: o-sai'ris¹; o-si'ris² [Egypt. god of light, health, etc.].

Osmanni: es-man'li¹; ɔs-mān'li², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* ez'man-li¹; *I. & W.* es'man-li¹ [A member of the dominant race in Turkey].

osmate: es'mēt¹; ɔs'māt². *M. & W.* indicate ez'mēt¹ [A salt of osmic acid].
—**osmic:** es'mik¹; ɔs'mic². *E., St., & W.* ez'mik¹ [Pert. to osmium].—**osmious:** es'mi-us¹; ɔs'mi-ūs². *E. & St.* ez'mi-us¹; *M.* es'mi-əs¹ [Containing osmium].—**osmium:** es'mi-um¹; ɔs'mi-ūm²; *E. & St.* ez'mi-um¹ [A blue-white metallic element].

Osmond, Osmund: es'mənd¹, es'mund¹; ɔs'mond², ɔs'münd² [A masculine personal name]. *Fr. Osmont:* ɔs'mən¹; ɔs'mōn².

osmose: es'mōs¹; ɔs'mōs². *E., St., & W.* ez'mōs¹ [The mixing, or tendency to mix, of two liquids]. See **ENDOSMOSE**; **EXOSMOSE**.

osmosis: es-mō'sis¹; ɔs-mō'sis². *E.* ez-mō'sis¹; *St.* ez-mō'zis¹ [Osmose].

Osnapper: es'nap-ar¹; ɔs'nāp-er² [Bible (R. V.)].

osseous: es'i-us¹; ɔs'e-ūs². *I.* es'i-us¹; *M.* es'i-əs¹. Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) es'h'i-us¹ [Pert. to or of the nature of bone].

Ossian: es'h'an¹; ɔsh'an²; not es'i-an¹ [Gaelic hero of the 3d century].

Ossianic: es'h'i-an'ik¹, *Standard, M., & W.*, or es'i-an'ik¹, *C. & I.*; ɔsh'i-ān'ic² or ɔs'i-ān'ic². *E.* es'i-an'ik¹ [Pert. to Ossian].

Ossining: es'i-nin¹; ɔs'i-nīng²; not es-sin'in¹ [Town in N. Y. State].

ossuary: es'yu-ē-ri¹; ɔs'yu-ā-ry². *I. & St.* es'yū-ē-ri¹; *W.* es'h'u-ē-ri¹ [A place for holding the bones of the dead].

ostelitis, ostitis: es'ti-ai'tis¹ or -i'tis¹, ɔs'te-i'tis² or -i'tis²; es-tai'tis¹ or -ti'tis¹, ɔs-ti'tis² or -ti'tis² [Inflammation of bone].

osteoclasia: es'ti-o-klē'sis¹; ɔs'te-o-elā'sis². *C., M., & W.* es-ti-ok'la-sis¹ [Bone-breaking to correct a deformity or a bad setting].

ostler: es'lər¹; ɔs'ler²—the *t* is silent. Compare **LISTEN** [A stableman]. See **HOSTLER**.

Ostmen (*n. pl.*): ɔst'men¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.*, or est'men¹, *E., I., & St.*; ɔst'mēn² or ɔst'mēn². *W.* est'mən¹ [Early Danish settlers in Ireland].

Ostracoda: es'tra-kō'da¹; ɔs'tra-ō'da². *E.* es-trak'ō-dā¹; *I. & St.* es-trak'ō-dā¹ [A suborder of shell-fish].

ostrich: es'trich¹; ɔs'trich² [A large bird of Africa and Arabia].

Ostrogoth: es'tro-gēh¹; ɔs'tro-gōth² [A member of the eastern branch of the Goths].

Oswald: ez'wəld¹; ɔs'wəld² [A masculine personal name].

otacoustic: ɔ'ta-kūs[or -kaus]'tik¹; ɔ'ta-əys[or -eəus]'tie² [That promotes hearing].

Otahette: ɔ'ta-hi'ti¹; ɔ'ta-hē'ti² [S. Pacific island].

otalgia: o-tal'ji-a¹; o-tāl'gi-a² [Earache].

otalgy: o-tal'ji¹; o-tāl'gy². Same as **OTALGIA**.

2: wəlf, dg; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Otero: o-tē'ro¹; o-tē'ro² [A county in Colorado or in New Mexico].

Othel: ō'thē-ai¹; ō'thē-i² [Douai Bible].

[not the same].

other: ō'th'er¹; ō'th'er². Compare TH [Different from the one specified].

Othni: ō'th-ni¹; ō'th-ni² [Bible].—**Othniel:** ō'th-ni-el¹; ō'th-ni-ēl² [Bible].

Otho: ō'thō¹; ō'thō² [A masculine personal name]. D. G. Sw. **Otho** or

Otto: ō'tō¹; ō'tō²; F. **Othon:** ō'tēn¹; ō'tōn²; **Odon:** ō'dēn¹; ō'dōn²; It. **Ottone:** et-tō'nē¹; ōt-tō'ng²; Sp. **Otonio:** o-tō'nī-o¹; o-tō'nī-o².

Otholla: ō'th'o-lai¹; ō'th'o-lī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Othonias:** ō'th'o-nai¹-

as¹; ō'th'o-nī-as² [Apocrypha].—**Othoniel:** o-thō'nī-el¹; o-thō'nī-ēl² [Douai Bible].

otic: ō'tik¹; ō'tie². I. & St. et'ik¹ [Pert. to the ear].

otiose: ō'shi-ōs¹; ō'shi-ōs² [Being at rest; unemployed].

otitis: o-tai'tis¹ or -ti'tis¹; o-ti'tis² or -ti'tis² [Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear].

otolith: ō'to-liθ¹; ō'to-līθ²; not et'o-lith¹ [An ear-stone].

otoscope: ō'to-skōp¹; ō'to-seōp². I. & St. et'ō-skōp¹ [An instrument for examining the inner-ear].

otoscopy: o-tēs'ko-pi¹; o-tōs'eo-py². C. ō'to-skō'pī¹ [Examination of the ear by means of an otoscope].

ottar: et'ar¹; ōt'ar². Same as ATTAR. **otter**†. Spelled also **otto:** et'o¹; ōt'o².

Ottawa: et'a-wa¹; ōt'a-wa² [The capital of the Dominion of Canada].

ou, ow. The sound of these digraphs is indicated in Key 1 by the symbol *au* (*thou, thou; cow, kau*) and in Key 2 by *ou* and *ow*. The diphthong *au* consists of a glide between *a* as in "art" and *u* as in "rule." It is a modern growth from *ū*. In the 16th century it was pronounced as written *ou* (= *o + u*), and is still so printed altho the pronunciation changed to *au* in the 18th century.

Ouachita: wēsh'i-tē¹; wāch'i-tā² [River and county in Ark.; parish in La.].

Oudenarde: ū'da-nār'da¹; ū'de-nār'de²; not au-da-nār'da¹ [Belg. town].

Oudh: aud¹; oud²; not, as too commonly heard, ūd¹ [Province of Brit. India].

(1840-1908).

Ouida: wī'da¹; wī'da² [Pen-name of Louisa de la Ramée, Eng. novelist]

ounce: auns¹; ounc² [1. A unit of weight. 2. A flesh-eating Asiatic quadruped of the size of the leopard].

Oureq: ūrk¹; ūrk² [Fr. river].—**Ourthe:** ūrt¹; ūrt² [Belg. river].

Ouse: ūz¹; ūz² [Eng. river].

ousel: ū'zī¹; ū'zī². Same as OUZEL.

Ouseley: ūz'hī¹; ūz'ly² [Eng. composer (1825-1889)].

oust: aust¹; oust² [To turn out of possession of].

outrage: aut'rēj¹; out-rāg² [An act of shocking violence or cruelty].—**outrageous:** aut-rē'jus¹; out-rā'gūs² [Of the nature of an outrage].

outrance [Fr.]: ū'trāns¹; ū'trāns² [The bitter end].

outré [Fr.]: ū'trē¹; ū'trē² [Strikingly odd].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr. wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

ouzel: ū'zl¹; ū'zl² [European bird].

oval: ō'vəl¹; ō'val² [A figure or body resembling the longitudinal section of an egg].—**ovaliform:** ō'vəl-i-fərm¹; ō'val-i-fərm², *Standard & C.*; *E., M., W., & W.*. ō-val'i-fərm¹; *I.* ō-val'i-fərm¹ [Shaped like an oval].

overseer: ō'vər-sī'ər¹, *Standard, W., & W.*, or ō'vər-sī'r¹, *C., E., & I.*; ō'vər-sē'er² or ō'vər-sēr². *M.* ō'vər-sīr¹ [One who supervises].

overslaugh (v.): ō'vər-slō'¹; ō'vər-slā'² [To override; also, to set aside in favor of another].

overslaugh (n.): ō'vər-slō'¹; ō'vər-slā'² [The promoting of one official over another, generally unjustly].

overt: ō'vūrt¹; ō'vērt² [Open to view].

overture: ō'vər-tiūr¹; ō'vər-tūr²; *not* ō'vər-chur¹ [An instrumental prelude to an opera, oratorio, or ballet].

ovine: ō'vin¹ or ō'vain¹; ō'vin² or ō'vīn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Sheep-like].

oviparous: ō-vīp'ə-rus¹; ō-vīp'a-rūs² [Producing eggs].

owe: ō¹; ō² [To be indebted to or for].

owl: aul¹; owl² [A nocturnal bird].

own: ōn¹; ōn² [To hold or possess by right].

Ox: eks¹; ōks² [Apocrypha].

oxalis: eks'ə-lis¹; ōks'a-līs²; *not* oks'ē-lis¹ [The wood-sorrel].

oxid, oxide: eks'id¹, *Standard, C., I., & W.*, or eks'aid¹, *E., M., St., & W.*; ōks'id² or ōks'id² [A chemical compound].

Oxon. (abbrev.): eks'en¹; ōks'ōn² [*L., Oxonia, Oxford; Oxoniensis, of Oxford.*]

Oxonian: eks-ō'm-an¹; ōks-ō'ni-an² [A student in or graduate of the University of Oxford, Eng.].

oxygen: eks'i-jen¹; ōks'y-ğēn². See NITROGEN [A gaseous element existing in a free state mixed with nitrogen in atmospheric air].

oyer: ō'yər¹ or ei'ər¹; ō'yər² or ō'y'er². Knowles (1835) ai'yər¹ [In law, a hearing or trial of causes].

eyes: ō'yēs¹, *Standard, C., I., & W.*, or ō-yes¹, *M., St., & W.*; ō'yēs² or ō-yēs². *E.* ō'yēz². Walker (1791) ō-yis¹ [OF., hear! hear ye! a cry to command attention at the opening of a court].

oyster: eis'tər¹; ōys'ter² [A shell-fish].

Ozaiu: ez'ə-zai'u¹; ōz'a-zī'u² [Douai Bible].—**Ozem:** ō'zem¹; ō'zēm² [Douai Bible].—**Ozensara:** ō'zen-sā'rā¹; ō'zēn-sā'rā² [Douai Bible].—**Ozia:** ō-zai'ā¹; ō-zī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Ozial:** ō-zai'āl¹; ō-zī'āl².—**Ozias:** ō-zai'ās¹; ō-zī'ās² [Bible].—**Oziau:** ō-zai'ē'u¹; ō-zī'ē'u² [Douai Bible].—**Oziel:** ō'z-el¹; ō-zī-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Ozni:** ez'nei¹; ōz'nī² [Bible].

ozocerite: ō'zo-sī'rait¹; ō'zo-çērīt² [A purified paraffin].

ozokerite: ō'zo-kī'rait¹; ō'zo-kērīt². Same as the preceding.

ozone: ō'zōn¹; ō'zōn² [A colorless gas with chlorin-like odor].—**ozonic:** ō-zō'nik¹; ō-zō'nie². *M., & W.* ō-zē'nik¹—the last is the pronunciation current in England [Containing ozone].

Ozora: ō-zō'rā¹; ō-zō'rā² [Apocrypha].—**Ozriel:** ez'ri-el¹; ōz'ri-ēl² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, nŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **fāt**, **färe**; fast; get, **prēy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

P

p: **pī**; **pē**². When initial and before *n*, *s*, *sh*, and *t*, the letter *p* is silent, as in *pneumonia*, *psalm*, *pseudo*, *pshaw*, *ptomain*. It is silent also in *corps* (a body of troops), *cupboard*, *raspberry*, *receipt*. Walker notes that in his time *p* was "mute in the middle of words between *m* and *t* in *empty*, *sempress*, *peremptory*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *redemption*, *exemption*, and *raspberry*" ("Critical Pronouncing Dictionary," note 412, P.). Of these only the *p* in the last is silent to-day.

Paarai: **pē'ā-rai**¹; **pā'ā-rī**² [Bible].

paca [Sp.]: **pā'ka**¹, *Standard & E.*, or **pak'ā**¹, *C. & M.*; **pā'ea**² or **pā'e'a**². *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* **pē'ka**¹; *W.* **pā'ka**¹ [A Central and South Am. rodent, the spotted cavy].

pace¹: **pēs**¹; **pāy**² [A step].

pace² [L.]: **pēs**¹; **pā'ce**² [Peace].

pacha: **pā-shā**¹ or **pāsh'ā**¹; **pā-ḡhā**² or **pāḡh'ā**². Same as **PASHA**.

pachisi [Hind.]: **pā-chī**¹; **pā-chī**². *C.* **pā-chī**¹; *not* **pā-chī**¹ [A game played on a board].

Pachon: **pē'ken**¹; **pā'eōn**² [The ninth Egyptian solar month of 30 days].

Pachydermata: **pak'ī-dūr'mā-tā**¹; **pā'e'y-dēr'mā-tā**² [A former order of mammals having thick skins, as the elephant and rhinoceros].

pacification: **pas'ī-fi-kē'shān**¹; **pāḡ'ī-fi-eā'shon**², *Standard, M., W., & Wr.*; *C., E., I., & St.* **pā-sif'ī-kē'shān**¹ and also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). The first pronunciation noted above was indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) [The act of making peace].—**pacifactor**: **pas'ī-fi-kē'ter**¹; **pāḡ'ī-fi-eā'tor**² [A peacemaker].—**pacificatory**: **pā-sif'ī-kā-tō'n**¹; **pā-ḡf'ī-eā-tō'ry**² [Tending to produce peace].

pacifico [Sp.]: **pā-sif'ī-kō**¹; **pā-ḡf'ī-eō**² [A peaceable person; neutral].

pacifist: **pas'ī-fist**¹; **pāḡ'ī-fist**². A word of recent introduction in which the position of the stress is based on the analogy of *pacify* (**pas'ī-fai**¹; **pāḡ'ī-fy**²) [One who advocates a policy of peace as opposed to militarism]. **pāc'ī-fi-cist**¹.

Padan: **pē'dān**¹; **pā'dān**² [Bible].—**Padan-aram**: **pē'dān-e'rām**¹ or **ār'-ām**¹; **pā'dān-ā'rām**² or **ār'ām**² [Bible]. **Paddan-aram**¹ (*R. V.*).—**Paddan**: **pā'dān**¹; **pā'dān**² [Bible (*R. V.*)].

padellon: **pā'dī-lai'an**¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or **pā-dī'h-on**¹, *I.*; **pā'd-e-lī'on**² or **pā-dē-lī-on**². *E.* **pā-dī'h-on**¹; *St.* **pā'd-e-lai'on**¹ [A plant, the lion's-foot].

Paderewski: **pā'de-rev'ski**¹ or **-res'ki**¹; **pā'dē-rēv'ski**² or **-rēs'ki**² [Polish pianist (1859-)].

padishah [Per.]: **pā'dī-shā**¹; **pā'dī-shā**². *E.* **pā'dī-shā**¹; *St.* **pā-dī-shā**¹; *Wr.* **pā-dī-shā**¹ [Lord protector; emperor].

Padon: **pē'dān**¹; **pā'don**² [Bible].

padre: **pā'drē**¹; **pā'drē**² [It., Pg., and Sp., "father"].

padrone [It.]: **pā-drō'nē**¹; **pā-drō'ng**² [Master; boss].

paduasoy: **pā'dyū-a-sei**¹; **pā'dyū-a-sōy**². *Wr.* **pā'dyū-a-sei**¹ [A silk fabric from Padua].

2. **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **all**: **mē**, **gēt**, **grgy**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

pæan, pean: pɪ'ən¹; pē'an² [A song of joy or triumph]. Compare PEON.

pæon: pɪ'ən¹; pē'ən² [In Gr. prosody, a foot of four syllables]. Compare PEON.

Pæz¹: pæ-eth¹ or pā'ēs¹; pā-ēth² or pā'ēs² [Sp. missionary (1564-1622)].

Pæz²: pā'ēs¹; pā'ēs² [Venez. dictator (1790-1873)].

page: pēj¹; pāg² [1. One side of the leaf of a book. 2. A male servant].

pageant: paj'ənt¹ or pē'jənt¹; pāg'ant² or pā'gant². The second, which is the older pronunciation, now given as alternative by C., M., W., & W., was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828). The first was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) [An elaborate spectacular representation, as of some historic event].

pageantry: paj'ənt-ri¹; pāg'ant-ry². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777) pē'jənt-ri¹.

Paget: paj'et¹; pāg'ēt² [Eng. family name].

Pagiel: pē'gi-el¹; pā'gi-ēl² [Bible].

pagination: paj'i-nē'shən¹; pāg'i-nā'shon², but more frequently heard pē'i-nē'shən¹ in the printing trade [The system of marks used in paging; also, the act of numbering pages].

Pagliacci (I): i pa-lyə'chi¹; i pā-lyə'chi² [It., opera by Leoncavallo].

pagoda: pæ-gō'da¹; pā-gō'da² [In Far Eastern countries, a sacred tower].

Pahath-Moab: pē'hath-mō'ab¹; pā'hāth-mō'āb² [Bible].

Pahlavi: pā'la-vī¹; pā'la-vī² [The literary language of ancient Persia, dating from the 3d cent. A. D.].

Pal: pē'ai¹; pā'i² [Bible].

paldentiles: pui-diū'tiks¹; pī-dū'ties² [The art of teaching].

pall: pēl¹; pāl²; *not* pail¹ as sometimes heard in London and vicinity [A receptacle as for water]. Compare FALM.

paillasse: pal-yas¹; pāl-yās² [A straw mattress].

pain: pēn¹; pān²; *not* pain¹, as sometimes heard in London [Physical distress; hurt].

paint: pēnt¹; pānt² [A solid color or pigment].

pair: pār¹; pār² [Two persons or things of a kind].

Paisley: pēz'h¹; pās'ly² [Scot. town].

Pakenham: pak'en-am¹; pāk'ēn-am² [Ir. general (1778-1815)]. See H.

palace: pal'is¹; pāl'aq² [A royal residence].

palæosaurus: pē'li-o-sē'rus¹; pā'le-o-sā'rūs² [An extinct dinosaurian reptile].

palæstra: pæ-les'tra¹; pā-les'tra² [1. Apocrypha (R. V.). 2. In Gr. antiquities, an athletic school].

palagonite: pæ-lag'o-nait¹; pā-lāg'o-nīt². E. pal'ə-gō'nait¹ [A vitreous yellow or brown rock].

Palal: pē'lal¹; pāl'al² [Bible].

2: wōl, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

Palamedes: *pal'ə-mī'diz*¹; *pāl'a-mē'dēs*² [In Gr. myth, the reputed inventor of weights and measures, etc.] ["Knight's Tale"].

Palamon: *pal'ə-mən*¹; *pāl'a-mōn*² [A Theban knight in Chaucer's

palanquin: *pal'an-kin*¹; *pāl'an-kin*²; *not* *pə-lan'kin*¹, but frequently heard *pal'an-kin*¹ [A hammock-like conveyance used in the East].

palate: *pal'it*¹; *pāl'at*² [The roof of the mouth].

palatial: *pə-lē'shəl*¹; *pa-lā'shal*² [Like a palace].

palatinate: *pə-lat'i-nēt*¹; *pa-lāt'i-nāt*² [A political division ruled by a prince with royal prerogatives].

palatine: *pal'ə-tin*¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or pal'ə-tain*¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.*; *pāl'ə-tin*² or *pāl'a-tin*² [1. Pert. to a royal palace. 2. Pert. to the palate].

Palatine: *pal'ə-tain*¹ or *pal'ə-tin*¹; *pāl'a-tin*² or *pāl'a-tin*² [The central hill of the seven hills of Rome].

Palatinus: *pal'ə-tai'nus*¹; *pāl'a-ti'nūs*² [The Palatine hill].

palaver: *pə-lāv'vər*¹; *pa-lā'vər*². *C. pə-lāv'vər*¹; *St. pū-lāv'vər*¹ [A profuse parley; public conference; also, empty talk].

pale: *pēl*¹; *pāl*² [Of a whitish or ashen appearance]. Compare *PALE*.

paleo-: *pē'h-o-*¹, *Standard, C., & W., or pal'i-o-*¹, *M.*; *pā'li-o-*² or *pāl'i-o-*² [Derived from the Gr. *παλαιός* (*palaíos*), ancient, old; used as a combining form in scientific terminology; as, *pa'le-* or *pal'e-* *og'ra-phy*, *pa'le-* or *pal'e-on-tol'o-gy*, *pa'le-* or *pal'e-o-zo-ol'o-gy*.] [Syria].

Palestine: *pal'es-tain*¹; *pāl'ēs-tīn*²; *not* *pal'es-tīn*¹ [A country in S. W.

paletot: *pal'to*¹, *pal'i-to*¹, or (*Fr.*) *pāl'tō*¹; *pāl'to*², *pāl'e-to*², or (*Fr.*) *pāl'-tō*² [A loose overcoat for man or woman].

Paley: *pē'h*¹; *pā'ly*² [Eng. divine (1743-1805)].

palfrey: *pēl'fri*¹; *pal'fry*². *Wr. pal'fri*¹; *E. pēl'fri*¹. Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Scott (1797), and Walker (1806) indicated the first. The pronunciation *pal'fri*¹, now noted as secondary by *Standard, M., & W.*, was that indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) and is still frequently heard [A saddle-horse].

Palfrey: *pēl'fri*¹; *pal'fry*² [Am. theologian (1796-1881)].

Palgrave: *pēl*¹ or *pal'grēv*¹; *pāl*² or *pāl'grāv*² [Eng. family name].

Pali: *pā'li*¹; *pā'li*² [Sacred language of Buddhist literature]. [Æneas].

Pallinurus: *pal'i-niū'rus*¹; *pāl'i-nū'rūs*² [In Vergil's "Æneid," the pilot of

pallsade: *pal'i-sēd*¹; *pāl'i-sād*² [An extended cliff; also, a fence].

palkee: *pāl'ki*¹; *pāl'kē*², *Standard, M., & W.*; *C. & Wr. pēl'ki*¹; *E. & I. pal'ki*¹ [A palanquin].

pall: *pēl*¹; *pāl*² [A black cover thrown over a coffin].

palladic: *pa-lē'dik*¹, *Standard, St., & W., or pa-lad'ik*¹, *E. & M.*; *pā-lā'die*² or *pā-lād'ie*² [Pert. to the metal palladium]. [2. A rare, silver-white metal].

Palladium: *pa-lē'di-ūm*¹; *pā-lē'di-ūm*² [1. In myth, an image of Pallas.

Pallas: *pāl'as*¹; *pāl'as*² [One of the names of the Gr. goddess Athena].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät; gäll; mö. gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ai-le; au = out; ɔil; iū = iud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

palliate: pal'i-ēt¹; pāl'i-āt² [To cause to appear less guilty, as by cloaking or covering].

pall-mall: pal'-mal¹; pāl'-māl². This pronunciation for an old game of mallet and ball was indicated by Perry (1777) and approximates more closely to the original Old Fr. *pallenaille*, *palmail*, than either of the absurd extremes pāl'māl¹ and pāl'mēl¹. But see the next word, in which the name of the alley where the game was played survives.

This Game was heretofore used at the Alley near St. Jameses, and vulgarly called Pel-Mel. BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. *Pale Maille* [London, 1656].

Pall Mall: pal mal¹; pāl māl² [A street in London]. The pronunciation of this name has been variously rendered in former as in modern times (see MALL). The great majority of the educated commons of England now give to the a's the sound the letter has in "at"; some affectedly fastidious persons give them the same sound as e in "get" and have done so since the days of Pepys (1633-1703), when the street's name was spelt *Pell Mell*, and a third but less pedantic class give them the sound they have in "ball." It is somewhat curious that while Walker urges the last as the correct pronunciation, he indicates the first. What Pope observes of the learned in another case is but too applicable in this:

"So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they purposely go wrong."

Pallu: pal'yū¹; pāl'yu² [Bible (R. V.)].

palm: pām¹; pām². In this and its related words the l is silent [1. The hollow inner surface of the hand. 2. A tree or shrub having palm-like leaves].

palm'er: pām'er¹; pām'er² [In the middle ages, a pilgrim who had been to the Holy Land].

Palmer²: pām'er¹; pām'er² [Eng. and Am. family name]. See PALMER¹.

Palmerston: pām'er-stan¹; pām'er-ston² [Brit. statesman (1784-1865)].

Palmira: pal-mai'rā¹; pāl-mī'ra² [Douai Bible].

palmist: pām'ist¹ or pal'mist¹; pām'ist² or pāl'mist². The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that of Great Britain [Pert. to palmistry].

palmister: pām'is-tər¹ or pal'mis-tər¹; pām'is-ter² or pāl'mis-ter². The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that which prevails in Great Britain [One who is skilled in palmistry].

palmistry: pām'is-trī¹ or pal'mis-trī¹; pām'is-try² or pāl'mis-try². The first indicates usage in the United States; the second, that of Great Britain [The divination of one's future through "reading" the lines in the palm of the hand].

palsgrave: pēlz'grēv¹ or palz'grēv¹; pāls'grāv² or pāls'grāv². E. pēls'-grēv¹ [One in charge of a Ger. imperial court or household].

pallstaff: pēl'staf¹ or pal'staf¹; pāl'stāf² or pāl'stāf². C. pal'staf¹ [An ancient weapon of the Celts, etc.].

palsy: pēl'zī¹; pal'gy² [Paralysis].

Palti: pal'tai¹; pāl'tī² [Bible].—**Paltiel:** pal'ti-el¹; pāl'ti-ēl² [Bible].—**Paltite:** pal'tait¹; pāl'tit² [Bible].

paludal: pā-liū'dəl¹; pā-lū'dal². C. pal'yu-dəl¹ [Pert. to a marsh or swamp].

palustrine: pā-lus'trin¹; pā-lūs'trin². I. pā-lus'train¹ [Pert. to or inhabiting marsh].

pampas: pam'pās¹; pām'pas² [So.-Am. treeless plain].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, büt, būrn; öil, böy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

pampero: pan-pē'ro¹; pām-pe'ro². *C., M., & Wr.* pan-pē'rō¹; *E. & I.* pan-per'ō¹; *St.* pan-pī'rō¹ [A southwest wind of Argentina].

Pamphylia: pam-fil'i-a¹; pām-fyl'i-a² [Bible].

Pan: pan¹; pān² [In Gr. myth, the god of hills, woods, flocks, and herds].

panacea: pan'a-sī'a¹; pān'a-çē'a² [A remedy for all diseases].

panache: pa-nūsh'¹; pa-nūch'², *Standard, E., & M.*; *C.* pa-nash'¹; *I.* pan-ash¹ [A plume used as a head-dress].

panada: pā-nū'dā¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or* pā-nē'dā¹, *E., I., & St.*; pā-nā'da² or pā-nā'da² [Crackers and bread soaked in hot water, sweetened, and served with milk].

Panama: pan'a-mā'¹; pān'a-mā'² [S. Am. country and its capital].—**Panaman:** pan'a-man¹; pān'a-mān² [A citizen of Panama].

Panay: pa-noi'¹; pā-nŷ'² [Island and province in P. I.].

pancreas: pan'kri-as¹, *Standard, C., & E., or* pan'kri-as¹, *M., W., & Wr.*; pān'ere-ās² or pān'ere-ās², *I. & St.* pan'kri-as¹ [A gland].—**pancreatic:** pan'kri-at'ik¹ or pan'kri-at'ik¹; pān'ere-āt'ie² or pān'ere-āt'ie².—**pancreatin, pancreatine:** pan'kri-e-tin¹ or pan'kri-e-tin¹; pān'ere-a-tin² or pān'ere-a-tin² [A proteid compound contained in the pancreas]. [Pan].

Pandean: pan-di'en¹; pān-dē'an². *C.* pan'di-en¹ [Relating to the god

Pandoor, Pandour, Pandur: pan'dūr¹; pān'dōor² [Croatian foot-soldier].

pandura: pan-dū'rā¹; pān-dy'rā². *C., M., & W.* pan-diū'rā¹; *E. & I.* pan'-du-rā¹ [An ancient Gr. and Rom. lute-like musical instrument].

panegyric: pan'i-jir'ik¹; pān'e-gŷr'ie²—the pronunciation preferred by modern dictionaries and Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844). Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1855) indicated pan-i-er'ik¹ [A formal bestowal of high praise].—**panegyrist:** pan'i-jir'ist¹; pān'e-gŷr'ist² [One who panegyricizes].—**panegyryze:** pan'-i-ri-iz¹; pān'e-gŷr'iz² [To pronounce a panegyric on].

Pannag: pan'ag¹; pān'āg² [Bible].

[yer² or pān'i-er² [A wicker basket].

pannier: pan'yer¹, *Standard, C., & W., or* pan'i-er¹, *E., I., M., & St.*; pān'-

Panope: pan'o-pi¹; pān'o-pe² [In Gr. myth, one of the Nereids].

panorama: pan'o-rū'mā¹; pān'o-rā'mā². A word which has had several pronunciations, as pan-o-rē'mā¹, indicated by Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Worcester (1859); pan'o-ram'a¹, as heard occasionally in both the United States and Great Britain, but which is now characterized as provincial, and pan'o-rū'mā¹, as noted by Stormonth. Modern dictionaries favor the first pronunciation noted here [A complete view in every direction].

Pantagruel: pan-tag'ru-el¹ or (*Fr.*) pān'tā'grū'el¹; pān-tāg'ru-ēl² or (*Fr.*) pān'tā'grū'ēl² [A good giant prince, the hero of Rabelais's romance of the same name].

Pantheon: pan'thi-en¹, *Standard, or* pan-thi'en¹, *E., M., W., & Wr.*; pān'-the-on² or pān-thē'on². *C.* pan'thi-en¹; *St.* pan'thi-en¹. The pronunciation pan-thi-en¹ was indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Perry (1777) to Reid (1844), and still prevails in England.

pantomime: pan'to-maim¹; pān'to-mīm²; not pan'to-main¹, a not infrequent error in England [A spectacular play telling some well-known story, performed usually at Christmas].—**pantomimist:** pan'to-maim'ist¹; pān'to-mīm'ist² [One who writes or acts in a pantomime].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fēm*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

papa: pə-pā¹ or pā-pā²; pa-pā² or pā-pā². Altho the eight modern dictionaries indicate the first as preferable, there is no doubt that the second is heard more frequently in the United States. The first is the only pronunciation heard in England.

You will perfectly hear the sons and daughters of the most respectable families disfigure . . . the pleasant old names of *Papa* and *Mamma*. "Is *Popper* up stairs?" and "Is *Mommer* in the parlor?" pass for excellent household speech in millions of honest [American] homes. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 28. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

papain: pə-pē¹in¹, *Standard*, *M.*, & *W.*, or pē-pə-in¹, *C.*; pa-pā¹in or pū¹pā-in² [A chemical compound]. [fruit].

papaw: pē¹pō¹ or pə-pō¹; pā¹pā² or pa-pā² [An Am. tropical tree or its fruit].

Paphian: pē¹fi-an¹; pā¹fi-an² [Pert. to Paphos].

Paphos: pē¹fes¹; pā¹fös² [1. An ancient city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus. 2. *Bib.* An ancient city in Cyprus, N. W. of preceding].

papier-mâché [Fr.]: pā¹pyē¹mā¹shē¹; pā¹pyē¹mā¹chē² [A substance made from pulped paper under pressure and used for boxes, trays, etc.].

papillary: pap¹i-lē-rī¹; pāp¹i-lā-ry². The stress was indicated on the second syllable, *papil'lary*, by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), but it was placed on the first by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and all modern lexicographers [Pert. to the papilla or nipple].—**papillose:** pap¹i-lōs¹; pāp¹i-lōs². *M.* & *W.* pap¹i-lōs¹ [Provided with nipples].—**papilous:** pap¹i-lus¹; pāp¹i-lūs², and so indicated by Johnson (1755) and Barclay (1774); but by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) pa-pil¹us¹ [Papillose].

Papin: pā¹pan¹ or (*Eng.*) pap¹in¹; pā¹pan² or (*Eng.*) pāp¹in² [Fr. inventor (1648-1742)]. [ing-paper].

papyrus: pə-pai¹rus¹; pa-py¹rūs²; *not* pap¹i-rus¹ [Ancient Egyptian writ-ting].

parabola: pə-rab¹o-lā¹; pa-rāb¹o-lā² [A geometrical curve].

Paracelsus: par¹ə-sel¹sus¹; pā¹rā¹čēl¹sūs² [Swiss philosopher (1493-1541)].

parachute: par¹ə-shūt¹; pā¹rā¹chūt² [A large umbrella-like apparatus for descending, as from a balloon].

paraclete: par¹ə-klit¹; pā¹rā¹elēt² [An advocate; helper; comforter].

paradigm: par¹ə-dim¹ or par¹ə-dim¹; pā¹rā¹-dim² or pā¹rā¹-dim²—the *g* is silent [In grammar, a model for the inflection of a class of words].

Paradise: par¹ə-dcis¹; pā¹rā¹-dis² [1. The garden of Eden and abode of Adam and Eve. 2. The last abode of the souls of the blessed].—**paradisean:** par¹ə-dcis¹-an¹; pā¹rā¹-dis²-an²; *W.* par¹ə-diz¹-yan¹ [Relating to paradise or to birds of paradise].—**paradisiac:** par¹ə-dis¹-i-ak¹; pā¹rā¹-dis²-i-ak² [Like a paradise].—**paradisiacal:** par¹ə-dis¹-i-ak¹-al¹; pā¹rā¹-dis²-i-ak²-al² [Of the nature of paradise].

Parah: pē¹rā¹; pā¹rā² [Bible].

paralipomenon: par¹ə-li-pem¹-i-nen¹; pā¹rā¹-li-pōm²-e-nōn² [Omitted passages or a supplement containing them].

parallelepiped: par¹ə-lēl¹-i-pi¹ped¹ or par¹ə-lēl¹-i-pi¹ped¹; pā¹rā¹-lēl²-e-pi²-pēd² or par¹ə-lēl¹-i-pi¹ped¹ [In geometry, a prism whose six faces are parallelograms].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **but**, **börn**;

parallelopipedon: par'ə-ləl'ə-pip'i-dən¹; pär'a-ləl'ə-pip'e-dön². Same as PARALLELEPIDED.

paralogism: pə-räl'o-jizm¹; pa-räl'o-g'izm². Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835) par'a-lo-jizm¹ [A fallacy in reasoning of which the reasoner is unconscious].

paramount: par'ə-mount¹; pär'a-mount². Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) par-a-mount¹ [Superior to all others; supreme].

paramour: par'ə-mūr¹; pär'a-mūr²; *not* par'ə-mōr¹ [An unlawful and immoral lover or mistress].

Paran: pē'rən¹; pā'ran² [Bible].

paranoia: par'ə-nōi'ə¹; pär'a-nōi'a² [Chronic mental unsoundness].

paraplegia: par'ə-pli'ji-a¹; pär'a-plē'gi-a² [Paralysis of the lower part of the body].

parascève: par'ə-siv¹; pär'a-sēv²; *E. & I.* par'ə-si'vī¹; *Wr.* par'ə-si'vī¹—the *c* is silent [The day before the Jewish Sabbath].

parashah: par'ə-shā¹; pär'a-shā² [A Hebrew division of the Pentateuch].

parasol: par'ə-sel¹; pär'a-söl². *M.* par-a-sel¹. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807), par'ə-söl¹; Smart (1840) par'a-söl¹ [A sunshade].

Parbar: pār'bār¹; pär'bar² [Bible].

Parcæ: pār'si¹; pär'çē² [In Rom. myth, the three Fates].

parcel: pār'sel¹; pär'çel²; frequently mispronounced pār'sl¹ [Anything wrapped up; also, a distinctive portion, as of land].

pare: pār¹; pâr² [To cut off the skin of; as, to *pare* an apple]. Compare

parenchyma: pə-ren'ki-mā¹; pa-rēn'ey-mā². By Johnson (1755), Walker (1791), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) pa-ren'ki-mā¹; by Ash (1775), Crabb (1823), Jameson (1827), Brande (1842), and Wright (1855) par-en-ki'mā¹ [The soft cellular substance of glandular organs or the cellular tissue of plants].

parenesis: pə-rī'ni-sis¹; pa-rē'ne-sis², and so indicated by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755) *parene'sis*, but by Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), Craig (1840), Ogilvie (1850), Wright (1855) pa-ren'i-sis¹ [Admonition].

parent: pār'ent¹; pâr'ent². *I. & St.* pē'rent¹—the pronunciation prevailing in Scotland, and that indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Webster (1828) [A father or mother].

parentage: pār'ent-ij¹; pâr'ent-ag². By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1840) pē'rent-ēj¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) par'-ent-ij¹.

Parepa-Rosa: pa-rē'pa-rō'sā¹; pā-rē'pā-rō'sā² [Brit. singer (1836-74)].

paresis: par'i-sis¹ or pə-rī'sis¹; pär'e-sis² or pa-rē'sis². Disregarding lexicographical record and etymological accuracy, usage in the United States favors the second, which is heard widely from educated speakers and the medical profession [Partial paralysis].—**paretic**: pə-ret'ik¹ or pə-rī'tik¹; pa-rēt'ie² or pa-rē'tie². The second pronunciation, which is contrary to analogy (*emet'ic*, *diuretic*, etc.), is very generally used by the medical profession in the United States. Compare PARESIS.

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nēt**, **ör**, **wón**,

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

par excellence [Fr.]: pār ek'se'lāns¹; pār ek'çe'lāns² [By (virtue of the highest) excellence]. [helion].

parhelic: par-hi'lik¹ or -hel'ik¹; pār-hē'lie² or -hē'lie² [Belonging to a par- [helion].

parheliion: par-hi'li-on¹; pār-hē'li-on², *Standard & M.*; *C., E., I., St., & W.* pār-hi'li-on¹; *Wr.* par-hi'li-on¹. By Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Goodrich (1847) pār-hi'lyen¹ [A mock sun].

Parlah¹: pē'ri-a¹, *Standard, C., & I.*, pā'ri-a¹, *E., St., & W.*, or pār'i-a¹, *M.*; pā'ri-a², pā'ri-a², or pār'i-a². *Wr.* pā'ri-ā¹ [An aboriginal Indian who does not belong to the Brahman castes].

parlah²: pā-ri'ā¹; pā-ri'a² [A social outcast. This, altho an erroneous application of the word, is in wide use].

Parian: pē'ri-an¹; pā'ri-an² [Pertaining to marble of Paros].

parietal: pā-ri'ī-tal¹; pā-ri'e-tal². Ash (1775) *parie'tal* [Pert. to or forming the walls of any cavity in the body].

Paris¹: par'is¹; pār'is² [In Gr. myth, a son of Priam, who awarded the golden apple to Aphrodite].

Paris²: par'is¹ or (*Fr.*) pā'ri¹; pār'is² or (*Fr.*) pā'ri² [1. The capital of France. 2. *Comte de* (kōnt də; cōnt²). *Fr.* prince, head of Orleans family (1838-1894)].

Paris³: pā'ris¹; pā'ris² [Fr. scholar (1839-1903)].

Parisian: pā-ri'zī-an¹, *E., I., M., & St.*, or pā-ri'z-an¹, *Standard & W.*; pā-ri'zī-an² or pā-ri'z-an². *C.* pā-ri'zī-an¹ [A native of Paris].

Parisienne [Fr.]: pā'ri'zyen¹; pā'ri'syēn² [A female Parisian].

parliament: pār'li-ment¹; pār'li-mēnt²—the medial *a* is silent [A legislative body]. —**parliamentarian**: pār'li-men-tē'ri-an¹; pār'li-mēn-tā'ri-an² [Pert. to parliament]. See BARBARIAN. —**parliamentary**: pār'li-men'tē-ri¹; pār'li-mēn'tā-ry² [According to the rules and usages of parliament].

Parmashta: pār-māsh'tā¹; pār-māsh'ta² [Bible].

Parmenas: pār'mi-nas¹; pār'me-nās² [Bible]. [cheese].

Parmesan: pār'mi-zan¹; pār'me-šan²; *not* par-mi'zan¹ [An Italian].

Parnach: pār'nak¹; pār'nāc² [Bible].

Parnell: par-nel¹ or pār'nel¹; pār-nēl² or pār'nēl² [Ir. politician (1846-91)].

parochial: pā-rō'ki-āl¹; pā-rō'ki-āl² [Belonging to a parish].

parol: pā-rōl¹ or par'ol¹; pā-rōl² or pār'ōl². Compare PAROLE [Given by word of mouth].

parole: pā-rōl¹; pā-rōl² [A pledge of honor given by a prisoner of war that he will not seek to escape].

paronomasia: par'o-no-mē'si-a¹ or -si-a¹; pār'o-no-mā'si-a² or -zhi-a² [A play on words of the same sound but different meaning]. [bright plumage].

paroquet: par'o-ket¹; pār'o-kēt² [A small bird with hooked beak and

Paros: pē'ros¹; pār'ros² [An island in the Gr. archipelago].

Parosh: pē'resh¹ or par'esh¹; pār'ōsh² or pār'ōsh² [Bible].

parotid: pā-ret'id¹; pā-rōt'id². Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) *par'o-tid* [A salivary gland situated near the ear].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ŋo, ŋem; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rule*; but, *börn*;

parquet: *pär-ket'*, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., I., & M., or pär-kē'*, *Standard* (1913), *W., & W.*; *pär-kēt'* or *pär-ke'*. *St. pär'ket'*. This word, which has been traced to 1675, has become completely Anglicized, so that the Fr. pronunciation (the second indicated above) is now infrequently heard [1. A section of the auditorium of a theater. 2. Wooden mosaic used for flooring]. **parquette**.

Parrhasius: *pa-rē'shi-us'*; *pä-rä'shi-üs'* [Gr. painter (4th cent.?)].

parresia: *pä-rī'zi-ä'*, *Standard*, *W., & W.*, or *pä-rī'si-ä'*, *C.*; *pa-rē'zhi-ä'* or *pa-rē'si-ä'*. *E. par-rī'zi-ä'*; *I. pär-rī'zi-ä'*; *M. pä-rī'zi-ä'* [Boldness of speech].

parse: *pärs'* or *pärz'*; *pärs'* or *pärs'*. The first is the pronunciation commonly heard in the United States and, recently, in Great Britain, where *pärz'* formerly predominated. *Pärs'* is the historic pronunciation and conforms by analogy with all words ending in *-rse*, as *barse* (a fish), *carse* (fenland), etc.

Parshandatha: *pär'shan-dē'thā'* or *par-shan'de-thā'*; *pär'shan-dā'thā'* or *pär-shān'da-thā'* [Bibl.].

Parsifal: *pär'si-fäl'*; *pär'si-fäl'* [Opera by Wagner]. Spelt also **Parcifal** but pronounced the same way. [Acropolis, Athens].

Parthenon: *pär'thi-nen'*; *pär'the-nön'* [The temple of Athena on the Acropolis, Athens].

Parthenope: *par'then-o-pi'*; *pär'thēn'o-pē'* [In Gr. myth, a siren who, failing to charm Ulysses, flung herself into the sea]. [ple.]

Parthenopean: *pär'thi-no-pi'an'*; *pär'the-no-pē'an'* [Pertaining to Na-
[ple].

Parthians: *pär'thi-anz'*; *pär'thi-anz'* [Bible].

partiality: *pär'shi-al'i-ti'*; *pär'shi-äl'i-ty'*. *I. pär-shal'i-ti'*; *St. pär'shi-al'i-ti'* [Inclination to favor one more than another].

participle: *pär'ti-si-pl'*; *pär'ti-ci-pl'*. Do not clip this word to three syllables, as is frequently done in some classrooms; not *pärt'si-pl'* [A form of verb used either verbally or adjectively or both].

particular: *par-tik'yu-lar'*; *pär-tie'yu-lar'* [Exact in performance or requirement; precise]. Careless speakers frequently cut this word down to three syllables by failing to pronounce the penult. This should be avoided as vulgar, not merely with this word but also with all its relatives, *par-tie'u-lar-ism*, *par-tie'u-lar-ist*, *par-tie'u-lar-ize*, *par-tie'u-lar-ly*, etc.

partisan, partizan: *pär'ti-zen'*; *pär'ti-zan'* [One who adheres to a party].

Paruah: *pä-rü'ä'*; *pa-ry'ä'* [Bible].

parure: *pä-rür'*; *pä-rür'*—the *u* as in "dune," not as in "rule." *C. pa-rür'*; *E. pä-rür'* [A set of ornaments for a costume].

Parvaim: *par-vē'im'*; *pär-vā'im'* [Bible].

[tion beyond his birth].

parvenu: *pär'və-niü'*; *pär've-nü'* [One who has attained wealth or posi-
[tion].

Pasach: *pēs'sak'*; *päs'säc'* [Bible].

Pascal: *pas'kal'*; *päs'eal'* [A masculine personal name]. *F. Pascal*: *pas'-käl'*; *päs'eäl'*; *It. Pasquale*: *pas-kwä'lē'*; *päs-ewä'lē'*; *L. Paschalis*: *pas-kē'lis'*; *päs-cäl'is'*; *Sp. Pascual*: *päs-kwä'l'*; *päs-ewäl'*.

Pas-dammim: *pas'dam'im'*; *päs'däm'im'* [Bible].—**Paseah**: *pä-sī'ä'* or *pas'i-ä'*; *pa-sē'ä'* or *päs'e-ä'* [Bible].

paseo [Sp.]: *pa-sē'o'*; *pä-se'o'* [A walk; promenade].

pasha: *pä-shā'*, *Standard*, *I., & W.*, or *pash'ä'*, *M.*; *pa-shā'* or *pash'ä'*. *C. pash'ä'*; *E. & St. pā'shā'*; *W. pā-shē'*, so Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Goodrich (1847) [An Ottoman or Egyptian general, admiral, or governor].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*. *wät*. *all*: *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fēr*; *hīt*, *Ice*: *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Pashur: paš'ur¹; paš'ūr² [Bible].

Pasiphae: pə-sif'ə-i¹; pa-sif'a-ē² [In Gr. myth, mother of Ariadne].

Pasquier: pas'kyē¹; pās'kyē² [1. Fr. historian (1529-1615). 2. Fr. statesman (1767-1863)].

pasquill: pas'kwil¹; pās'kwil² [A coarse satire].

pasquinade: pas'kwim-ēd¹; pās'kwin-ād² [An abusive or personal satire].

pass: pas¹; pās². Compare ask [To go, as from one place or point to another].

passage: pas'ij¹; pās'ag² [A way or channel by which a person or thing may pass].

passementerie: pas-men'tri¹ or (Fr.) pās'mān'tri¹; pās-mēn'tri² or (Fr.) pās'mān'trē². *M.* pas-mān'tri [Trimming, as beaded lace, for dresses].

Passeres: pas'er-iz¹; pās'er-ēs² [An order of birds which comprises more than half of the living species, and ranges from crows to titmice].—**passerine:** pas'er-in¹; pās'er-in² [Relating to the Passeres].

Passow: pā'so¹; pās'o² [Ger. philologist (1786-1833)].

past: past¹; pās². See ask [Belonging to time gone by].

Pasteur: pas'tūr¹; pās'tūr² [Fr. chemist (1822-95)].

Pasteurization: pas-tūr'i-zē'shən¹; pās-tūr'i-zā'shon². In Eng. pas-tūr'-ai-zē'shən [A system of checking fermentation devised by Pasteur].

Pasteurize: pas-tūr'aiz¹; pās-tūr'iz² [To subject to pasteurization].

pasticcio [It.]: pas-ti'cho¹; pās-ti'cho². *C. & Wr.* pas-ti'chō¹; *E., I., & St.* pas-ti'chō¹ [A musical composition made up of fragments of other works].

pastor: pas'tər or -ter¹; pās'tor². See ask [A Christian minister in charge of a church or congregation].—**pastoral.**

pastorate: pas'tər-ēt¹; pās'tor-āt², *Standard & C.; M. & Wr.* pas'tər-it¹; *E. & W.* pas'tər-it¹; *I.* pas'tər-ēt¹; *St.* pās'tər-ēt¹ [The office of a pastor].

pasty: pēst¹; pās'ty². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) pas'ti [A meat pie].

Patchogue: pə-čhōg¹; pa-čhōg² [Village in N. Y.].

patchouli: pə-čhū¹; *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr., or* pāč'u-lī¹, *E. & M.;* pa-čhū¹ or pāč'u-lī² [A perfume].

pâte [Fr.]: pūt¹; pāt² [Porcelain paste].

pâté [Fr.]: pa'tē¹; pā'tē² [A little pie].

pâté de foies gras: pa'tē' də fwā grū¹; pā'tē' de fwā grā² [A pasty of fat ^[goose-livers]].

paten: pat'en¹; pāt'en² [A plate or shallow dish].

patent (*a., n., & v.*): pat'ent¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* pē'tent¹, *E., I., M., & St.;* pāt'ent² or pā'tent². The analogy of the Eng. pronunciation may be found in *latent* (lē'tent¹), but a distinction is sometimes made officially between the meanings of the adjective I. Protected or covered by letters patent. II. Open to view; exposed; clear; manifest, of which the first is pronounced pat'ent¹ and the second pē'tent¹.

Of the earlier lexicographers Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fennig (1760), Johnston (1764), and Kenrick (1773) indicated pē'tent¹, and Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791).

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855), *pat'ent*. Nearly one century of English usage, as indicated by the authorities cited above, favored the pronunciation of the *a* as short, *pat'ent*; but north of the Tweed, in the closing years of the 18th century, also from 1820 to 1850, even till to-day, the Scots pronounced the *a* long, *pa'tent*. To-day the latter pronunciation predominates in Great Britain, but *pat'ent* is heard in Ireland. The foregoing remarks apply also to the relatives of this word, **patentable**, **patentee**, **patentor**.

Pater: *pē'tər*¹; *pā'tər*² [Eng. author (1839-94)].

paternoster [L.]: *pē'tər-nās'tər*¹, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.*, or *pat'ər-nēs'tər*¹, *M. & St.*; *pā'tər-nōs'tər*² or *pāt'ər-nōs'tər*². *C.* *pā'tər-nōs'tər*¹ [Literally, "Our Father," the first words of the Latin form of the Lord's Prayer; hence, the prayer itself].

path: *path*¹; *pāth*². See **ASK** [A walk or way].

Patheus: *pā-thē'us*¹; *pa-thē'ūs*² [Apocrypha]. [tion].

pathos: *pē'thes*¹; *pā'thōs*²; *not* *path'es*¹ [The quality that awakens emo-]

Pathros: *path'ros*¹; *pāth'rōs*² [Bible].—**Pathrusim:** *path-rū'sim*¹; *pāth-ry'sim*² [Bible].

paths: *paths*¹ or *pathz*¹; *pāths*² or *pāthz*² [Plural of **PATH**]. Compare **BATHS**.

patience: *pē'shens*¹; *pā'shēnç*² [Painstaking care toward others].

patient: *pē'shent*¹; *pē'shēnt*² [**I. a.** Exhibiting patience. **II. n.** One who is undergoing treatment for disease].

patois [Fr.]: *pā'twā*¹ or *pat'wā*¹; *pā'twā*² or *pāt'wā*². *C.* *pa-twe*¹; *E. & St.* *pat'wē*¹; *I.* *pat-wā*¹; *M.* *pā-twa*¹; *W.* *pa'twā*¹; *Wr.* *pāt-wā*¹ [A local or provincial dialect].

Patrick: *pat'rik*¹; *pāt'rik*² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Patricius:** *pa-tri'si-us*¹; *pā-tri'ci-ūs*²; **F. Patrice:** *pa'tris*¹; *pā'tric*²; **G. Patrizius:** *pa-tri'tsi-us*¹; *pā-tri'tsi-ūs*²; **It. Patrizio:** *pa-trid'zi-o*¹; *pā-trid'zi-o*²; **L. Patricius:** *pa-trish'i-us*¹ or *pa-trish'us*¹; *pa-trish'i-ūs*² or *pa-trish'ūs*²; **Pg. Patricio:** *pa-tri'si-o*¹; *pā-tri'ci-o*²; **Sp. Patricio:** *pa-tri'thi-o*¹; *pā-tri'thi-o*².

patriot: *pē'tri-ət*¹, *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, or *pat'ri-ət*¹, Webster (1828) and as secondary usage by *Standard, C., E., M., & W.* So also with its relatives **patriotic**, **patriotism** [One who loves his country and upholds its institutions and interests].

Patripassian: *pē'tri-pas-i-an*¹, *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*, or *pat'ri-pas-i-an*¹, *M.*; *pā'tri-pās-i-an*² or *pāt'ri-pās-i-an*². *Wr.* *pē'tri-pas'i-an*¹ [One of a sect of the early church]. [trō'elūs² [Apocrypha].

Patrobas: *pat'ro-bas*¹; *pāt'ro-bas*² [Bible].—**Patroclus:** *pa-trō'klus*¹; *pa-*

patrol: *pa-trōl*¹; *pa-trōl*². *St.* *pat-rōl*¹ [Guard].

patron: *pē'trən*¹; *pā'trən*². Webster (1828) *pat'ren*¹, which was noted by Perry (1777), *Standard & C.* as secondary usage [A regular customer or supporter].

patronage: *pat'rən-ij*¹ or *pē'trən-ij*¹; *pāt'rən-ag*² or *pā'trən-ag*². *I.* *pat'-ren-ēj*¹; *St.* *pē'trən-ēj*¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) [The favor, aid, or care bestowed by a patron].

patronal: *pat'rən-al*¹; *pāt'rən-al*². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), and Jameson (1827) *pa-trō'nāl*¹; Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *pē'trən-al*¹ [Acting as a patron].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *i=ē*; *i=ē*; *gö*, *nöt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

patroness: pē'trən-es¹ or pat'rən-es¹; pā'trən-ēs² or pāt'rən-ēs². Modern dictionaries all indicate the first as the standard pronunciation of the day; the second is but a concession to former usage. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) pē'trən-es¹; but by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835) pat'ro-nes¹ [A female patron].

patronize: pat'rən-aiz¹, *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr., or* pē'trən-aiz¹, *C. & St.*; pāt'rən-iz² or pa-tron-iz². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated the second [To act as a patron to].

patronymic: pat'ro-nim'ik¹; pāt'ro-nym'ie² [A family name].

Patti: pat'1 or (*It.*) pāt'tī¹; pāt'i² or (*It.*) pāt'tī² [It. opera-singer (1843-1919)].

Pau¹: pē'yu¹; pā'yu² [Bible].

Pau²: pō¹; pō² [Fr. town, birthplace of Henry IV.].

Paul: pōl¹; pāl² [A masculine personal name]. **Paula:** pō'la¹; pā'la² (fem.); Dan. G. Sw. **Paul:** paul¹; pou²; D. **Paulus:** pau'lus¹; pou'lūs²; F. **Paul:** pōl¹; pōl²; Hung. **Pál:** pāl¹; pāl²; It. **Paolo:** pō'o-lo¹; pā'o-lo²; L. **Paulus:** pō'lus¹; pā'lūs²; Pol. Rus. **Fawel:** pā'wel¹; pā'wēl²; Pg. **Paulo:** pau'lo¹; pou'lo²; Sp. **Pablo:** pā'blo¹; pā'blo².

Paulina: pō-lai'nē¹; pā-li'na² [A feminine personal name]. **Pauline:** pō-lin¹; pā-lin²; F. **Pauline:** pō'lin¹; pō'lin²; G. **Pauline:** pau-li'ne¹; pou-li'nē²; It. **Paulina:** pā'o-li'na¹; pā'o-li'nā²; Pg. Sp. **Paulina:** pau-li'na¹; pou-li'nā².

Pauline: pōl'in¹ or pēl'ain¹; pāl'in² or pā'l'in² [Relating to Paul, the Apostle (died abt. 67), or his writings].

Paulus: pō'lus¹; pā'lūs² [Bible].

Pauncefote: pōns'fōt¹; pānç'fōt² [Eng. diplomat (1828-1902)].

paunch: pānch¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or* pōnsh¹, *E., M., & St.*; pānch² or pānsh². I. pānsh¹. The first was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). A modification of the second, pōnch¹, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). The first and second respectively indicate American and British usage [The abdomen].

Pau-Puk-Keewis: pō'puk=ki'wis¹; pā'puk=kē'wis² [A sorcerer in Longfellow's "Hiawatha"].

Paur: pau¹; pour² [Ger.=Am. musician (1855-)].

Pauw (van): vān pau¹; vān pou² [Dutch writer (1739-99)].

Pavla: pa-vī'a¹; pā-vī'ā² [It. province and capital].

pavlage: pē'vi-j¹; pā'vi-ag², *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.; I. & W.* pē'vi-ēj¹.

paw: pē¹; pā² [The foot of an animal having nails or claws].

pawl: pōl¹; pāl² [A mechanism connected with a ratchet-wheel].

pawn: pēn¹; pān² [Something pledged as security for debt].

Pawnee: pō-nī¹; pā-nē² [Amerind tribe of Caddoan stock].

pax [L.]: paks¹; pāks² [A tablet of gold, silver, or ivory used in the Roman Catholic Church service].

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, grēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

pay: pē¹; pā² [Money received for service].—**payee:** pē'yī¹; pā'yē². [table].

pea: pī¹; pē² [A roundish edible seed grown in a pod and served as a vegetable].

peace: pīs¹; pēg² [A state of tranquillity; absence of war].

peach: pīch¹; pēch² [A roundish, yellow to red, luscious fruit].

peag: pig¹; pēg² [Polished shell beads formerly used as money by the North-American Indians].

peak: pik¹; pēk² [A projecting point or edge].

peal: pīl¹; pēl² [A loud prolonged sonorous sound as made by ringing a bell].

pear: pār¹; pâr² [A fleshy fruit of the apple family].

pearl: pūrl¹; pērl² [A lustrous substance found in the interior of a shell, especially the oyster].

pearmain: pār'mēn¹; pâr'mân², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. pēr'mēn*; *Wr. pār-mēn*¹ [A variety of apple].

Peary: pī'rī¹; pē'ry² [Am. arctic explorer (1856-)].

peasant: pez'ant¹; pēs'ant² [A small farmer; a farm-laborer].

peascod: pīz'ked¹; pēs'cod². Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), and the modern lexicographers. By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) *pea'ked*¹ [A pea-pod].

pease: pīz¹; pēs² [Peas collectively].

peat: pīt¹; pēt² [Carbonized vegetable matter used for fuel, etc.].

pecan: pī-kan¹; pe-ēān², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E., St., & Wr. pe-kan*¹; *I. pī-kan*¹ [A large nut-tree of the United States].

peccary: pek'ā-rī¹; pē'ā-ry² [An American hog-like mammal].

peccavi [L.]: pe-kē'vui¹; pē-ēā'vī² [I have sinned].

pectineal: pek'ti-nī'al¹, *Standard, C., & St., or pek-tin'ī-al*, *E., M., & W.*; *pek'ti-nē'al*² or *pē-tin'ē-al*² [Pert. to the pectineus].

pectineus: pek'ti-nī'us¹; pē'ē-ti-nē'us² [A flat muscle of the inner thigh].

pectiniform: pek-tin'ī-fōrm¹; pē-tin'ī-fōrm², *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*; *C. & M. pek'tin-m-fōrm*¹ [Shaped like a comb]. [weight].

pecul: pek'ul¹ or pī-kul¹; pē'ul² or pē-ēul² [A Malaysian commercial weight].

peculiar: pī-kiū'l-yar¹; pe-ēul'yar². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) *pī-kiū'l-ar*¹ [Having a character exclusively its own].

peculiarity: pī-kiū'l-ar'ī-tī¹; pe-ēul'li-ār'ī-ty², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. pī-kiū'l-ar'ī-tī*; *Wr. pī-kiū'l-yn-ar'ī-tī* [An exclusive characteristic].

pecuniary: pī-kiū'm-ā-rī¹, *Standard (1893-1912), C., E., M., St., & W.*; *pe-ēul'ni-ā-ry*². *I. pī-kiū'm-ā-rī*; *W. pī-kiū'm-ē-rī*; *Wr. pī-kiū'n-ye-rī*, which was noted also by Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835). The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [Relating to or consisting of money].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, grēy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

pedagog, pedagogue: ped'a-geg¹; pēd'a-gōg² [An instructor; a school-master].—**pedagogic:** ped'a-gej'ik¹; pēd'a-gōg'ic² [Relating to pedagogy].—**pedagogical:** ped'a-gej'ik-al¹; pēd'a-gōg'ic-al². Jameson (1827) ped'a-gō'ji-kal¹; Knowles (1835) ped'a-gej'ik-al¹ [Pedagogic].—**pedagogics:** ped'a-gej'iks¹; pēd'a-gōg'ies² [The science of teaching].—**pedagogish:** ped'a-gej'ish¹; pēd'a-gōg'ish² [Vain of one's pedagogic attainments].—**pedagogism:** ped'a-gej'izm¹; pēd'a-gōg'izm², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.*; *St. ped'a-gej'izm¹; W. ped'a-go-jizm¹* [The methods of teaching employed by a schoolmaster].—**pedagogist:** ped'a-gej'ist¹; pēd'a-gōg'ist² [One who follows pedagogy as a science or art].—**pedagogy:** ped'a-gō'ji¹, *Standard, C., & W., or ped'a-gej'is¹, E., I., M., St., & W.*; pēd'a-gō'gy² or pēd'a-gōg'y² [Pedagogics].

Pedahel: ped'a-hel¹; pēd'a-hēl² [Bible].—**Pedahzur:** pi-dā'zur¹; pe-dā'zūr² [Bible].—**Pedalah:** pi-dē'yā¹ or pi-dā'ā¹; pe-dā'yā² or pe-dā'ā² [Bible].

pedal (*a., n., v.*): ped'al¹; pēd'al². Sheridan (1780) noted pī'dəl¹, which is indicated as in secondary usage by *Standard, C., & M.*, but is now seldom heard.

pedale: pi-dē'li¹; pe-dā'lē² [A pedal keyboard].

[learning].

pedant: ped'ant¹; pēd'ant² [A scholar who makes needless display of his

Pedias: pi-dai'as¹; pe-dī'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

pediatrics: pī'di-*[or]* ped'i-jat'riks¹; pē'di-*[or]* pēd'i-jāt'ries² [The branch of medical science that treats of children's diseases].

pedobaptism: pī'do-bap'tizm¹; pē'do-bāp'tizm². Walker (1791) ped-o-bap'tizm¹ [Infant baptism].

pedometer: pi-dēm'i-tēr¹; pe-dōm'e-ter²; *not* pī-dēm'e-tēr¹ [An instrument for measuring distance traveled on foot].

Pedro: pī'dro¹; pē'dro² [See PETER].

Peer Gynt: pē'er gūnt¹ or yūnt¹; pē'ēr gūnt² or yūnt²; *not* pī'ēr gint¹ [The hero of Henrik Ibsen's Norwegian drama of the same name].

Pegasus: peg'a-sus¹; pēg'a-sūs² [In Gr. myth, a winged horse].

Pegu: pe-gū¹; pē-gū² [Burmese division, district, town].

Peirce: pūrs¹; pērc² [Am. family name].

pejorative: pī'jo-rē'tiv¹ or pi-je'r'a-tiv¹; pē'jo-rā'tiv² or pe-jōr'a-tiv². *E.* pi-je'r'a-tiv¹ [A word expressing depreciation].

Pekah: pī'kā¹; pē'kā² [Bible].

Pekahiah: pek'a-hai'ā¹ or pi-kā'yā¹; pēk'a-hī'ā² or pe-kā'yā² [Bible].

Pekin: pī'kin¹; pē'kin² [1. City in Ill. 2. Same as PEKING].

Peking: pī-kin¹; pē-king² [Capital of China].

Pekod: pī'ked¹; pē'kōd² [Bible].

Pelagius: pi-lē'ji-us¹; pe-lā'gi-ūs² [Heresiarch (—?420)].

Pelalah: pi-lē'yā¹ or pi-lai'ā¹; pe-lā'yā² or pe-lī'ā² [Bible].—**Pelallah:** pel'a-lai'ā¹; pēl'a-lī'ā² [Bible].

Pelasgi: pi-las'ji¹; pe-lās'gi² [Prehistoric race].—**Pelasgian:** pi-las'ji-an¹; pe-lās'gi-an² [Relating to the Pelasgi].

Pelatiah: pel'a-tai'ā¹; pēl'a-tī'ā² [Bible].

Pelée: pē'lē¹; pē'lē² [Volcano in Martinique Island, W. I.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Peleg: pī'leg¹; pē'lēg² [Bible and masculine personal name]. [women].

pelerine: pel'ar-in¹; pēl'er-in². *E.* pel'ar-in¹ [A narrow cape worn by

Pelet: pī'let¹; pē'lēt² [Bible].—**Pelet:** pī'leth¹; pē'lēth² [Bible]. [Achilles].

Peleus: pī'liūs¹ or pī'h-us¹; pē'lūs² or pē'le-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the father of

Pellias: pī-lai'as¹; pē-li'as² [Apocrypha].

Pellion: pī'h-on¹; pē'li-on² [A mountain in Thessaly].

Pellissier: pē'li'syē¹; pē'li'syē² [Fr. field-marshal (1794-1864)].

pellagra: pe-lē'grā¹, *Standard, C., I., M., St., & Wr.,* or pe-lag'ra¹, *W.*; pē-lā'grā² or pē-lāg'ra². *E.* pel'la-grā¹. Frequently heard pe-lā'grā¹ [A chronic disease in which the skin becomes scaly].

pellagrin: pe-lē'grin¹, *Standard, C., I., M., & St.,* or pe-lag'rin¹, *W.*; pē-lā'-grin² or pē-lāg'rin². *E.* pel'la-grin¹ [One affected with pellagra].

Pelleas and Melisande, or [Fr.] **Pelléas et Mélisande:** pel'i-as, mel'i-sānd¹, or (Fr.) pel'ē'ās' ē mē'lī'sān'dā¹; pēl'o-ās, mē'lī-sānd², or (Fr.) pēl'ē'ās' ē mē'lī'sān'dē² [Drama by Maurice Maeterlinck; also, an opera by Claude Debussy founded on the drama]. [stream].

pellucid: pe-liū'sid¹; pē-lū'cid²; *not* pē-lū'sid¹ [Transparent; as, a *pellucid*

Pelonite: pel'o-nait¹; pēl'o-nīt² [Bible].

Pelopidas: pī-lēp'i-das¹; pe-lōp'i-das² [Gr. general (-364 B. C.)].

Peloponnesian: pel'o-pē-nī'shan¹; pēl'o-po-nē'shan² [Pert. to the Pelloponnesus]. [sula].

Peloponnesus: pel'o-pē-nī'sus¹; pēl'o-po-nē'sūs² [Morea, a Gr. penin-

Pelops: pī'lēps¹; pē'lōps² [In myth, a Phrygian prince, slain by his father, Tantalus]. [Bible].

Pelustum: pī-liū'shi-um¹ or pī-liū'gi-um¹; pe-lū'shi-ūm² or pe-lū'zhi-ūm²

penal: pī'nāl¹; pē'nāl² [Pert. to punishment].

penalize: pī'nāl-aiz¹; pē'nāl-īz²; *not* pen'al-aiz¹ [To subject to penalty].

penance: pen'əns¹; pēn'əns²; *not* pī'nəns¹ [Atonement for sin].

Penang: pī'nan¹; pē'nāng² [A division of the Straits Settlements].

Penates: pī-nē'tīz¹; pē-nā'tēz² [In Roman myth, the old Latin household gods].

penchant [Fr.]: pañ'shan¹ or pen'chānt¹; pāñ'chān² or pēn'chānt² [A leaning or inclination toward].

pendulous: pen'diu-lus¹; pēn'dū-lūs²; *not* pen'ju-lus¹ [Hanging].

pendulum: pen'diu-lum¹; pēn'dū-lūm²; *not* -jū-lum¹ [A weight suspended as by a cord or rod free to swing to and fro as in some clocks].

Penelope: pī-nel'o-pī¹; pe-nēl'o-pe² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Ulysses; also, a feminine personal name]. [like wings].

penguin: pen'gwin¹; pēn'gwin² [A web-footed marine bird with flipper].

Peniel: pī-nai'el¹ or pen'i-el¹; pe-nī'ēl² or pēn'i-ēl² [Bible].—**Peninnah:** pī-nin'ā¹; pē-nīn'ā² [Bible].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn.

1. ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this

peninsula: pi-nin'siu-lə¹; pe-nin'sū-lə². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pen-in'shu-lə¹ [A piece of land almost surrounded by water].

penitentiary: pen'i-ten'sha-rī¹; pēn'i-tēn'sha-ry² [I. a. Pert. to penance. II. n. A prison].

penknife: pen'noif¹; pēn'ni²—the k is silent [A small knife for the pocket].

pennyworth: pen'ərth¹; pēn'orth²—the only pronunciation commonly used, but so far unrecorded by the dictionaries, where pen't-würth¹ is indicated. Even in Walker's day the word was "commonly and without vulgarity contracted into pennurth" [As much as a penny will buy]. Compare HALFPENNY-WORTH.

pensée [Fr.]: pañ'sē¹; pāñ'sē² [Thought].

pensile: pen'sil¹; pēn'sil². I. & St. pen'soil¹ [Pendent and swaying].

pension: pen'shən¹; pēn'shon² [A sum of money paid periodically, as by a government, on account of past service].

pension² [Fr.]: pāñ'syōn¹; pāñ'syōn² [A boarding-school; also, a board-ling-house].

pentaphyllous: pen'ta-fil'us¹; pēn'ta-fyl'ūs², *Standard, C., & Wr.*; E., I., & St. pen-taf'r-lus¹ [Five-leaved, as a plant].

Pentapolis: pen-tap'o-lis¹; pēn-tāp'o-lis² [Bible].

Pentateuch: pen'ta-tiūk¹; pēn'ta-tiue² [The first five books of the Bible].

pentathlon [Gr.]: pen-ta-thl'en¹; pēn-tāth'lōn² [The contest of five athletic exercises (1) leaping, (2) running, (3) wrestling, (4) throwing the discus, and (5) hurling the spear, in the Olympian games].

Pentecost: pen'ti-kost¹; pēn'te-cōst². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849) pen'ti-kōst¹ [A Jewish and a Christian feast].

Penthesilea: pen'thes-i-lē¹; pēn'thēs-i-lē'a² [In Gr. myth, a queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles].

Pentheus: pen'thiūs¹ or pen'thi-us¹; pēn'thūs² or pēn'the-ūs² [In Gr. myth, a king of Thebes].

Penuel: pi-niū'el¹; pe-nū'ēl² [Bible].

penult: pi'nult¹, E., I., W., & Wr., or pi-nult¹, *Standard, C., M., & St.*; pē'nult² or pe-nult² [The syllable next to the last in a word: derived from Latin *pene*, almost + *ultimus*, superlative of *ulter*, beyond].

peon [Sp.]: pi'en¹; pē'ōn² [A laborer].

Peor: pi'er¹; pē'ōr² [Bible].

pepsin: pep'sin¹; pēp'sin² [The digestive ferment of the gastric juice].

Pepys: pīps¹, pep'is¹, or peps¹; pēps², pēp'ys², or pēps² [Eng. diarist (1633-1703)].

Perazim: per'a-zim¹ or pi-rē-zim¹; pēr'a-zīm² or pe-rā-zīm² [Bible].

percale: par-kēl¹ or (Fr.) pār'kāl¹; per-eāl² or (Fr.) pēr'eāl² [A closely woven cambric].

Percheron: pūr'sha-rēn¹ or (Fr.) per'sha-rēn¹; pēr'che-rōn² or (Fr.) pēr'che-rōn². M. per'sha-rēn¹; Wr. pār'sha-rēn¹ [A horse from Perche in France].

perclose: pūr'klōz¹; pēr'elōs², *Standard, C., E., & I.*; W. & Wr. par-klōz¹ [A screen or railing enclosing an altar or chapel].

Perdita: pūr'di-tā¹; pēr'di-ta² [In Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," the daughter of Leontes].

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

perdu, perdue: pər-diū¹; per-dū²—the pronunciation noted by Bailey (1732), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Walker (1805), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1835). *I.* pūr'diū¹, also indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Lost to view].

perdurable: pūr'diū-ra-bl¹, *Standard, C., St., & Wr., or* pər-diūr'a-bl¹, *E., I., M., & W.*; pər'dū-ra-bl² or pər-dūr'a-bl². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The quality of being very durable].

père [Fr.]: pāri¹; pēr² [Father].

peregrin: pər'i-grin¹; pēr'e-grīn². *E.* pər'e-grain¹; *I.* pər'i-grin¹; *St.* pūr'e-grin¹ [Coming from foreign regions].

Peregrine: pər'i-grin¹; pēr'e-grīn² [A masculine personal name]. *L.* Dan. D. Sw. **Peregrinus:** pēr'a-grīnus¹; pēr'e-grīnus²; *F.* **Pérégrin:** pēr'rē-grān¹; pēr'rē-grān²; *G.* **Pillgrim:** pī'lī-grim¹; pī'lī-grim²; *It.* **Pellegrino:** pel'lē-grīno¹; pel'lē-grīno²; *Pg. Sp.* **Peregrino:** pēr'rē-grīno¹; pēr'rē-grīno².

peremptorily: pər'emp-to-rī-lī¹ or pər'emp'to-rī-lī¹; pər'emp-to-rī-lī² or pər'emp'to-rī-lī² [Decisively].

peremptory: pər'emp-to-rī¹ or pər'emp'to-rī¹; pər'emp-to-ry² or pər'emp'to-ry². The second is the older form, having been indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), and Jameson (1827); the first, however, was noted by Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and is preferred by the modern dictionaries [Decisive; absolute].

Perez: pī'resh¹; pēr'rēsh² [Bible].—**Perez:** pī'rez¹; pēr'rēz² [Bible].—**Perez-uzza:** pī'rez-uz'a¹; pēr'rēz-ūz'a² [Bible].—**Perez-uzzah:** pī'rez-uz'ā¹; pēr'rēz-ūz'ā² [Bible].

perfect (v.): pūr'fekt¹ or pər'fekt¹; pūr'fēt² or pər'fēt², but the first is preferred by the dictionaries, ancient and modern [To bring to a perfect state]. See under **ABSENT** (v.).—**perfect** (a.): pūr'fekt¹; pər'fēt² [Without defect].—**perfected:** pūr'fekt-ed¹ or pər'fekt'ed¹; pūr'fēt-ed² or pər'fēt'ed²—the second is now infrequently used by careful speakers [Made perfect].—**perfector:** pūr'fekt-ər¹ or pər'fekt'ər¹; pūr'fēt-er² or pər'fēt'er² [One who makes perfect].

perfidious: pər'fid'i-ūs¹; pər'fid'i-ūs². *Wr.* notes pər'fid'yus¹ as alternative, and this was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), but the first pronunciation was noted by Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827), and is recorded by the modern dictionaries [Violating good faith].

perfume (v.): pər'fūm¹; pər'fūm² [To saturate with perfume].

perfume (n.): pūr'fūm¹ or pər'fūm¹; pūr'fūm² or pər'fūm². Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stressed the first syllable; Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed the last [A fragrant odor or an essence producing it].

perfunctory: pər'fūŋk'to-rī¹; pər'fūne'to-ry². By Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) pər'fūŋk'to-rī¹ [Done mechanically and without interest].

Pergamos: pūr'gā-mōs¹; pēr'gā-mōs² [An ancient capital of Mysia, Asia

Perge: pūrj¹; pērg² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōw

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; n = sing; thin, this.

pergola [It.]: pūr'go-lā¹; pēr'go-la²; *not* pər-gō'la¹ [A balcony; an arbor].

perhaps: pər-haps'¹; per-hāps'². Avoid praps¹ as illiterate [Possibly].

peri-: pī'rī¹; pē'ri² [In Per. myth, a fairy].

peri-(*prefix*): per'i-¹; pēr'i-² [Near; around].

Perlander: per'i-an'dar¹; pēr'i-ān'der² [Gr. sage (665?-585 B. C.)].

pericarditis: per'i-kar-dai'tis¹ or -di'tis¹; pēr'i-eār-di'tis² or -di'tis² [Inflammation of the membranous sac that protects the heart].

pericope: pī-rik'o-pī¹; pe-rī'e'o-pē² [An extract from a book].

Perida: pī-rui'dā¹; pe-rī'dā² [Bible].

Périer: pē'ryē¹; pē'ryē² [Fr. statesman (1777-1832)].

perigee: per'i-jī¹; pēr'i-gē² [The point in the orbit of the moon when it is nearest to the earth]. Compare APOGEE.

Périgord: pē'ri'gōr¹; pē'ri'gōr² [Former Fr. division].

perihellon: per'i-hī'li-en¹; pēr'i-hē'li-ōn²; *not* per-i-hī'l'yūn¹ [The point in the orbit of a planet when it is nearest to the sun].

perimysium: per'i-miz'i-um¹, *Standard & W.*, or per-i-mis'i-um¹, *C. & M.*; pēr'i-mýzh'i-ūm² or pēr'i-mýs'i-ūm². *E.* per-i-mai'si-um¹; *St.* per'i-mai'zi-um¹; *Wr.* per'i-miz'i-um¹ [Connective tissue uniting muscle fibers].

period: pī'rī-əd¹; pē'ri-od²; *not* pūr'i-əd¹ [A specified interval of time].

periodic: pī'rī-ed'ik¹; pē'ri-ōd'ie² [Pert. to a period].

periodic: pūr'ai-ed'ik¹; pēr'i-ōd'ie² [Pert. to or containing iodine].

Periæci: per'i-i'sai¹; pēr'i-ē'ci² [Laconian people].

periphery: pī-rī'ar-i¹ or per'i-far-i¹; pe-rī'fer-y² or pēr'i-fer-y² [The outer surface]. [words].

periphrasis: pī-rī'f-rā-sis¹; pe-rī'f-rā-sis² [The art of saying little in many words].

Perique: pī-rik'¹; pe-rik'² [A grade of tobacco]. [a submarine boat].

periscope: per'i-skōp¹; pēr'i-seōp² [A reflecting instrument used in guiding].

perissad: pī-ris'ad¹ or per'i-sad¹; pe-ris'ād² or pēr'i-sād²; *W. & Wr.* pā-ris'-ad¹ [In chemistry, an element having an odd valence].

peristalsis: per'i-stal'sis¹; pēr'i-stāl'sis² [Muscular movement].

peritonæum, **peritoneum**: per'i-to-nī'um¹; pēr'i-to-nē'um² [A membrane of the abdominal cavity]. [nation of the peritoneum].

peritonitis: per'i-to-nai'tis¹ or -nī'tis¹; pēr'i-to-nī'tis² or -nī'tis² [Inflammation of the peritoneum].

peritropal: pī-rit'ro-pāl¹; pe-rīt'ro-pāl², *Standard*; *C. & E.* pe-rit'ro-pāl¹; *I.* per-it'rō-pāl¹; *M., W., & Wr.* pā-rit'ro-pāl¹; *St.* per-it'ro-pāl¹ [Going around; rotary].

Perizite: per'i-zait¹ or pī-riz'ait¹; pēr'i-zīt² or pe-riz'īt² [Bible].—**Permeas**: pūr'mi-nas¹; pēr'me-nas² [Apocrypha]. [leave to].

permission: pā-rish'an¹; per-mish'on² [The act of allowing or granting].

permit (*v.*): pā-rmit'¹; per-mīt'² [To grant leave to; allow].

permit (*n.*): pūr'mit¹; pēr'mit². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) pā-rmit'¹ [Written permission to do something].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Pernambuco: per'nam-bū'ko¹; per'nām-by'eo²; *not* pūr'nam-biū'ko¹
[Braz. state and its capital].

Péronne: pē'ren¹; pē'rōn² [Fr. town].

perpetual: pār-pet'yu-al¹; per-pēt'yu-al²—avoid -chu-al¹ as careless [Never-ceasing]

Perrault: pe'rō¹; pē'rō² [Fr. author of "Cinderella" (1628-1703)].

Persephone: pār-sef'o-nī¹; per-sēf'o-nē² [In Gr. myth, the queen of the infernal regions].

Persepolis: pār-sep'o-lis¹; per-sēp'o-lis² [Apocrypha]. [slayer of Medusa].

Perseus: pūr'siūs¹ or pūr'si-us¹; pēr'sūs² or pēr'se-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the

Pershing: pūr'shin¹; pēr'shing² [Am. general (1860-); commander in chief of American Expeditionary Forces in European War, 1917-].

Persia: pūr'shā¹; pēr'shā² [Asiatic country].—**Persian:** pūr'shān¹; pēr'-shan² [Belonging to Persia].

persiflage [Fr.]: per'si'flāz¹; pēr'si'flāzh². *I.* pēr-si-flōz¹. [Banter].

Persis: per'sis¹; pēr'sis² [Bible and feminine personal name]. **F. Perside:** per'sid¹; pēr'sid²; **G. Persis:** per'sis¹; pēr'sis²; **Gr. Persis:** It. **Persida:** per'si-da¹; pēr'si-dā²; **Sp. Perside:** per'si-dē¹; pēr'si-dē².

persist: pār-sist¹; per-sist². Avoid per-zist¹ as illiterate; so also with its relatives **persistence**, **persistent**, **persistently**, etc. [To continue steadfast against opposition].

person: pūr'sān¹; pēr'son². Avoid pūr'sn¹ as colloquial, notwithstanding that Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated it [A human being].

personality: pūr'sān-al'i-tī¹; pēr'son-āl'i-ty² [The traits or attributes of some particular person]. Contrast with next word.

personalty: pūr'sān-al-tī¹; pēr'son-al-ty² [Personal property of any kind].

personnel: pūr'sā-nel¹ or (Fr.) pār'sō'nel¹; pēr'so-nēl² or (Fr.) pēr'sō'-nēl² [The force of persons collectively employed in some service].

perspective: pār-spek'tiv¹; per-spē'tiv². Johnson (1755) stressed the first syllable [The appearance and delineation of visible objects as presented to the eye, especially in regard to their relative position, distance, etc.].

perspire: pār-spūir¹; per-spīr² [To sweat].—**perspiration:** pūr'spī-rē'-shōn¹; pēr'spī-rā'shōn² [The fluid passed off by the sweat-glands].

persuasive: pār-swē'siv¹; per-swā'siv². *E.* & *I.* pār-swē'ziv¹ [Having power to influence].

pertinacious: pūr'ti-nē'shūs¹; pēr'ti-nā'shūs² [Tenacious of purpose].—**pertinacity:** pūr'ti-nas'i-tī¹; pēr'ti-nāç'i-ty² [The quality of being pertinacious].

perturbative: pūr'tar-bē'tiv¹; pēr'tur-bā'tiv². *M.* pār-tūr'bā-tiv¹ [Tending to disturb].

Peruda: pi-rū'dē¹; pe-ryū'dā² [Bible].

Perugia: pē-rū'ja¹; pe-ryū'gā² [It. province and its capital].

Perugino: pē'rū-jī'no¹; pe'ryū-ģi'no² [It. painter (1446-1524)]. [A wig].

peruke: pe-rūk¹; pē-ryuk². *I.* pe-riūk¹; *M. & W.* pār-rūk¹; *W.* per'yuk¹

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, thi-

peruse: pi-rūz¹; pe-rus² [To read carefully].

perversion: pər-vūr'shan¹; per-vēr'shon² [Misapplication.]

pes [L.]: piz¹; pēs² [A foot or foot-like organ or part].—**pedes:** pī'dīz¹; pē'dēs² [Pl. of pes].

pesade: pi-sēd¹; pe-sād², *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*; *C.* pi-zēd¹; *M.* and *Smart* (1840) pə-zād¹; *Wr.* and *Jameson* (1827) pə-sād¹ [The act or position of a horse in rearing].

Peschiera: pēs'kī-ē'ra¹; pēs'ēi-ē'rā² [It. fortress in Verona].

peseta: pē-sē'ta¹; pē-sē'tā² [Sp. coin].

[India].

Peshawur: pə-shā'wūr¹; pe-shā'wūr² [Division, district, and city in Brit.

peso: pē'so¹; pē'so² [Sp. coin].

Pestalozzi: pēs'ta-lēt'zī¹; pēs'tā-lēt'zī² [Swiss educationist (1746-1827)].

Pestalozzian: pēs'ta-lēt'sī-ən¹; pēs'tā-lēt'sī-an² [Relating to Pestalozzi].

Pesth: pest¹ or (*Hung.*) pēsht¹; pēsht² or (*Hung.*) pēsht². Same as BUDAPEST.

pestle: pes'l¹; pēs'l², *Standard, C., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *E.* pes'til¹. *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Buchanan* (1757), *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Knowles* (1835) pes'til¹. *Perry* (1777), *Webster* (1828), *Smart* (1840), *Wright* (1855) pes'l [An implement used by druggists].

petal: pet'al¹; pēt'al². *Walker*, who originally indicated this pronunciation (1791), said in a later edition (1806): "I must retract my former pronunciation of the first syllable of this word with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Perry, and join Dr. Kenrick and Mr. Scott, who make the e long." By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Buchanan* (1757), *Fenning* (1760), and *Ash* (1775), the word was stressed pē'tal, and the pronunciation pīt'al¹ was noted also by *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), *Knowles* (1835), and *Craig* (1849) [One of the leaves of a corolla].

petard: pi-tārd¹; pe-tārd², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *M.* pi-tārd¹ or pi-tār¹ but not pi-tārd¹ or pi-tār¹ as *Phyfe* claims; *E., I., & St.* pe-tārd¹ [A bell-shaped mortar used to blow breaches as in walls].

Peter: pī'tar¹; pē'ter² [A Bible and masculine personal name]. *Dan. Peter:* pē'thar¹; pē'ther²; *D. Pieter:* pē'ter¹; pē'tēr²; *F. Pierre:* pyār¹; pyēr²; *G. Peter:* pē'ter¹; pē'tēr²; *Petrus:* pē'trus¹; pē'trūs²; *Gr. Petros:* Hung. *Péter:* pē'ter¹; pē'tēr²; *It. Pietro:* pi-ē'tro¹; pi-ē'trō²; *Pg. Sp. Pedro:* pē'dro¹; pē'drō².

Pethahiah: peth'ə-hai'ā¹; pēth'ə-hī'ā² [Bible].—**Pethor:** pī'ther¹; pē'thōr² [Bible].—**Pethuel:** pi-thū'el¹; pe-thū'el² [Bible].

petiole: pet'i-ōl¹; pēt'i-ōl² [The footstalk of a leaf].

petiolule: pet'i-o-liūl¹ or pet'i-ōl'yul¹; pēt'i-o-lūl² or pēt'i-ōl'yul². *E.* pet'i-ōl-yūl¹; *I.* pet'i-ōl-yūl¹; *M.* pet-i-ōl'yul¹; *St.* pet'i-o-lūl¹ [The footstalk of a leaflet].

petit [Fr.]: pet'i¹; pēt'i². *M.* pet'it¹ or pə-tī¹ [Small; lesser; petty]. *Dr. Murray* found this word in Anglo-French phrases or combinations from the 13th century and as an English adjective in the 14th century, when it was written *pety*, and later *petty*, which is the correct Eng. form. *Petit* continued in use side by side with the Eng. form in the 17th century, but only occasionally and as retained in law-phrases during the 18th. While a living Eng. word the final *t* was pronounced ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. vii, p. 748, Oxford, 1909). Compare *PERRY*.

petite [Fr.]: pə-tīt¹; pe-tīt² [Diminutive].

petition: pi-tīsh'ən¹; pe-tīsh'on² [A solemn or formal application].

2: wolf, dg; bōök, bōöt; full, rule, cūre, büt, bārn; öil, böy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Petra: pī'trə¹; pē'trə² [Bible (R. V.)].

Petrarch: pī'trärk¹; pē'träre² [It. poet (1304-74)].

petrel: pet'rel¹; pēt'rēl²; not pī'trel¹ [A marine bird].

Petrine: pī'trin¹, *Standard & C.*, or pī'train¹, *E., I., M., W., & Wr.*; pē'trin² or pē'trin² [Relating to the apostle Peter or his writings].

Petrograd: pet'ro-grād¹ or pē'tro'grad¹; pēt'ro-grād² or pē'tro'grad² [Capital of Russia].

petrol: pet'röl¹; pēt'röl², *M., E., & I.*; *C.* pe-tröl¹; *Standard*, pi-tröl¹; *W.* pet'röl¹; *Wr.* pī'tröl¹, which was indicated also by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) [1. Gasoline. 2. Petroleum].

petrous: pet'rus¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & W.*, or pī'trus¹, *E., I., & Wr.*; [pēt'rüs² or pē'trüs² [Hard, like stone].

Petruchio: pi-trü'chi-ō¹; pe-trü'chi-ō² [In Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," the husband of Katharine].

petty: pet'y¹; pēt'y² [Of little importance or worth; minor; subordinate].

petunia: pi-tiü'nü-a¹; pe-tü'ni-a²; not pi-tü'nü-a¹ [A flowering plant].

Peulthal: pi-ul'thai¹; pe-ül'thi² [Bible].—**Peullethal:** pi-ul'thai¹; pe-ül'the² [Bible (R. V.)].

pewit: pī'wit¹; pē'wit². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835) pī'üt¹ [A bird, the lapwing or the phoebe; also, the laughing-gull].

pfennig: pfen'ig¹; pfén'ig² [Ger. coin].

ph: A digraph used in English usually to represent the sound of *f* in words derived from the Greek. In the name *Stephen* it indicates the sound of *v*, and in the English pronunciation of *nephew* it indicates the same sound. Formerly, in such words as *diphtheria*, *diphtheron*, *naphtha*, it represented the sound of *p*, but now that of *f*. See quotation, and compare **THAL**.

Ph is regularly pronounced like *f*, as in *phlegm*, *philosophy*, *phosphorus*, *phrensy*, etc.: but it has in *nephew*, *phia*, and *Stephen* the sound of *v*; in *apophthegm*, it is usually dropped entirely, and in *phthisic*; but in *phthisis*, if I mistake not, both the *ph* and *th* are distinctly pronounced [not so to-day. See **PHTHISIS**]. In *sapphires*, notwithstanding the *p* is doubled, no sound but that of *f* is heard. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* p. 116. [London, 1784.]

Phaath Moab: fē'ath mō'ab¹; fā'āth mō'āb² [Apocrypha].—**Phacareth:** fak'a-reth¹; fā'e-a-rēth² [Apocrypha].—**Phacee:** fē'si-rī; fā'ce-ē² [Douai Bible].

Phaceia: fē'si-ni'ē; fā'ce-i'ē² [Douai Bible].—**Phadala:** fā-dē'ya¹; fā-dā'ya² [Douai Bible].

[self when scorned by Hippolytus].

Phædra: fī'drā¹; fē'dra² [In myth, the daughter of Minos, who killed her-Phædrus].

Phædrus: fī'drus¹; fē'drüs² [Greco-Rom. fabulist of the time of Tiberius].

phaethon: fē'i-thēn¹; fā'e-thōn² [In Gr. myth, son of Helios and Clymene].

phaeton: fē'i-tən¹; fā'e-ton² [A light four-wheeled carriage].

Phæzeldæus: fī-zel'di-us¹; fē-zēl'dē-üs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phalsur:** fē'sür¹ or fī-ci'sür¹; fā'sür² or fā-i'sür² [Apocrypha].—**Phalala:** fāl'i-ni'ē; fāl'a-r'a² [Douai Bible].

phalange: fā-lanj¹, *Standard, C., I., & St.*, or (*Fr.*) fā'lānz¹; fā-lāng² or (*Fr.*) fā'lānz², *E., M., & W.* fāl'anj¹. The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the third, usage in England [A socialistic community].

phalange: fāl'anj¹; fāl'āng² [A weasel-spider].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

phalanges: fə-lan'jiz¹; fə-lān'gēs² [Pl. of PHALANX].

phalanx: fē'lanks¹ or fal'anks¹; fā'lānks² or fāl'ānks². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Early lexicographers frequently stressed the letter before that which completed the syllable. Hence, Bailey, Johnson, and others printed *pha'lanx*, but this should be read *pha'lanx* according to the system they followed. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) indicated fal'anks¹; but by Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) fē'lanks¹ [The order of battle of the ancient Greek infantry].

Phaldatus: fal-dē'yus¹; fāl-dā'yūs² [Apocrypha].—**Phalea:** fē'h-ə¹; fā'-le-a² [Douai Bible].—**Phaleas:** fā-l'as¹; fā-lē'as² [Apocrypha].—**Phalec:** fē'lek¹; fā'lēc² [Bible].—**Phalias:** fē-lai'as¹; fā-l'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phallu:** fal'ū¹; fāl'ū² [Bible].—**Phallutes:** fal'u-its¹; fāl'u-its² [Douai Bible].—**Phalonite:** fal'o-nait¹; fāl'o-nit² [Douai Bible].—**Phalti:** fal'tai¹; fāl'ti² [Bible].—**Phaltias:** fal-tai'-as¹; fāl-ti'-as² [Douai Bible].—**Phaltiel:** fal'ti-el¹; fāl'ti-ēl² [Bible].

Phanerogamia: fan'ər-o-gē'mi-ə¹; fān'er-o-gē'mi-a². *M. fan'ər-o-gam'-i-ə¹* [One of the two primary divisions of plant-life according to Linnæus].

phantasm. See FANTASM.

Phanuel: fə-niū'el¹ or fan'yu-el¹; fa-nū'ēl² or fān'yū-ēl² [Bible].—**Pharacim:** far'ə-sim¹; fār'a-cim² [Apocrypha].—**Pharai:** fē'rai¹ or -ri-ait¹; fār'ri² or -ra-r² [Douai Bible].—**Pharakim:** far'ə-kim¹; fār'a-kim² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Pharao:** fē'n-ə¹; fār'a-ə² [Douai Bible].—**Pharaoh:** fē'ro¹ or fē'ri-ə¹; fār'o² or fār'a-ə². *E. fār'oi* [Bible].—**Pharaoh-hophra:** -həf'ra¹; -hōf'ra² [Bible].—**Pharaoh-nechoh:** -nē'ko¹; -nē'eo² [Bible].—**Pharathon:** far'ə-thən¹; fār'a-thōn² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Pharathonite:** far'ə-thən-ait¹; fār'a-thōn-it² [Douai Bible].—**Phares:** fē'riz¹; fār'ēs² [Bible].—**Pharez:** fē'riz¹; fār'ēz² [Bible].—**Pharira:** fə-rai'ra¹; fār'i-ra² [Apocrypha].—**Pharida:** fə-rai'da¹; fār-i'da² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Pharisee: far'i-si¹; fār'i-sē². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) far'i-si¹ [One of an ancient Jewish party who strictly observed religious forms].

pharmaceutic: fār'mə-siū'tik¹; fār'ma-cū'tie². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) far-mə-kiū'tik¹ [Relating to the compounding or dispensing of medicines].

pharmacopœia: fār'mə-ko-pi'yə¹; fār'ma-eo-pē'ya²; *not* fār'mə-kō'pya¹ [A book of formulas for preparing medicines].

Pharos: fē'ros¹; fār'ös² [Egypt. peninsula; lighthouse].

Pharosh: fē'rosh¹; fār'rösh² [Bible].—**Pharpar:** fār'par¹; fār'pär² [Bible].—**Pharsandatha:** far-san'da-tha¹; fār-sān'da-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Pharuda:** fār'ūda¹; far-yū'da² [Douai Bible].—**Pharue:** far'u-ä¹; fār'ū-ē² [Douai Bible].

pharyngeal: fə-rin'ji-əl¹ or far'in-jī'el¹; fa-rŷn'gē-əl² or fār'yn-gē'äl² [Pert. to the pharynx].

pharynges: fə-rin'jiz¹; fa-rŷn'gēs² [Pl. of PHARYNX].

pharyngitis: far'in-joi'tis¹ or -jī'tis¹; fār'yn-gi'tis² or -gi'tis² [Inflammation of the pharynx].

pharynx: far'ŋks¹; fār'ynks² [The canal between the base of the skull and

Pharizites: fār'zaitis¹; fār'zits² [Bible].

phase: fēz¹; fās² [A particular aspect].

3: wōlf, dē; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŷle, cūre, bŷt, būrn; öll, böy; gō, gēm; ŋk; thin. this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe, fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle, but, būrn;

Phasea: fa-si'ä¹; fa-sē'a² [Douai Bible].—**Phaseah:** fa-si'ä¹; fa-sē'ä² [Bible].—**Phasell:** fa-si'lis¹; fa-sē'lis² [Apocrypha].—**Phaseron:** fas-i-ren¹; fäs'e-rön² [Douai Bible].—**Phassaron:** fas'a-ren¹; fäs'a-rön² [Apocrypha].—**Phassurus:** fa-siū'rus¹; fäs-sū'rus² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Phataia: fat'i-ai'ä¹; fät'a-i'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Phathahia:** fah'h'e-hai'ä¹; fäth'a-hi'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Phatuel:** fa-tü'el¹; fa-tü'el² [Douai Bible].—**Phatures:** fa-tü'rüz¹; fa-tü'rüz² [Douai Bible].—**Phau:** fa'u¹; fa'u² [Douai Bible].

pheasant: fez'önt¹; fēs'ant² [A game-bird].

Phebe, Phœbe: fi'b¹; fē'be² [A feminine personal name].

Phedael: fed'i-el¹; fēd'a-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Phèdre: fē'dr¹; fē'dr² [Title and heroine of a tragedy by Racine]. See [PHÈDRA.]

Phegiel: fi'ji-el¹; fē'gi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Pheleia:** fi'h-i-ai'ä¹; fē'le-i'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Phelella:** fel'i-lai'ä¹; fē'l'e-l'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Phelethi:** fel'i-thai¹; fē'l'e-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Phelethites:** fel'i-thait¹; fē'l'e-thit² [Douai Bible].—**Phelonite:** fi'lön-ait¹; fē'lön-it² [Douai Bible].—**Pheletia:** fel-tai'ä¹; fē'l't'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Pheletias:** fel-tai'as¹; fē'l't'as² [Douai Bible].

phenacetin, phenacetine: fi-nas'i-tin¹; fe-näç'e-tin²; *not* fi-nas'i-tin¹ [A coal-tar compound used in medicine].

phenetol: fi'm-töl¹, *Standard & W., or* fen'i-tel¹, *C., E., & M.;* fē'ne-töl² *or* fē'n'e-töl² [An aromatic oily liquid used in medicine].

Phenice: fi-nai'si¹; fe-ni'çe² [Bible].

Phenicia: fi-nish'i-ä¹; fe-nish'i-ä² [District in Syria].

phenix: fi'niks¹; fē'niks² [A sacred bird of Egypt. mythology].

phenol: fi'nöl¹ *or* fi'nöl¹; fē'nöl² *or* fē'nöl². *W.* fi'nöl¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [A chemical used as a disinfectant].

phenyl: fi'nöl¹ *or* fen'il¹; fē'nyl² *or* fē'n'yl². *E. & W.* fi'nail¹ [A chemical radical].

Pheresites: fer'i-sait¹; fēr'e-sit² [Apocrypha].—**Pherezites:** fer'i-zait¹; fēr'e-zit² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Phesdomim:** fes'do-mim¹; fēs'do-mim² [Douai Bible].—**Phetela:** fi'ti-ai'ä¹; fē'te-i'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Phetrusim:** fi-trū'sim¹; fē'try'sim² [Douai Bible].

phial: fai'äl¹; fi'al² [A vial].

Phibeseth: fai'bi-seth¹ *or* fib'i-seth¹; fi'be-sēth² *or* fib'e-sēth² [Bible].—**Phichol:** fai'kel¹; fi'öl² [Bible]. **Phicol†** (R. V.).

Phidias: fid'i-as¹; fid'i-as² [Athenian sculptor (500?–432 B. C.)].

Phihahiroth: fai'hä-hai'rēth¹; fi'ha-hi'rōth² [Douai Bible].

Philadelphia: fil'a-del'fi-ä¹; fil'a-dēl'fi-ä² [1. A Bible city in Asia Minor. 2. A city founded by William Penn in Pennsylvania in 1682].

Philæ: fai'li¹; fi'lē² [An island in the Nile near Assuan, Egypt].

phillander: fi-lan'dar¹; fi-län'der². Same as **FILANDER**.

philanthropic: fil'an-threp'ik¹; fil'an-thröp'ie² [Pert. to philanthropy].

philanthropy: fi-lan'thro-pi¹; fi-län'thro-py² [Effort to promote the welfare of man].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Philarches: fi-lār'kīz¹; fi-lār'eēs² [Apocrypha].

[revenue stamp-].

philately: fi-lat'i-lī¹; fi-lāt'e-ly² [The study and collection of postage or

Philemon: fi-lī'mən¹; fi-lē'mon² [Bible].—**Philetus:** fi-lī'tas¹; fi-lē'tas² [Bible].

[HELLENE.

Philhellene: fil-hel'in¹; fil-hēl'en². *M.* fil'he-lin¹ [A lover of Greece]. See

Philipp: fil'ip¹; fil'ip² [A masculine personal name]. **Philippa:** fi-lip'a¹;

fi-lip'a² (*fem.*). **D. Philippus:** fi-lip'us¹; fi-lip'us²; *Fr. Philippe:* fi'līp¹; fi'līp²; *G.*

Philipp: fi'līp¹; fi'līp²; *It. Filippo:* fi-lip'po¹; fi-lip'po²; *L. Philippus:* fi-lip'us¹;

fi-lip'us²; *Pol. Filip:* fi'līp¹; fi'līp²; *Pg. Felipe:* fē-lip'pē¹; fē-lip'pē²; *Rus. Filip:*

fi-līp¹; fi-līp²; *Sp. Felipe:* fē-lī'pē¹; fē-lī'pē²; *Sw. Filip:* fil'ip¹; fil'ip².

Philippi: fi-lip'ai¹; fi-lip't² [Macedonian city; battle, 42 B. C.].

Philippine Islands: fil'i-pin¹ or fil'i-pīn¹; fil'i-pīn² or fil'i-pīn². In British usage generally fil'i-pīn¹ [An archipelago south of China].

Philippoteaux: fi'lī'po'tō¹; fi'lī'po'tō² [*Fr.* historical painter (1815-84)].

Philisthlm: fi-lis'fhu-im¹; fi-līs'thi-īm² [Douai Bible].—**Phllstim:** fi-lis'tim¹; fi-līs'tim² [Bible].—**Philistia:** fi-lis'ti-a¹; fi-līs'ti-a² [Bible].

Philistine: fi-lis'tin¹; fi-līs'tin². *E. & M.* fil'is-tain¹; *I.* fi-lis'tain¹ [A member of a warlike race that disputed the possession of Canaan with the Israelites].

Philistinism: fi-lis'tin-izm¹ or fil'is-tin-izm¹; fi-līs'tin-izm² or fil'is-tin-izm². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Devotion to low aims].

Philoctetes: fil'ek-tī'tiz¹; fil'ōe-tē'tēs² [In classic myth, an Argonaut who had the arrows of Hercules, without which Troy could not be taken].

Philo Judæus: fai'lo ju-dī'us¹; fi'lo ju-dē'ūs² [Jewish philosopher of the 1st century].

philologic: fil'o-lej'ik¹; fil'o-lōg'ie² [Philological].—**philological:** fil'o-lej'ik¹; fil'o-lōg'ie². Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-lo-lej'ik¹ [Relating to philology].—**philologist:** fi-lel'o-jist¹; fi-lōl'o-gist². Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-lel'o-jist¹ [An investigator of language].—**philology:** fi-lel'o-jī¹; fi-lōl'o-gy². Buchanan (1757) and Sheridan (1780) fai-lel'o-jī¹ [The study of language in connection with history and literature].

Philologus: fi-lel'o-gus¹; fi-lōl'o-gūs² [Bible].

Philomela: fil'o-mī'lē¹; fil'o-mē'la² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens].

Philometor: fil'o-mī'ter¹; fil'o-mē'tor² [Apocrypha].

[of a nut].

philopena: fil'o-pī'nē¹; fil'o-pē'na² [Social game played with twin kernels

Philopœmen: fil'o-pī'mēn¹; fil'o-pē'mēn² [Gr. patriot (252?-183 B. C.)].

philosophic: fil'o-sef'ik¹; fil'o-sōf'ie²—give the s its sibilant sound as in "see." *Wr.* fil'o-sef'ik¹—a pronunciation which he and Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) indicated also for its relatives **philosophical** and **philosophically**, now pronounced with a sibilant s. In these words Buchanan indicated a diphthongal i (ai as in "aisle") and a voiced s = z [Relating to philosophy].

philosophy: fi-les'o-fi¹; fi-lōs'o-fy² [The principles, laws, or causes that furnish the rational explanation of anything].

2: wōlf, dā; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, préy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Phinees: fin'1-es1; fin'e-ēs2 [Apocrypha].

Phinehas: fin'1-has1; fin'e-has2 [Bible and masculine personal name]. F.

Phineas: fin'e-ā1; fin'ng-ā2; It. **Fineo:** fin'e-ō1; fin'ng-ō2; Sp. **Phinees:** fin'e-es'1; fin'e-es'2.

Phineus: fai'nus1 or fin'1-us1; fin'nūs2 or fin'i-ūs2 [In Classic myth, king of Salmydesus, blinded for depriving his sons of their sight in Thrace].

Phinoe: fin'o-ī1; fin'o-ē2 [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Phintias: fin'ti-as1; fin'ti-as2 [Pythias].

Phison: fai'son1; fi'son2 [Apocrypha].

[vein].

phlebitis: fli-bai'tis1; fle-bi'tis2 [Inflammation of the inner membrane of a

phlebotomy: fli-bet'o-mi1; fle-bōt'o-my2 [Opening a vein to let blood].

Phlegethon: fleg'1-then1 or flej'1-then1; flēg'e-thōn2 or flēg'e-thōn2 [In Gr. myth, a river of Hades].

phlegm: flem1; flēm2. At one time spelt *fleam*, it was pronounced flim1; flēm2. In 1684 the Earl of Roscommon in his "Essay on Translated Verse" wrote: "Write with Fury, but correct with *Phleam*." To-day the *g* is silent, and the *e* short; but Dryden (1631-1701) and Pope (1688-1744) wrote:

They only think you animate your theme
With too much fire, who are themselves all *phlegm*. DRYDEN *To Lee* l. 42.
Our criticks take a contrary extreme;
They judge with fury, but they write with *fle'me*.

POPE *Essay on Criticism* l. 661 (1709).

phlegmagog, phlegmagogue: fleg'ma-gog1; flēg'ma-gūg2 [A medicine for loosening phlegm].

phlegmasia: fleg-mē'si-a1; flēg-mā'si-a2, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., I., & M.*; *E.* fleg-mē'zi-a1; *St. & W.* fleg-mē'zi-a1 [Inflammation accompanied by swelling].

phlegmatic: fleg-mat'ik1; flēg-māt'ie2. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1780), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), and Jameson (1827) fleg'ma-tik1 [Full of phlegm; hence, not easily aroused].

Phlegon: fli'gan1; flē'gon2 [Bible].

[fire to the temple of Apollo].

Phlegyas: fli'ji-as1; flē'gy-as2 [In Gr. myth, a king of the Lapithæ, who set

phlogiston: flo-jis'ten1; flo-gis'tōn2. By Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Sheridan (1780) indicated flo-gis'ten1, which was noted as alternative by Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827). Dr. Murray is the only modern lexicographer who indicates it, but also only as alternative [In old chemistry, the principle assumed to form a constituent of all combustible bodies].

phlorizin: fler'1-zin1; flōr'i-zīn2. *E.* flo-ridz'in1; *M.* flo-rai'zin1; *Wr.* flōr'i-zin1 [A crystalline chemical compound].

Phochereth: fek'1-reth1; fō'e-rēth2 [Douai Bible].

Phocion: fō'shi-on1; fō'shi-on2 [Gr. general (?402-317 B. C.)].

Phœbe: fi'bi1; fē'be2 [A Bible and feminine personal name]. Fr. **Phébé:** fē'bé1; fē'be2; It. **Febe:** fē'bē1; fē'be2.

phœbe: fi'bi1; fē'be2 [A bird of the E. United States].

Phœbus: fi'bus1; fē'būs2 [The Gr. god Apollo as sun-god].

2: árt, ápe, fáit, fáre, fást, whát, ál; mē, gēt, préy, fērn; hīt, íce; í=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Phoenix: fī'niks¹; fē'niks² [A city, the capital of Arizona]. See PHENIX.

phonetization: fō'ni-ti-zē'shən¹; fō'ne-ti-zā'shən². *E.* fō'net-ti-zē'shən¹ [The representing of sounds according to phonetic principles].

phonic: fən'ik¹ or fō'nik¹; fōn'ie² or fō'nie². The first indicates American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; the second, British usage as noted by *E., I., M., & St.* [Pert. to sounds].

phonics: fən'iks¹; fōn'ies². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) fō'niks¹, which *Standard & W.* also indicate as alternative [The science of articulate sounds].

phonogram: fō'no-gram¹; fō'no-grām²; *not* fən'o-gram¹ [A sign that symbolizes an articulate sound].—**phonographer:** fō-neg'ra-fer¹; fō-nōg'ra-fer² [One skilled in phonography].—**phonographic:** fō'no-graf'ik¹; fō'no-grāf'ie².—**phonography:** fō-neg'ra-fi¹; fō-nōg'ra-fy² [The art of writing by sound].

phonotype: fō'no-tuip¹; fō'no-tȳp² [An alphabet with one character for each simple sound of speech].

phonotypy: fō'no-tuip¹¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or* fō-net'ī-pī¹, *I., St., & Wr.*; fō'no-tȳp² or fō-nōt'y-py² [The representing of every elementary sound in speech with a distinct symbol].

Phoratha: fōr'ə-thā¹; fōr'a-tha² [Douai Bible].

Phorcys: fōr'sis¹; fōr'cys² [In Classic myth, a sea-god].

Phoros: fō'res¹; fō'rōs² [Apocrypha].

phosphorus: fes'fār-us¹; fōs'for-ūs²; *not* fes'fō-rus¹; *nor* fes'fōr-us¹ [A chemical element used in medicine and the arts].

photographer: fō-teg'ra-far¹; fō-tōg'ra-fer²; *not* fō'to-graf'ar¹ [One who takes photographs].—**photographic:** fō'to-graf'ik¹; fō'to-grāf'ie² [Pert. to photography].—**photography:** fō-teg'ra-fi¹; fō-tōg'ra-fy²; *not* fō'to-graf'ī [The process of taking pictures by the chemical action of light on sensitized plate or film].

photometer: fō-tēm'ī-tar¹; fō-tōm'e-ter²; *not* fō'to-mī-tar¹ [An instrument for measuring the intensity of light].

phrenetic: fri-net'ik¹; fre-nēt'ie². Sheridan (1780) fren'ī-tik¹ [Pert. to ^[phrenitis]].

phrenitis: fri-nōi'tis¹ or fri-nī'tis¹; fre-nī'tis² or fre-nī'tis² [Brain fever].

phrenologic: fren'o-lej'ik¹; frēn'o-lōg'ie² [Pert. to phrenology].—**phrenologist:** fri-nel'o-jist¹; fre-nōl'o-gist² [One skilled in phrenology].—**phrenology:** fri-nel'o-jī¹; fre-nōl'o-gy². *St.* fren-el'o-jī¹ [The science that determines the functions of the brain in general].

Phrygia: frij'ī-a¹; frȳg'ī-a² [An ancient country in central Asia Minor].

Phryne: frai'm¹; frȳ'ne² [Gr. courtesan of the 4th century B. C.].

phthalein: thal'ī-in¹; thāl'e-in². *M.* fthal'ī-in¹ [A chemical compound used as a coloring-matter].

phthisic: tiz'ik¹; tīs'ie², but sometimes heard tīs'ik¹. So also with its relatives **phthisical** and **phthisicky** [Phthisis].

phthisis: thoi'sis¹ or this'is¹; thī'sis² or thīs'is². *E.* tai'sis¹. Murray notes fthis'is¹ as alternative. Perry (1805) this'is¹; Smart (1840) tai'sis¹, which Worcester (1859) indicates as alternative. Notwithstanding lexicographic record, many persons who use this word pronounce it tīs'is¹. Compare **PARHISIC** [Pulmonary consumption].

phthongal: thon'gal¹; thōn'gal². *M.* fthon'gal¹ [Vocal].

2: wqf, dq; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rule; but, būrn;

Phud: fud¹; fūd² [Apocrypha].—**Phurah:** fiū'rā¹; fū'ra² [Bible].—**Phurim:** fiū'rim¹; fū'rim² [Bible].—**Phutiel:** fiū'ti-el¹; fū'ti-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Phuvah:** fiū'vā¹; fū'vā² [Bible].

phycology: fai-kol'o-jū¹; fī-eöl'o-gy² [The science of seaweeds].

Phygelus: fi-jel'us¹; fy-gēl'ūs² [Bible].

phylactery: fi-lak'tar¹; fy-läe'ter-y² [An amulet].

Phyllis: fil'is¹; fīl'is² [A feminine personal name]. It. **Fillide:** fi'li-dē²;

phyloxanthin: fil'o-zan'thin¹; fīl'o-zän'thin² [A yellow coloring-matter].

phyloxera: fil'öks-i'ra¹; fīl'öks-ē'ra² [A plant-louse that destroys grape-vines].

phylogeny: fai-lej'i-nū¹; fī-lög'e-ny² [Ancestral development].

physalite: fis'a-lait¹; fīs'a-lit². *E.* & *I.* fai'sä-lait¹; *Wr.* fiz'a-lait¹ [A variety of topaz].

physeter: fai-sī'tar¹; fī-sē'ter². *E.* fai'se-tar¹; *St.* fi-sī'tar¹ [A sperm-whale].

physic: fiz'ik¹; fīs'ie² [Medicine in general].

physician: fi-zish'an¹; fy-šish'an² [A doctor of medicine].

physicist: fiz'i-sist¹; fīs'i-čist² [A specialist in physics].

physiognomy: fiz'i-og'no-mū¹; fīs'i-ög'no-my². Perry (1777) fiz-i-on'o-mū¹, which *E.*, *M.*, & *W.* note as alternative [The face or countenance as indicative of the character and the mind].

physique [Fr.]: fi-zik¹; fy-šik² [The build of a person].

phytography: fai-teg'ra-fi¹; fī-tög'ra-fy² [The classification and description of plants].

phytology: fai-tol'o-jū¹; fī-töl'o-gy² [The study of plants].

pi¹, ple: pai¹; pī² [Type that has been disarranged].

pi²: pai¹ or pī¹; pī² or pī² [1. The 16th letter of the Gr. alphabet (Π, π). 2. A mathematical ratio].

placual: pai-ak'yū-lar¹; pi-äe'yū-lar² [Having power to atone].

pla mater: pai'a mē'tar¹; pī'a mā'ter² [A membrane that invests the brain and spinal cord].

plan: pi-an¹ or pyūn¹; pi-än² or pyän² [A tropical skin-disease].

planissimo [It.]: pī'a-nis'i-mo¹; pī'a-nīs'i-mo² [Very soft; softly: a direction in music].

planist: pi-an'ist¹ or pī'a-nist¹; pi-än'ist² or pī'a-nīst²; *not* pai'ä-nist¹, a vulgarity, perhaps formerly a provincialism, for it was indicated by Webster (1828). *Wr.* pi-ä-nist¹. The second pronunciation indicated above is common in England [A performer on the pianoforte].

planiste [Fr.]: pī'a'nist¹; pī'ä'nist² [A pianist: used erroneously in Eng. as a feminine form].

piano (a.): pī-ä'no¹; pī-ä'no². *M.* pyä'no¹ [Soft].

piano (n.): pi-an'o¹, *Standard, C., M., & W.,* or pi-ä'nō¹, *E., I., St., & W.;* pī-än'o² or pī-ä'nō². In England the *a* is frequently pronounced as in "art"; in the United States, as in "at" [A pianoforte].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = fud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

pianoforte: pi-an'ō-fər'te¹, *C. & M.*, or pi-an'ō-fər'tē¹, *Standard & W.*; pi-ān'ō-fər'tē² or pi-ān'ō-fər'tē². A far more common pronunciation than either of these, and one which is in very general use but not noted as preferred by any dictionary, is pi-an'ō-fər'tē¹. *E.* pi-an'ō-fər'tā¹; *I.* pi-an'ō-fər'tē¹; *St.* pi-an'ō-fər'te¹; *Wr.* pi-ān'ō-fər'tē¹, which was indicated also by Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844) [A stringed musical instrument with a keyboard].

piazza: pi-az'ə¹ or (*It.*) pi-āt'zā¹; pi-āz'ə² or (*It.*) pi-āt'zā² [1. An open area or public square. 2. By erroneous 17th century use, a covered walk or gallery outside a building; hence (*U. S.*), a veranda or porch].

Pībeseth: pi'beseth¹; pi'beseth² [Bible].

pibroch: pi'brōh¹; pi'brōh². *M.* pi'brōh¹; *St.* pi'brēk¹; *Wr.* pi'brēk¹ and so recorded by Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844). The word is not in Buchanan, Perry, Sheridan, or Walker. It has been erroneously used to designate the bagpipes [Martial music played by the Scottish Highlanders on the bagpipes].

pica: pi-kā¹; pi'ea² [A former size of type approximating to modern 12-point. It was used as a standard unit of measurement for type, leads, rules, etc.].

picador: pik'ə-dōr¹; pi'e'a-dōr² [Bull-fighter].

Picardy: pik'ər-dī¹; pi'e'ar-dy² [A former province of France].

picayune: pik'ə-yūn¹; pi'e'a-yūn² [A small coin; hence, a person or thing of slight importance or small value].

Piccadilly: pik'ə-dil'ī¹; pi'e'a-dil'y²; not pik-a-dil'ī¹ [A street in London].

piecous: pi's'ī-us¹; pi'e'ē-ūs². *C. & E.* pi's'ius¹; *I.* pi'sh'us¹; *Wr.* pi's'is-us¹ [Relating to or resembling pitch].

Piehegru: pi'sh'grū¹; pi'ch'grū² [Fr. general (1761-1804)].

picked¹: pik'ed¹; pik'ed² [1. Having spines or prickles. 2. Piked or sharp-pointed. 3. Smartly dressed; spruce]. [stalks, etc.].

picked²: pikt¹; pikt² [1. Selected or chosen. 2. Cleaned as by picking]

piecot [Fr.]: pi'kō¹; pi'eō²—the *t* is silent. *M.* pi-kō¹; *Wr.* pi'kō¹ [The outer edge of a founce].

Piequart: pi'kār¹; pi'kār² [Fr. general (1854-)]. [and aloes].

picra: pik'rā¹ or poi'krā¹; pi'e'ra² or pi'era² [A cathartic powder of canella]

picrate: pik'rēt¹; pi'e'rāt². *E.* pi'krāt¹; *M.* pi'krāt¹ [A salt of picric acid].

picric: pik'rik¹; pi'e'rie². *E. & I.* pi'krīk¹ [Bitter; as, *picric acid*, a yellow compound used in explosives and dyeing].

picture: pik'tiur¹; pi'e'tūr². *C. & W.* pik'tchur¹. The pronunciation pik'tchur¹ was noted by Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791), but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828) indicated pik'tiur¹, which is less slovenly and is supported by *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* See NATURE.

piece: pi's¹; pēç² [A fragment]. [principal work or dish].

pièce de résistance [Fr.]: pi'e's də rē'zīs'tāns¹; pi'eç de rē'sīs'tāņç² [A

piéd: paid¹; pid² [Mottled; variegated].

piéd-à-terre [Fr.]: pi'e'ā-tār¹; pi'e'ā-tēr²; not pi'd'ā-ter¹, an absurd attempt at Anglicizing a phrase that is still unnaturalized. Compare FRACAS; TAPIS [Literally, a footing; hence, a resting-place or lodging].

Piedmont: pi'd'mēt¹; pi'd'mōnt² [It. division].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡɔ, ɡem; ɦɦn; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

l: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præ; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

pler: pîr¹; pēr² [1. A support for some structure. 2. A jetty or projecting wharf].

pierce: pîrs¹; pēr². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) pûrs¹. See **PIERCE** [To penetrate or puncture].

Married to immortal verse

Such as the melting soul may pierce.

MILTON *L'Allegro* l. 138.

Pleria: pai-i'r-n-ə¹; pî-ē-ri-a² [A coast-district of ancient Macedon; fabled birthplace of Orpheus].—**Pierian:** pai-i'r-n-ən¹; pî-ē-ri-an² [Pert. to the fountain of the Muses in Pieria; as, the *Pierian* spring, whose waters proved a source of inspiration to those who drank from it].

Plerides: pai-er-i-dîz¹; pî-ēr-i-dēs² [The Muses. See **PIERIAN**].

Pierre: See under **PETER**.

Pierrot [Fr.]: pyē-rō¹; pyē-rō²—the *i* is silent [A buffoon in white cos-
[tume].

Pletermaritzburg: pî-ter-mā-rits-bûrg¹; pē-ter-mā-rits-bûrg² [Capital of Natal, British South Africa].
[17th century].

Pietism: pai-i-tîzm¹; pî-e-tîsm² [A Lutheran religious movement of the
[17th century].

pig: pig¹; pîg² [A hog].

pigeon: pij-en¹; pîg-on². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) pij-en¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) pij-in¹ [A bird of the order *Columbæ*; a dove].

Pî-hahiroth: pai-hə-hai-rēth¹; pî-ha-hî-rōth² [Bible].

piked: poikt¹ or pik-ed¹; pîkt² or pîk-ēd². *C., M., & W.* pai-ked¹. Knowles (1835) pî-ked¹; Smart (1840) pîkt¹; Wright (1855) poikt¹ [Having a pike; pointed; picked].
[Christ to be crucified].

Pilate: pai-lî-t¹; pî-lat² [A Roman procurator of Judea, who delivered
[Christ to be crucified].

Pilatus: pil-lā-tûs¹; pî-lā-tûs²; *not* pai-lē-tûs¹ [Swiss mountain].

pillau: pi-lau¹; pi-lou². *C. & Wr.* pi-lō¹; *E. & I.* pai'lō¹ [An Eastern dish of rice, raisins, and fowl or meat].

Pîldash: pil-daśh¹; pîl-dāsh² [Bible].

pileated: pai-lî-ēt-ed¹, *Standard, E., St., & W., or* pil-i-ēt-ed¹, *C. & Wr.*; pî-lî-āt-ed² or pî-lî-āt-ed². *I.* pai'lî-ēt-ed¹; *M.* pai'lî-ēt-id¹ [Provided with a pileus or cap].

Pîleha: pil-i-hā¹ or pai-lî-hā¹; pî-lî-hā² or pî-lî-hā³ [Bible].

Pîleser: pai-lî-sar¹; pî-lē-ser² [Bible].

pileus: pai-lî-us¹, *Standard, E., M., St., W., & Wr., or* pil-i-us¹, *C.*; pî-lî-ūs² or pî-lî-ūs². *I.* pai-lî-us¹ [A brimless round felt cap worn by ancient artizans, fishermen, and sailors; hence, any cap-like covering].

Pîlha: pil-hə¹; pîl-ha² [Bible (R. V.)].

Pîlîca: pi-lî-ka¹; pi-lî-ē² [Polish town].

pillow: pil-o¹; pîl-o². Do not obscure the last syllable [A bag or cushion of
[feathers, etc.].

Pîlneser: pîl-nî-zar¹; pîl-nē-zer². Same as **TIGLATH-PILESER**.

pîlose: pai-lōs¹; pî-lōs². *Wr.* pi-lōs¹ [Covered with hair].

Pîltai: pil-tai¹ or pil-tî-ai¹; pîl-tî² or pîl-tî-î² [Bible].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; ɔ; ɲ = sing; ɕhin, this.

pilum [L.]: pai'lum¹; pi'lum² [A heavy javelin].

pilus [L.]: pai'lus¹; pi'lus² [A hair].

Pimenta: pi-men'ta¹; pi-měn'ta². *C. & I.* pai-men'ta¹ [A genus of trees that yields the pimento of commerce].

pimento: pi-men'to¹; pi-měn'to²—the *o* is short [Allspice].

pimpernel: pim'pær-nel¹; pīm'per-nēl²; *not* pim-pūr-nəl¹ [A herbaceous flowering plant with red or scarlet blossoms].

pin-nez [Fr.]: pañs'nē¹; pññg'ng²—the *z* is silent [Eye-glasses kept in place by a spring which pinches the nose].

pincers: pin'særz¹; pñ'çers². Distinguish from PINCHERS [An implement for gripping anything to be held fast].

pinchers: pinč'ærz¹; pñch'erz² [Pincers: a colloquial form].

Pinchot: pin'shō¹; pñ'çho² [Am. forester and conservationist (1865-)].

Pincian: pin'shi-ən¹; pñ'shi-an² [Relating to one of the hills of ancient Rome, modern **Monte Pincio**: mon'tē pin'cho¹; mon'tē pñ'cho²].

Pindar: pin'dar¹; pñ'dar² [Gr. lyric poet (522-443 B. C.)].

pindaree: pin-dā-rī¹; pñ-dā-rē². *C.* pin-dar¹; *E.* pin-dā-rī¹; *I.* pin'da-rī¹ [One of a horde of mercenary soldiers and freebooters of Central India].

Pindarie: pin-dar'ik¹; pñ-dār'ie² [After the style of Pindar].

Pindarus: pin'da-rus¹; pñ'da-rūs² [Same as PINDAR].

pine: pain¹; pñ² [A timber-tree that yields cones].

pineal: pin'ī-əl¹; pñ'e-əl². *I.* pin'ī-əl¹; *St.* pai-nī'əl¹. By Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) pin'yal¹; Smart (1840) pai-nī-əl¹ [Shaped like a pine-cone].

Piñero: pi-ner'o¹; pi-nēr'o² [A British dramatist (1855-)].

pinite: pin'uit¹; pñ'it². *E. & M.* pai'nait¹ [1. A mineral. 2. A chemical].

pinnace: pin'is¹; pñ'aç² [An eight-oared boat or a warship's steam-launch].

pinmate: pin'ēt¹; pñ'āt² [Arranged like a feather: said of certain leaves].

pinochle, pinocle: pñ'nek-l¹ or pin'o-kl¹; pñ'nōe-l² or pñ'nō-e-l² [A game of cards]. [maize and mesquit-beans].

pinole: pi-nō'lē¹ or pi-nōl¹; pi-nō'lē² or pi-nōl². *C.* pi-nō'lē¹ [A meal of

Pinon: pai'nēn¹; pñ'nōn² [Bible].

piñon: pñ-nyōn¹ or pin'yōn¹; pñ-nyōn² or pñ'yōn². *M.* pin-yōn¹ [The edible seed of a nut-pine].

pint: paint¹; pñt² [A dry or liquid measure].

pinta: pin'ta¹ or (*Sp.*) pñ'ta¹; pñ'ta² or (*Sp.*) pñ'tä² [A skin-disease prevalent in Mexico].

pintado [*Sp.*]: pin-tä'do¹ or pin-tē'do¹; pñ-tä'do² or pñ-tā'do² [Spotted; ^[pied]].

Pinzon: pñ-thōn¹; pñ-thōn² [Two *Sp.* navigators and discoverers (1441-93; (2) 1460-1524)].

plou=plou [Fr.]: pi'ū=pi'ū¹; pi'ū=pi'ū² [A soldier in the ranks].

2: wɒlɪ, dɜː, bʊk, bʊt; ɪll, ɹɪl, ɕɪr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *börn*;

pious: *pai'us*¹; *pī'ūs*² [Religious; devout].

piperidin, piperidine: *pi-per'i-din*¹, *Standard*, or *pai-per'i-din*¹, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*; *pi-per'i-din*² or *pi-per'i-din*². *M.* *pi-per'i-din*¹ [A chemical compound obtained from the pepper-plant].

piperonal: *pip'ar-o-nal*¹; *pī'ar-o-nāl*². *C.* & *E.* *pai-per'o-nal*¹ [A chemical fused in making perfumes].

pipistrel: *pip'is-trel*¹; *pī'is-trēl*². *E.* & *St.* *pi-pis'trel*¹; *I.* *pai-pis'trel*¹; *Wr.* *pi-pis'trel*¹ [A reddish-brown bat].

Piqua: *pik'wə*¹; *pī'wə*² [City in Ohio].

piquancy: *pī'kən-si*¹; *pī'kan-çy*² [The quality of exciting the appetite, interest, or curiosity].

piquant: *pī'kant*¹ or (*Fr.*) *pī'kän*¹; *pī'kant*² or (*Fr.*) *pī'kän*². *Wr.* *pik'ent*¹. By Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) *pī'kant*¹ [1. Having a sharp taste. 2. Lively and interesting].

piquante [*Fr.*]: *pī'kän*¹; *pī'kän*²; *not* *pī'kant*¹ [Piquant].

pique (*v.*): *pik*¹; *pik*² [Slight irritation or anger].

piqué (*n.*) [*Fr.*]: *pī'kē*¹; *pī'kē*² [1. A cotton fabric. 2. In music, a staccato by bowing on a stringed instrument].

piquet: *pi-ket*¹ or (*Fr.*) *pī'kē*¹; *pi-kēt*² or (*Fr.*) *pī'kē*². *E.* & *I.* *pik'et*¹; *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* *pi-ket*¹ [A game of cards].

Pira: *pai'ra*¹; *pī'ra*² [Apocrypha].

Piræus: *pai-rī'us*¹; *pī-rē'ūs*² [Gr. seaport].

Piram: *pai'rəm*¹; *pī'ram*² [Bible].

Pirathon: *pir'a-thēn*¹; *pī'ra-thōn*² [Bible].

Pirithous: *pai-rīth'o-us*¹; *pī-rīth'o-ūs*² [In Gr. myth, a king of Lapithæ who attempted to carry Persephone from Hades].

piquette: *pir'u-et*¹; *pī'ū-ēt*²; *not* *pi-rū'et*¹ [A whirl or turn about on [the toes]].

Pisa: *pī'za*¹; *pī'zā*² [It. province and its capital].

Pisano: *pī-zā'no*¹; *pī-zā'no*² [Family of It. sculptors (1206-1349)].

Piscataquis: *pis-kat'a-kwis*¹; *pīs-eāt'a-kwis*² [County in Me.].

piscatory: *pis'ka-to-rī*¹; *pīs'ea-to-ry*² [Pert. to fish or fishing].

Pisces [*L.*]: *pis'iz*¹; *pīs'ēs*² [Fishes].

pisciculture: *pis'i-kul'tiur*¹; *pīs'i-ētl'tūr*² [The rearing of fish].

piscina [*L.*]: *pi-sui'nə*¹ or *-sī'nə*¹; *pī-sī'na*² or *-sī'na*² [A baptismal font or stone basin].

piscine: *pis'in*¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *Wr.*, or *pis'ain*¹, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*; *pīs'in*² or *pīs'in*² [Pert. to fish].

Pisgah: *piz'gā*¹; *pīs'gā*² [Bible].

Pishon: *pai'shen*¹; *pī'shōn*² [Bible (R. V.)].

pisiform: *pai'si-fōrm*¹; *pī'si-fōrm*² [Shaped like a pea].

Pisistratus: *pi-sis'tra-tus*¹; *pi-sīs'tra-tūs*² [Gr. tyrant (600?-527 B. C.)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *all*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērē*; *hīt*, *ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; g; ŋ = shua; chin, thi.

pismire: pis'mair¹; pis'mir². *St. & Wr.* pis'mair¹, also indicated by Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [An ant].

pisolite: pai'so-lait¹; pi'so-lit² [A variety of limestone].

Pison: pai'sen¹; pi'son² [Bible].—**Pispah:** pis'pā¹; pis'pā² [Bible].

pistache: pis'tash¹; pis'tāch² [Same as PISTACHIO].

pistachio: pis-tē'shi-o¹, *Standard, I., M., St., & W.*, or pis-tū'shi-o¹, *E.*; pis-tā'chi-o² or pis-tā'chi-o². *C.* pis-tē'shiō¹; *Wr.* pis-tē'shō¹, which was indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844). By Buchanan (1757) pis-tach'o¹; Perry (1777) pis-tach'i-o¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Smart (1840) pis-tē'chō¹ [A nut-bearing tree of Western Asia with almond-like kernel].

Pithom: pai'them¹; pi'thōm² [Bible].—**Pithon:** pai'then¹; pi'thōn² [Bible].

pituitary: pit'yū-i-tē-rī¹, *Standard & C.*, or pi-tiū'i-tē-rī¹, *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; pit'yū-i-tē-ry² or pi-tiū'i-tā-ry² [Secreting phlegm or mucus].

piu [It.]: piū¹; pū². *St.* pi-ū¹; *Wr.* pyū¹; *Wr.* pi'yū¹ [More: used as a direction in music; as, *piu allegro*, faster].

Pius: pai'us¹; pi'ūs² [A name borne by ten Popes of Rome].

piwarrie: pi-wer'i¹; pi-war'ē². *C., M., & W.* pi-wer'i¹; *E.* pi-wār'rī¹; *I.* pi-war'rī¹ [An intoxicant made from cassava].

Pizarro: pi-zār'o¹ or (*Sp.*) pi-fhūr'o¹; pi-zār'o² or (*Sp.*) pi-thār'o² [Sp. conqueror of Peru (1475-1541)].

pizzicato [It.]: pit'si-kā'to¹; pit'si-eā'to² [Pinched: said of a note of a stringed instrument when played with the fingers].

placable: plē'ka-bl¹; plā'ea-bl². *E. & I.* plak'a-bl¹. The first pronunciation dates from Bailey (1732) and has been indicated by most lexicographers to the present time. Of the earlier of them Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) alone noted plak'a-bl¹ [That may be pacified].

placard (*n.*): plak'ard¹; plā'e'ard². *Wr.* plā-kārd'¹. A third pronunciation plak'ard¹ is frequent in England [A printed announcement displayed in public].

placard (*v.*): plā-kārd'¹; plā-eārd'². *E. & I.* plak'ard¹ [To announce by placard].

placate: plē'kēt¹; plā'eāt². *E. & I.* plak'ēt¹ [To make friendly; appease or conciliate].—**placatory:** plē'ka-to-rī¹; plā'ea-to-ry².

place: plēs¹; plāç²; not plais¹. See MAID; MAIDEN [A definite locality or location]. Compare PLAICE.

placer¹: plēs'er¹; plāç'er² [One who puts in place]. Distinguish PLACER².

placer²: plas'er¹ or (*Sp.*) pla-pher¹; plāç'er or (*Sp.*) plā-thēr². *E.* plā'ser¹; *I., M., & Wr.* plēs'er¹ [In mining, a place where surface is washed for minerals].

plagiarism: plē'ji-a-rizm¹; plā'gi-a-rizm². So also with its relatives **plagiarist**, **plagi-arize**. *St.* plē'ja-rizm¹ [The act of appropriating the work of another and giving it out as one's own].

plagiarly: plē'ji-ē-rī¹; plā'gi-ā-ry². Elphinston (1765) plaj'ā-rī¹ [Archaic form of PLAGIARISM].

plague: plēg¹; plāç² [An epidemic disease].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; inç; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *gr̥y*; hit, *hit*; police, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

plaguy: plēg'y¹; plāg'y² [Annoying: a colloquialism].

plaiice: plēs¹; plāc²; *not* plais¹ [A flat food=fish].

plaid: plad¹; plād², *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or plēd¹; plād², E., I., M., & St., and so indicated by Perry (1777), but the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1737) to Wright (1855) noted the a short as in "at."* Lord Byron wrote (1806), "This word is erroneously pronounced *plad*; the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography."

My cap was the coronet, my cloak was the *plaid*,
As daily I strode through the pine-covered glade."

Lachin y Gatr st. 2.

plain: plēn¹; plān²; *not* plain¹ [An expanse of level land].

plait: plēt¹; plāt². Two other pronunciations are heard: (1) plīt¹; plēt² and (2) plat¹; plāt². These are commonly applied: the first, to a fold in dress-goods and, in the United States, to a braid of hair, but *braiding* is more commonly used; the second, especially in England, to a braid of hair.

planchette [Fr.]: plan-shet¹; plān-ghēt². *C. plan-chet¹; St. plān-shet¹* [A small board].

Plançon: plañ'sōn¹; plāñ'cōn² [Fr. singer (1854-)].

plane: plēn¹; plān² [Any flat surface].

planet: plan'it¹; plān'et² [A heavenly body that revolves around the sun].

Planquette: plān'ket¹; plān'kēt² [Fr. composer (1850-1903)].

plant: plant¹; plānt². See *ASK. Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr. plant¹; E. plānt¹; M. plant¹*. Walker's so-called "coarse pronunciation of this word, chiefly among the vulgar, which rhymes it with *aunt*," is the pronunciation of a large number of educated and refined people throughout the British Empire and elsewhere.

Plantagenet: plan-taj'i-net¹; plān-tāg'e-nēt² [Eng. dynasty].

plantain: plan'tin¹; plān'tin², *Standard, C., E., & Wr.; I., M., St., & W. plan'tén¹* [A banana-like plant].

plaque: plak¹; plāk². *E. & I. plāk¹; M. plak¹* [A slab, as of metal or porcelain].

plasma: plaz'mā¹; plās'mā². *C. plas'mā¹* [The liquid part of nutritive [animal fluid]].

Platea: plā-tē'ā¹; plā-tē'ā² [Gr. city, scene of battle, 479 B. C.].

plate: plēt¹; plāt² [1. A flat slab, as of metal. 2. A shallow vessel, as of porcelain, in which food is served].

plateau: plā-tō¹; plā-tō² [An elevated plain].

platina: plat'i-nā¹; plāt'i-nā². *C. plā-tī-nā¹* [Platinum, a steel-gray me- [allic element]].

Plato: plē'tō¹; plā'tō² [Gr. philosopher (427-347 B. C.)].—**Platonic:** plā-tōn'ik¹; plā-tōn'ic².—**Platonist:** plē'tō-nist¹; plā'tō-nist². Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) plat'o-nist¹ [A follower of Plato].

platyrrhine: plat'i-rin¹; plāt'y-rin². *W. plat'i-rin¹* [Having a broad nose].

plausible: plē'z-bl¹; plā'zi-bl² [Seeming likely to be true].

plausible: plē'siv¹; plā'siv², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St. plēz'iv¹* [Manifesting praise].

Plautus: plē'tus¹; plā'tūs² [Rom. dramatist (254-184 B. C.)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, gr̥y, fērn; hit, ice; i=ä; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1. ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪ; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

play: plē¹; plā²; *not* plai¹.

plaza [Sp.]: plā'zā¹ or (Sp.) plā'fha¹; plā'zā² or (Sp.) plā'thā²; *not* plaz'ā¹.
M. plā'fha¹ or plā'sa¹ [An open square or market-place]

plead (v.): plid¹; plēd² [To urge by argument or persuasion in behalf of].—
plead (pp.): pled¹; plēd². The past participle **plead'** (plid'¹; plēd'²), formed according to the regular rules of grammar, is to be preferred.

pleasance: plez'əns¹; plēs'əns². Wr. pliz'əns¹ [Pleasantness].

pleased: plīzd¹; plēs²; *not* plī'zed¹. Compare BEQUEATHED [Gratified].

plebeian: pli-bī'an¹; ple-bē'an². I. pli-bī'an¹; W. & Wr. pli-bī'yān¹ [Pert. to the common people].

plebiscite: pleb'is-it¹; plēb'i-sīt². E. pleb-is'i-tī¹; Wr. pleb'i-sīt¹ [An expression of the popular will by vote].

plebs: plebz¹; plēbz² [The common people, especially of ancient Rome].

Pleiad: plai'ad¹ or plī'ad¹; plī'ād² or plē'ād². W. & Wr. plī'yad¹ [One of the PLEIADES].

Pleiades: plai'ə-dīz¹ or plī'ə-dīz¹; plī'ə-dēs² or plē'ə-dēs². W. & Wr. plī'yə-dīz¹. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835); Ash (1775) noted *plei'ades*. The second was recorded by Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Scott (1779), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). Jameson registered plē'ə-dīz¹ [1. In Gr. and Rom. myth, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione. 2. A group of stars in the constellation Taurus].

Pleiads: plai'adz¹ or plī'adz¹; plī'āds² or plē'āds². The first was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835); the second by Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Scott (1779), Walker (1791), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). A third pronunciation—plē'adz¹; plā'āds²—was indicated by Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) [The Pleiades].

Pleione: pli-ai'ō-nī¹; plē-i'ō-nē² [Daughter of Oceanus; mother of the

Pleistocene: plais'to-sīn¹; plīs'to-gēn² [In geology, the Glacial epoch].

plenary: plī'nə-rī¹ or plen'ə-rī¹; plē'na-ry² or plēn'a-ry². The first, which is indicated by *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.*, was noted by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). The second, preferred by Worcester, was recorded by Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Full; complete].

plenicorn: plen'ī-kōrn¹; plēn'i-cōrn². E., I., M., & W. plī'ni-kōrn¹—the pronunciation current in Great Britain [Having solid horns: said of deer].

plenipotentiary: plen'ī-po-ten'shī-ē-rī¹; plēn'ī-po-tēn'shī-ā-ry², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; C. plen'ī-po-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; E. plē-ni-po-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; I. plen'ī-pō-ten'shī-ā-rī¹; M. plen'ī-po-ten'shā-rī¹; St. plen'ī-pō-ten'shā-rī¹ [A person empowered to transact any business].

plenitude: plen'ī-tiūd¹; plēn'i-tūd²; *not* -tūd¹ [The state of being full or

plenteous: plen'ti-us¹; plēn'te-ūs². Sheridan (1780) plen'chus¹; Walker (1791) plen'chi-us¹ [Amplly sufficient for every purpose].

Plesiosaurus: plī'si-o-sē'rus¹; plē'si-o-sā'rūs² [A fossil long-necked marine reptile].

plethora: pleth'o-ra¹; plēth'o-ra². Reid (1844) plī-ēhō'rā¹ [Excessive

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, thīa.

1: *artistic, ârt; fat, fâre; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gô; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn*;

plethoric: pli-thôr'ik¹ or pleth'o-rik¹; ple-thôr'ic² or plêth'o-rîc². The first is preferred by most of the earlier and the modern dictionaries; the second was indicated by Ash (1775), Crabb (1823), and Webster (1828) and is now noted as alternative by the modern lexicons. *I. & St.* pli-thôr'ik¹ [Excessively full; overloaded].

pleurisy: plû'ri-sî; plû'ri-sy². *I. & Wr.* plû'ri-sî [Inflammation of the pleura or membranes that line the sides of the chest].

plicate: plai'kê't¹; pli'êat² [Folded; plaited].—**plication:** pli-kê'shan¹; pli-êa'shon² [A folding or that which is folded].

plight: pleit¹; plit² [A complicated situation]. [62-110].

Pliny: plin'î; plîn'y² [1. Rom. naturalist (23-79)]. 2. Roman orator

Pliocene: plai'o-sin¹; pli'o-çên² [A geological series].

Plock: pløk¹; plök² [Pol. town].

Plotinism: plo-tai'nizm¹; plo-ti'nîzm², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M.* plô-ti-nîzm¹ [Relating to *PROTINUS*].

Plotinus: plo-tai'nus¹; plo-ti'nûs² [Gr. philosopher (204?-270?)].

plough. See *PLow*.

plover: pluv'ar¹; plôv'er² [A shore-bird, the lapwing].

plow: plau¹; plow²—a pronunciation contrary to analogy, for in *blow*, *flow*, *glow*, *low*, *slow*, the *ow* has the sound of long ô [An implement for turning the soil]. Spelt also **plough** but pronounced the same way.

plumb: plum¹; plûm²—the *b* is silent. See *CLIMB* and compare *CRUMB* [True; upright].

plume: plûm¹; plûm². *I. & Wr.* plûm¹ [A large ornamental feather].

plumose: plû'môs¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or plû-môs¹, M., St., & Wr.;* plû'môs² or plû-môs². *I.* plû'môs¹ [Having feathers].

plural: plû'ral¹; plû'ral². *Wr.* plû'ral¹ [More than one].

plus: plus¹; plûs² [An addition or extra quantity].

plush: plush¹; plûsh² [A velvet-like fabric].

Pluto: plû'to¹; plû'to²; *not* plû'no¹. So also with its relatives **Plu-to'ni-an**, **Plu-ton'ic**, **Plu-to-nism**, **Plu-to-nist** [Rom. god of the underworld].

plutoeracy: plu-tek'ræ-sî; plû-tê'ra-çy² [The wealthy classes].

Plutus: plû'tus¹; plû'tûs² [Gr. god of riches]. [tionary calendar].

Pluviôse [Fr.]: plû'vi'ôz¹; plû'vi'ôç² [The fifth month of the Fr. revolu-

pneuma: niû'ma¹; nû'ma²—the *p* is silent [1. Breath; spirit. 2. A sequence of tones in music]. See *P*.

pneumatics: niu-mat'iks¹; nû-mât'ics² [The science that treats of the pressure, elasticity, and density of gases].

pneumo-: niû'mo¹; nû'mo² [A combining form from the Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung; used in scientific terminology]. See *P*.

pneumonia: niu-mô'ni-a¹; nû-mô'ni-a² [Inflammation of the lung-tissue].

Pnyx: niks¹; nyks² [In ancient Greece, the meeting-place of the popular assembly for political deliberations].

2: *ârt, âpe, fât, fâre, fâst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fêrn; hit, ice; î=ê; î=ê; gô, nôt, ôr, wôn*,

1: *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = food; *chin*; *go*; *y* = sing; *thin*, *this*.

poach: pōch¹; pōch² [1. To cook (eggs) by dropping them, after breaking, into boiling water. 2. To rob of game].

Pocahontas: pō^hkə-hen'tas¹; pō^hea-hón'tas² [A daughter of an Amerind chief of Virginia, 1595-1617].

Pochereth: pek'i-reth¹ or pō'ki-reth¹; pōe'e-rēth² or pō'ee-rēth² [Bible].

podagra: po-dag'ra¹ or -dē'grā¹, or ped'a-grā¹; po-dāg'ra² or -lā'grā², or pōd'a-grā². The first two are heard in the United States, the third is used in Great Britain [Gout in the foot].

podgy: pej'i¹; pōg'y² [Short and fat].

Podiebrad: po-dyē'brat¹; po-dyē'brāt² [King of Bohemia, 1458 (1420-71)].

Podolsk: po-dōlsk¹; po-dōlsk² [Rus. town].

podophyllin, podophylline: pod'o-fil'in¹; pōd'o-fyl'in². *E.* pōd-ōf'il-in¹; *St.* ped'o-fil'in¹ [A chemical product used as a cathartic].

Podophyllum: ped'o-fil'um¹; pōd'o-fyl'um² [May-apple].

Poe: pō¹; pō² [Am. poet and novelist (1809-49)].

poem: pō'em¹; pō'ēm²; *not* pōm¹, *nor* pō'am¹ [A composition in metrical language].

poesy: pō'i-si¹; pō'e-sy²; *not* pō'i-zī¹ [Poetry: an archaism].

poignancy: pōin'en-si¹; pōin'an-çy²—the *g* is silent [Acuteness or severity as of pain or grief].

poignant: pōin'ant¹; pōin'ant²—the *g* is silent. Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) pōin'ant¹ [Keenly piercing; cutting].

pollu (le) [Fr.]: lə pwā'lū¹; le pwā'lū² [Literally, the hairy; applied especially to French soldiers returned from the front in the European War, 1914-18].

Poincaré: pwan'kā'rē¹; pwān'ēā're² [Fr. president (1860-)].

Poinciana: pōin'si-ē'nā¹ or -ā'nā¹; pōin'çi-ā'nā² or -ā'nā² [A genus of tropical trees with orange-yellow and bright scarlet flowers].

Poinsettia: pōin-set'i-ā¹; pōin'sēt'i-ā²; *not* pōin-sī'et-ā¹ as sometimes heard [A Mexican evergreen shrub with red leaf-bracts and greenish-yellow flowers].

point: pōint¹; pōint²; *not* point¹, a pronunciation formerly prevalent in England and still sometimes heard among the lower middle class of London. See BOIL; COIN.

poison: pōi'zn¹; pōi'sn²; *not* pōi'san¹, *nor* pāi'zn¹. See BOIL; COIN.

poise: pōiz¹; pōis² [Balance; equanimity].

Poitiers: pōi'tīrz¹ or (Fr.) pwā'ti'e¹; pōi'tērs² or (Fr.) pwā'ti'e² [city].

Polaris: pō-lē'ris¹; pō-lā'ris²; *not* pō-lār'is¹ [The pole-star].

polarize: pō'lār-aiz¹; pō'lār-iz² [To give polarity to].

Pole: pūl¹; pōl²; erroneously pōl¹. See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. prelate (1500-58)].

Pole-Carew: pūl-kār'is¹; pōl-eār'is². See BEAUCHAMP [Eng. family name].

police: pō-lis¹; pō-līç². Formerly (16th cent.) pōl'is¹, and sometimes heard to-day in Scotland and Ireland. The pronunciation pōl'is¹, invariably used by members of the municipal force organized to maintain order, which some orthoepists condemn as vulgar, is in accord with analogy as indicated by *bad'ice*, *chal'ice*, *mal'ice*, etc.

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

pollomyelitis: pol'i-o-mai'i-lai'tis¹ or -li'tis¹; pol'i-o-m'y'e-li'tis² or -li'tis²
[Paralysis of the spinal cord].

Polish: pō'lish¹; pō'lish² [Pert. to the ancient kingdom of Poland in northern Europe].

polish: pol'ish¹; pōl'ish² [Glossiness of surface; finish; hence, refinement [of manner]].

politic: pel'i-tik¹; pōl'i-tie² [Characterized by sagacity and prudence].—
political: po-lit'i-kal¹; po-lit'i-cal² [Pert. to politics].—**politics:** pel'i-tiks¹; pōl'i-ties² [The principles of civil government and conduct of state affairs].

Polk: pōk¹; pōk²—the l is silent [Am. statesman; 11th President of the United States (1793-1849)].

poll: pōl¹; pōl² **I.** v. To enroll, as for taxation or voting. **II.** n. A list of persons registered, as for taxation or voting].

poll: pel¹; pōl² [In Eng. university slang, especially Cambridge, a student who read for a pass degree without trying for honors].

PolP: pel¹; pōl² [A parrot: abbreviation of *Polly*].

polonaise: pel'o-nēz'¹, *E.*, *I.*, & *M.*, or (*Fr.*) pō'lō'nēz'¹, *Standard*, *C.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; pōl'o-nās'² or (*Fr.*) pō'lō'nās'² **1.** An article of apparel for women. **2.** A dance of Polish origin].

Polonese: pel'o-nīs'¹ or pō'lo-nīz'¹, *Standard* & *C.*; pōl'o-nēs'² or pō'lo-nēs'². *E.* & *I.* pel'o-nīz'¹; *M.* pel'en-is'¹; *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* pō'lo-nīz' [The Polish language].

poly- (*prefix*): pel'i-¹; pōl'y-² [From the Greek πολύς, many; much: used chiefly in scientific terminology].

polybasite: pel'i-bē'sait¹; pōl'y-bā'sīt². *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* po-lib'ə-sait¹; *E.* pel-i-bē'zait¹; *I.* & *St.* pel'i-bē'sait¹ [A metallic mineral].

Polycarp: pel'i-kārp¹; pōl'y-eārp² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Polycarpe:** pō'li-kārp¹; pō'l'y-eārp²; **It. Policarpo:** pō'li-kār'po¹; pō'li-eār'po².

Polycleetus: pel'i-klē'tus¹; pōl'y-elē'tūs² [Gr. sculptor (5th cent. B. C.)].

Polycrates: po-lik'ra-tīz¹; po-l'yē'ra-tēs² [Gr. tyrant, crucified 522 B. C.].

Polydamas: pel'i-dē'mas¹; pōl'y-dā'mas² **1.** In Gr. myth, a Trojan hero. **2.** A Gr. athlete in the Olympic games, 408 B. C.].

Polydorus: pel'i-dō'rus¹; pōl'y-dō'rūs² [In Gr. myth, the youngest son of Priam].

polygamy: po-lig'ə-mī¹; po-l'y-g'a-my². So also with all its relatives **polyg-a-mist**, **po-l'y-g'a-mous**, etc. [Marriage with more than one wife at one time].

Polygnotus: pel'ig-nō'tus¹; pōl'y-g-nō'tūs² [Gr. painter of the 5th cent.].

polyhedron: pel'i-hī'drən¹; pōl'y-hē'dron² [In geometry, a solid bounded by more than four plane faces].

Polyhymnia: pel'i-him'ni-ə¹; pōl'y-hym'ni-a² [In Gr. myth, muse of serious sacred song].

Polynesia: pel'i-nī'shi-ə¹; pōl'y-nē'shi-a² [Region of South Sea Islands].—
Polynesian: pel'i-nī'shən¹ or pel'i-nī'zən¹; pōl'y-nē'shən² or pōl'y-nē'zhan². *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* pel'i-nī'zi-en¹. [chief of the Cyclops].

Polyphemus: pel'i-fi'mus¹; pōl'y-fē'mūs² [In Homer's "Odyssey," the

polyphony: pel'i-fō'nī¹ or po-lif'o-nī¹; pōl'y-fō'ny² or po-l'yf'o-ny² [The capability of being sounded more than one way].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

polyphyllous: pol'ɪ-fil'us¹; pöl'y-fj'us². *E. & I.* po-lif'i-lus¹ [Many-leaved].

polysyllabic: pol'ɪ-si-lab'ik¹; pöl'y-sj-läb'ie² [Having several syllables].

Polixena: po-lik's-i-nə¹; po-ljks'e-na² [In Gr. myth, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, betrothed to Achilles].

pomace: pum'is¹; pöm'aç². *E.* pəm'is¹; *I.* pəm'ēs¹; *St.* pō-mīs¹ [The refuse of apples in a cider-mill].

pomade: po-mēd'¹; po-mād'². Jameson (1827), *E.*, & *St.* po-mūd'¹ [Anointment for the hair].

pomander: po-man'dər¹; po-män'dər², *Standard, C., St., & Wr.; E., I., M., & W.* pō-man-dər¹. This word was stressed poman'dər by Skelton (1523), John Heywood (1500?-65), and George Wither (1588-1667), and was so noted by Ash (1775), Bailey (1775), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Worcester (1859). By Drayton (1563-1631), Herrick (1591-1634), Herbert (1593-1633), Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Knowles (1835), and Webster (1828) po'mander. Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802) pəm'an-dər¹, and indicated by Dr. Murray as alternative. Perry (1777) pum'an-dər¹ [A perfume-ball].

pomarine: pəm'a-rin¹; pöm'a-rin², *Standard; C.* pəm'a-rin¹; *M. & W.* pəm'a-rin¹ [Having the nostrils partly covered, as certain birds].

pomato: po-mē'to¹; po-mā'to²; *not* po-mā'to¹ [A tomato-like fruit produced by grafting tomato-scions on potato-roots].

pome: pōm¹; pōm² [An apple-like fruit]. Compare POMEGRANATE.

pomegranate: pəm'gran-it¹, *Standard, C., & E., or* pəm-gran'it¹, *M. & W.; pöm'grän-at² or pöm-grän-at². I. & St.* pəm'gran-ēt¹; *Wr.* pum-gran'it¹ [A native Asiatic and North-African tree or its subacid fruit].

pommel: pum'el¹; pöm'el², in all its senses as a noun or verb. So also with their relatives **pom'eled**, **pom'mel-ing**. See O.

Pomona: po-mō'nə¹; po-mō'na² [Rom. goddess of fruit-trees].

Pompadour: pēn'pa'dūr¹; pōn'pā'dūr² [Fr. marquise, mistress of Louis XV. (1721-64); also, a style of wearing the hair introduced by her].

pompano: pəm'pə-no¹; pöm'pa-no² [Sp. fish].

Pompeian: pəm-pi'yan¹; pöm-pē'yan² [Relating to Pompeii].

Pompeii: pəm-pē'yī¹; pöm-pē'yī²; *not* pəm-pi'ai¹ [It. city, destroyed in A. D. 79].

Pompey: pəm'pi¹; pöm'py² [1. A masculine personal name. *Dan. D. Pompejus:* pəm-pē'yus¹; pöm-pē'yus²; *F. Pompée:* pēn'pē¹; pōn'pē²; *It. Pompeo:* pəm-pē'ō¹; pöm-pē'ō²; *L. Pompeius:* pəm-pi'yus¹; pöm-pē'yus². 2. A Rom. General; triumvir (106-48 B. C.)].

Ponce de Leon: pōn'thē dē lē'ōn¹ *or* pēns dē lī'an¹; pōn'thē dē lē'ōn² *or* pōnc dē lē'ōn² [1. Sp. explorer (1460-1521). 2. Sp. poet (1527-91)].

poncho: pōn'cho¹; pōn'cho² [A blanket with a hole in the center for the head, worn as a cloak].

Pondicherry: pən'di-she'r¹ *or* pən'di-she'r¹; pōn'di-çhēr'y² *or* pōn'di-çhēr'y² [Dependency in Fr. India and its capital].

pone¹: pōn¹; pōn² [Bread made from corn=meal].

pone² [L.]: pō'nī¹; pō'nē² [In Old Eng. law, a writ to compel a defendant's appearance].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obay, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būna;

poniard: pon'yär'd¹; pön'yär'd² [A small dagger].

Poniatowski: pō'nī-a-tōv'ski¹; pō'nī-ä-tōv'ski² [Polish soldier (1677-1762)].

Pont-à-Mousson: pōnt'-ä-mū'sōn'¹; pōnt'-ä-mū'sōn'² [Fr. town].

Pontchartrain: pēn'shär'trañ'¹; pōn'chär'trän'² [Fr. statesman (1643-1727)]. [ana].

Pontchartrain: pen'char'trēn'¹; pōn'chär'trän'² [A lake in east Louisi-
ana].

Pontefract: pem'fret¹ or pen'ti-frakt¹; pōm'frēt² or pōn'te-frät² [Eng. town, where Richard II. was murdered Feb. 10, 1400]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

pontifices [L.]: pon-tif'i-siz¹; pōn-tif'i-çēs² [Members of the highest priestly college in ancient Rome].

Pontine: pen'tin¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.,* or pen'tain¹, *E., I., M., & St.;* pōn'tin² or pōn'tin²; *not* pen'tin¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, that of Great Britain [Pert. to a marshy district in the Roman Campagna, Italy].

Pontius: pen'shiūs¹ or pen'shus¹; pōn'shūs² or pōn'shūs². See PILATE.

pontlevi: pont-lev'is¹ or (*Fr.*) pēn'lə-vi'¹; pōnt-lēv'is² or pōn'le-vi'². *E., St., & Wr.* pent'le-vis¹; *I.* pent'li-vis¹; *M.* pōn-lə-vi¹ [The repeated rearing of a horse].

pontoon: pen-tūn'¹; pōn-tōōn'². An early lexicographic notice of this word, spelt *ponton*, is to be found in Blount's "Glossographia," fifth edition, 1681. The edition of 1656 does not contain it. The spelling *ponton* is used in the "London Gazette" for 1676 (No. 1087, p. 4), and was noted by all the earlier lexicographers from Blount to Walker. Bailey (1732) recorded "*pon'ton*, a sort of Boat or Lighter to make a bridge with," and "*pontons*, a floating Bridge of great Boats with Boards laid over them and Rails on the sides for passing an Army over a River." Ash (1775) made a distinction between *ponton* and *pontoon*, defining the first as "A tin boat used in forming bridges to pass over a river," and the second as "A low, flat vessel resembling a lighter." The pronunciation pen-tūn'¹ for the spelling *ponton* was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Walker (1791). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777) the stress was put on the first syllable, *pon'ton*.

pool: pūl¹; pōōl² [A body of water or other liquid].

poop: pūp¹; pōōp² [A deck built over the stern of a vessel].

poor: pūr¹; pōōr²; *not* pēr¹. Compare PORE; POUR [Possessing little or no property or income].

popliteal: pep'li-tī'al¹, *Standard, C., E., & I.,* or pep-lit'i-al¹, *M., St., W., & Wr.* pōp'li-tē'al² or pōp-lit'e-al² [Pert. to the popliteus].—**popliteus, popliteus:** pep'li-tī'us¹; pōp'li-tē'ūs² [A flat muscle behind the knee].

Popocatepetl: po-pō'ka-tē'pet-l¹ or po-pō'ka-tē'pet'l¹; po-pō'că-tā'pēt-l² or po-pō'că-tā'pēt'l² [Mex. volcano]. [killed by him 65 A. D.].

Poppæa Sabina: pe-pī'ə sə-bai'nə¹; pō-pe'a sa-bi'na² [The wife of Nero;]

popular: pep'yu-lər¹; pōp'yu-lar².

Popular. In great favour with the common people.

JOHN BULLOKER *An English Expositor* s. v. (London, 1616).

It may be regarded as of some significance that Milton . . . makes two syllables of such words as barbarous, violent, popular, populous, credulous, to mention a few out of a large number. T. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 180 [x. '04].

populous: pep'yu-lus¹; pop'yu-lūs² [Having many inhabitants]. See

POPULAR.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wəät, ăl; mē, gēt, präy, tērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1. ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = ou; ɔɪl; ɪū = tend; chin; go; ɪ = sin; thin, this.

Poratha: po-rē'thə¹ or per'ə-thə¹; po-rā'thə² or pōr'a-tha² [Bible].

porcelain: pōrs'lm¹, *Standard & C.*, or pōr'si-lēn¹, *M.*; pōrg'lin² or pōr'ce-lin², *E.* pōr'se-lin¹; *I.* pōr'si-lēn¹; *St.* pōr'slēn¹; *W. & W.* pōr'si-lit¹. By Buchanan (1737) pōr'slēn¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Craig (1849), pōr'si-lēn¹; Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) pōr'si-lēn¹; Knowles (1835) pōrs'lm¹; Smart (1840) pōrs'lm¹; Reid (1844) pōr'si-lit¹ [Fine earthenware].

porch: pōrch¹; pōrch²; *not* pōrch¹, now a dictionary pronunciation seldom heard. Compare its analogon torch [A covered structure forming an entrance to a building].

porcine: pōr'sin¹; pōr'cin², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., M., & W.* pōr'sain¹; *I.* pōr'sain¹; *St.* pōr'sain¹ [Pert. to hog].

Porcius: pōr'si-us¹; pōr'ci-ūs² [Bible].

pore: pōr¹; pōr²; *not* pōr¹. Compare poor; pour and see O [A minute opening in the skin for absorption or excretion].

porgy: pōr'gi¹; pōr'gy²; *not* pōr'ji¹ [A salt-water food-fish].

pork: pōrk¹; pōrk². *M.* indicates pōark¹. In modern speech this word is pronounced so as to rhyme with "fork," yet modern dictionaries indicate the *o* in this word as identical with *o* in "go," thus noting a pronunciation that is dialectal in the United States and provincial in England, where the educated classes give it the same sound as *o* in "fork" [The flesh of swine used as food].

porpoise: pōr'pus¹; pōr'pūs². *I.* per'peis¹; *St.* per'pus¹ [A fish related to the whale family].

porringer: per'in-jər¹; pōr'in-ger² [A small shallow dish].

Porsena, Porsenna: pōr'si-nə¹ or per-sen'ə¹; pōr'sē-na² or pōr-sēn'a² [Etruscan king].

port: pōrt¹; pōrt² in all its senses; *not* pōrt¹. So also with its relatives port'a-ble, port'age, por'tal, etc. See port, and compare force and pork.

Port au Prince: pōrt o prāns¹; pōrt o prāŋs² [Capital of Haiti].

Porte: pōrt¹; pōrt²; *not* pōrt¹ [The Turkish government].

porte-cochère [Fr.]: pōrt="kō'shār¹; pōrt="ēō'ghēr² [A doorway for carriages, leading to a courtyard or building].

portemonnaie [Fr.]: pōrt'mo'nē¹; pōrt'mo'nā² [A purse].

portend: per-tend¹; pōr-tēnd², *Standard, I., St., W., & W.*; *C. & M.* por-tend¹; *E.* pōr-tend¹ [To indicate as being about to happen].

portent: pōr'tent¹; pōr'tēnt². *C.* pōr-tent¹; *I., St., & W.* per'tent¹; *M.* pōr'tent¹ [Anything that indicates what is to happen].

portfolio: pōrt-fō'h-ō¹; pōrt-fō'li-ō²; *not* pōrt-fō'h-ō¹—a dictionary pronunciation in which the *o*'s are indicated as having the same sound as *o* in "go," but the first of which is pronounced by careful speakers as *o* in "for." See quotation under O. [A case for holding papers].

Porthos: pōr'tōs¹; pōr'tōs², but commonly Anglicized, especially in the United States, pōr'thes¹. See H [One of the musketeers in Dumas's novel "The Three Musketeers"]. [Venice].

Portia: pōr'shi-ə¹; pōr'shi-a² [A character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; nat, ñr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

portico: pör'ti-kō¹; pör'ti-eō². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated this, but Jamieson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries noted the first o as having the sound of o in "go." See O [A porch-like entrance to a building].

portière [Fr.]: pör'tyär¹; pör'tyär² [A curtain for use in a doorway].

portion: pör'shan¹; pör'shon²; not pör'shan¹. See O [A part or share].

Portishead: pez'tit¹; pög'et². See BEAUCHAMP; BELVOIR [Town in Eng.].

portmanteau: pört-man'to¹; pört-män'to². See O [A case for carrying clothing].

Porto Rico: pör'tō rī'kō¹; pör'tō rī'eō²; but pör'tō rī'kō¹, which is more frequently heard, has not yet been noted by the dictionaries [Island in the West Indies].

portrait: pör'trit¹; pör'trit²; not pör'trēt¹, nor pör'troit¹, an illiterate Londonism [A likeness of a person]. [making portraits].

portraiture: pör'tri-tiūr¹; pör'tra-tiūr²; not -chūr¹ [The art or practise of

Port Said: pört sä'id¹; pört sä'id² [Egypt. seaport].

Portsmouth: pörts'māh¹; pörts'muth² [Eng. seaport].

Portuguese: pör'tiu-giz¹; pör'tü-gēs²; not pör'chu-gis¹ [I. a. Belonging to Portugal. II. n. A native of Portugal].

pose: pōz¹; pōs²; not pōs¹ [The position of the body or of a part of it].

Poseldon: po-sai'dan¹; po-si'don² [Gr. god of the sea].

poser: pōz'är¹; pōs'er² [One who strikes attitudes or poses].

poseur [Fr.]: pō'zür¹; pō'gür² [A poser].

Posidonius: pes'i-dō'nī-us¹; pös'i-dō'nī-üs² [Douai Bible].

posit: pez'tit¹; pög'it² [To present in orderly manner].

position: po-zish'an¹; po-gish'on² [The manner in which a thing is placed].

positive: pez'i-tiv¹; pög'i-tiv²; not pes'i-tiv¹ [Not admitting of doubt; uttered by competent authority].

positively: pez'i-tiv-lī¹; pög'i-tiv-ly²; not pes-i-tiv-lī¹ an illiteratism heard in New York [Absolutely; explicitly]. [basin].

posnet: pes'net¹; pös'nēt². I. pez'net¹; M. pes'nit¹; Wr. pez'nit¹ [A small basin].

posse: pes¹; pös'e² [A force of men].

possession: pe-zes¹; pö-gēs², Standard, I., M., & St.; C., E., W., & Wr. pe-zes¹; Webster (1823) pes-ses¹ [To have the ownership of].

possession: pe-zesh'an¹; pö-gesh'on² [The act of possessing; also, that which one owns].

possessive: pez'e-sai'val¹; pög'ē-si'val². C., M., & W. pes'e-sai'val¹ [Pert. to the possessive case].

possessive: pe-zes'iv¹; pö-gēs'iv² [Pert. to or indicating possession].

possessor: pe-zes'är¹; pö-gēs'or² [One who possesses].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; lū = foul; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

possessory: pə-zes'ə-rɪ¹; pɔ-sēs'ə-ry², and so indicated by Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries, but by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) the stress was placed on the first syllable pɔz'es-ə-rɪ¹ [Relating to or having possession].

post: pɔst¹; pɔst² in all its senses.

posterior: pɔs-tɪ'ri-ər¹; pɔs-tē'ri-or² [Situating behind or farther back than [something else].

postern: pɔs'tɜrn¹; pɔs'tɜrn² [A back gate or door].

posthumous: pɔs'tiu-mus¹; pɔs'tū-mūs², *C., I., M., St., & W.; E. & W.* post'hiu-mus¹, also by Buchanan (1757) and the earlier lexicographers, but Perry (1777) gave post'iu-mus¹ [Born after the father's death; also, produced after death; as, a posthumous novel].

posticous: pɔs'ti-kus¹; pɔs'ti-ɛūs². *C., I., & M.* pɔs-tai'kus¹; *E.* pɔst'i-kus¹ [Situating on the posterior side].

posticum [L.]: pɔs'ti-kum¹; pɔs'ti-ɛūm². *C., I., M., & W.* pɔs-tai'kum¹; *E.* pɔst'i-kum¹ [An interior portico in the rear of a temple].

postillion: pɔs-tɪl'yən¹; pɔs-tɪl'yon² [A rider of a horse drawing a vehicle].

postpone: pɔst-pɔn¹; pɔst-pɔn²—pronounce the *t* [To put off to a later time]. [writer's signature].

postscript: pɔst'skript¹; pɔst'seript² [An addition to a letter following the

postulaté: pɔs'tiu-lēt¹; pɔs'tū-lāt² [A self-evident truth].

posy: pɔ'zi¹; pɔ'sy² [A bunch of flowers; also, a single flower].

potable: pɔ'ta-bl¹; pɔ'ta-bl² [Suitable for drinking].

potato: pɔ-tē'to¹; pɔ-tā'to². Compare CACAO; TOMATO [An edible tuber].

Potatoes, Indian roots of great virtue.

E. COLES An English Dictionary s. v. [London, 1676.]

Potatoes, a sort of fruit, coming originally from the West-Indies, but now common in English Gardens, whose Root is of great virtue, to comfort and strengthen the body.

EDWARD PHILLIPS New World of Words s. v. [1678].

potential: pɔ-tən'shal¹; pɔ-tēn'shal² [Possessing inherent capacity for development].—**potentiality:** pɔ-tən'shi-əl'i-ti¹; pɔ-tēn'shi-əl'i-ty².

pother: pɛth'ər¹; pɛth'ər², and so noted by Perry (1777), Enfield (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). But by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight puth'ər¹. See quotation. [To worry; annoy.]

The current peth'ər¹ appears to be a 19th c. literary innovation, after the spelling, and perhaps influenced by association with *bother*. The form *pudder* [used by Shakespeare, see "King Lear," act iii, sc. 2, l. 50, First Folio ed. 1623. F. H. V.] is parallel to the dialectic *udder, brudder, mudder, fudder*, etc., in some of which *d*, in others *ð* [th] is original.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY New English Dictionary, vol. vii, p. 1191 [Oxford '09].

By Butler, Pope, Lowell, and others the word was rimed with "other."

potichomania: pɔ'ti-sho-mē'n-i-ə¹; pɔ'ti-cho-mā'n-i-ə². *C.* pɛt'i-ko-mē'n-i-ə¹; *M.* pɛ-tish'o-mē'n-i-ə¹; *Wr.* pɔ'ti-ko-mē'n-i-ə¹ [The coating of the interior of glass vessels with paper decorations to imitate old china or painted ware.]

potion: pɔ'shan¹; pɔ'shon² [A dose of liquid medicine].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bɔɔk, bɔɔt; fʊll, rʊle, ɛʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rāle; but, būrn;

Potiphar: pot'ī-far'1; pōt'ī-fār'2 [Bible].—**Potiphara:** pot'ī-fī-rā'1; pōt'ī-fē-rā'2 [Bible (R. V.)].—**Potipherah:** pot'ī-fī-rā'1; pōt'ī-fē-rā'2 [Bible].

Potoki: po-tets'kī'1; po-tōts'kī'2 [Polish family name].

Potosi: pō'to-sī'1; pō'to-sī'2 [Bolivian dept. and its capital].

potpourri [Fr.]: pō'pū'rī'1; pō'pū'rī'2. *M.* pot-pū'rī; *W.* pot-pūr'ī [A heterogeneous mixture].

potsherd: pot'shūrd'1; pōt'shūrd'2 [A fragment of earthenware].

pouch: pauch'1; pouch'2 [A small bag or sack].

Poughkeepsie: po-kip'sī'1; po-kīp'sī'2 [City in N. Y. State].

poultice: pōl'tis'1; pōl'ti'2 [A soothing remedy applied to sores, etc.].

poultry: pōl'trī'1; pōl'try'2 [Domestic fowls collectively].

pounce (*v.* & *n.*): pauns'1; pouŋ'2.

pound: paund'1; pound'2 [A unit of weight or mass].

pour: pōr'1; pōr'2; *not* pōr'1. Compare **POOR**; **PORE**. Walker noted that in his time this word was sometimes pronounced as *poor*, and sometimes as *poor*. He advocated the pronunciation *power*, which he said was indicated also by Johnston (1761), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797), but Walker (1791) noted the *o* as having the sound of *o* in "nor," and Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780) recorded it as having the same sound as *o* in "move." Writing on the subject Sir James A. H. Murray ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. vii, p. 1205, Oxford, 1909) remarked, "The late 18th and 19th c. (pōar), given by Nares 1784, disapproved by Walker 1791—, approved by Webster 1828, Smart 1836, is not easy to account for; it could hardly be derived from (pauer); it may be a dialectal survival of the 15th c. *poar* though connecting evidence is wanting." All the poets from Pope to Tennyson, except Gray and Scott, treat *pour* as a dissyllable and rime *pour* and *pours* with flower, flowers; shower, showers. See quotations.

He nor heaps his brooded stores,

Nor on all profusely pours.

GRAY *Triumphs of Owen* l. 6 [1764].

And reftuent through the pass of fear

The battle's tide was poured;

Vanished the Saxon's struggling spear,

Vanished the mountain sword.

SCOTT *The Lady of the Lake*, canto vi, st. 18 [1810].

Tennyson in his later verse rimed *poured* with "stored" and "oar'd" [To cause to flow in a continuous stream, as a liquid].

pourparler [Fr.]: pūr'pār'lē'1; pūr'pār'le'2. *C., E., & St.* pūr-pār'lē'1; *I. & M.* pūr-pār-lē'1 [A preliminary conference or discussion].

pour prendre congé [Fr.]: pūr prān'dr kōn'zē'1; pūr prān'dr eōn'zhe'2 [To take leave]. [dinner].

pousse-café [Fr.]: pūs'kā'fē'1; pūs'ēā'fē'2 [A drink served after coffee at dinner].

Poussin: pū'sān'1; pū'sān'2 [Fr. painter (1594-1675)].

pout: paut'1; pout'2 [1. To be sullen. 2. To swell or puff out the breast as some pigeons].

Powhatan: pau'hā-tan'1; pow'ha-tān'2 [Amerind tribe and chief].

Pozzo di Borgo: pet'so dī bōr'go'1; pōt'so dī bōr'go'2 [Corsican patriot (1764-1842)]. [Prior (1851-)].

Fraed (Mrs. C. M.): prēd'1; prād'2 [An Austral. author, *née* Rosa Caroline

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; ai-le; au = out; oi; iū = fend; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

præmunire: prī'miu-nai'ri¹; prē'mū-ni'rē² [In Eng. law, the statutory offense of introducing a foreign power within the realm in diminution of the authority of the crown].

prætor: pri'tor¹; prē'tōr². Same as PRETOR.

Prague: prēg¹; prāg² [Capital of Bohemia].

Praha [Boh.]: prū'hā¹; prā'hā² [Same as PRAGUE].

Prairial: prē'ri'al¹; prā'ri'al² [The ninth month of the Fr. revolutionary calendar].

prairie: prē'ri¹; prā'ri². *E. & M.* prār'i¹ [A level tract of grass-land with-
[out trees].

Prairie du Chien: prē'ri du shīn¹; prā're du chēn² [City in Wisconsin].

Prakrit: prā'krit¹; prā'krit² [Sanskrit dialect of North and Central India].

prance: prans¹; prānç². See ASK [To move playfully or proudly with high steps, as a horse].

prate: prēt¹; prāt² [To talk foolishly].

pratique: prat'ik¹ or (*Fr.*) prā'tik¹; prat'ik² or (*Fr.*) prā'tik². *C. & I.* prat'ik¹; *St.* pra-tik¹ [Commercial intercourse or correspondence; also, a license granted to a ship's master to communicate with the shore].

Praxitelean: praks-it'i-l'an¹; prāks'it'e-lē'an² [Pert. to PRAXITELES].

Praxiteles: praks-it'i-liz¹; prāks'it'e-lēs² [Gr. sculptor, 4th century B. C.].

prayer¹: prār¹; prār². Originally a dissyllable and still so indicated by *I. & St.* prē'ar¹, *Fr.* prā'ar¹. Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted prē'ar¹ [A pious invocation, as to the Supreme Being].

prayer²: prē'ar¹; prā'er² [One who prays]. See the preceding word.

preach: prīch¹; prēch² [To discourse publicly on religious subjects].

prebend: preb'end¹; prēb'ēnd². *I.* pri'bend¹; *M., W., & Wr.* preb'and¹ [An income to maintain a prebendary].

prebendal: pre-ben'dal¹; prē-bēn'dal². *C.* preb'en-dal¹; *I.* pri-bend'al¹ [Pert. to a prebend].

prebendary: preb'en-dē-rī¹; prēb'ēn-dā-ry² [An ecclesiastic who officiates
[and serves in a cathedral or church].

Preble: preb'l¹; prēb'l² [Am. commodore (1761-1807)].

precede: pri-sīd¹; pre-çēd² [To go in advance of or before].

precedence: pri-sī'dens¹; pre-çē'dēnç². *M.* pri-sīd'ans¹ [Priority in place, time, or rank].—**precedency:** pri-sī'den-si¹; pre-çē'dēn-çy². *M.* pri-sīd'an-si¹ [Precedence].

precedent (a.): pri-sī'dent¹; pre-çē'dēnt². *M.* pri-sīd'ant¹ [Previous in
[point of time].

precedent (n.): pres'i-dent¹; prēc'e-dēnt²; *C., M., & W.* pres'i-dant¹; *E.* pre-sīd'ant¹; *I.* pri'sī-dent¹ [Previous usage that may serve as a guide].

precedented: pres'i-dent'ed¹; prēc'e-dēnt'ēd² [In conformity with established usage].

precedently: pri-sī'dent-l¹; pre-çē'dēnt-ly² [At a preceding time].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

preceptory: pri-sep'to-ri¹; pre-çep'to-ry². *E.* pri-sep-tür-¹; *I.* pri-sep-te-ri¹; *M.* pri-sep'ta-ri¹; *St.* pre-sep'tür-i¹; *Wr.* pres'ep-to-ri¹, indicated also by Walker (1791) [A lodge of Knights Templars].

precinct: pri'sinkt¹; prä'çinet². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) pri-sinkt¹ and so in Shakespeare and Milton.

And for myself, most part of all this night,
Within her quarter, and mine own precinct',
I was employed in passing to and fro. *King Henry VI*, part I, act II, sc. 1.
Not far off heav'n, in the precincts of light. *Paradise Lost* bk. III, l. 88.

precious: presh'us¹; präsh'üs² [Highly priced or prized].

precipe: pres'i-pi¹ or pri'si-pe¹; präç'i-pē² or prä'çi-pē². The first indicates modern American usage; the second usage in Great Britain. *I.* pri'si-pi¹; *Wr.* pres'i-pi¹ [A legal paper containing the particulars of a writ].

precipice: pres'i-pis¹; präç'i-plç² [A very steep cliff].

précis [Fr.]: prä'si¹; prä'çit²—s silent [A concise statement or summary].

précise: pri-suis¹; prä-çis²—the first *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel," and so also in all its relatives [Strictly accurate; exact].

precisian: pri-siç'en¹; prä-çizh'an² [One who is punctiliously precise].

precision: pri-siç'en¹; prä-çizh'on² [The quality or state of being precise].

preclude: pri-klüd¹; prä-elüd². *I.* pri-kliüd¹. Modern lexicographers indicate the *u* long, as in "rule," not diphthongal as in "feud" [To prevent or shut out].

precocious: pri-kō'shus¹; prä-eō'shüs² [Having the mental faculties prematurely developed, forward].—**precocity**: pri-kes'i-ti¹; prä-eōç'i-ty².

predacious: pri-dē'shus¹; prä-dā'shüs² [Predatory].

The form *predacious* in current use is analogous to *mendacious*, *rapacious*, etc.; *predaceous*, condemned by some dictionaries as erroneous, is formed on the analogy of *cretaceous*, *crustaceous*, and may have entered the language through the Italian *predace*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 1953 [1916].

predatory: pred'a-to-ri¹; präd'a-to-ry². Buchanan (1757) pri'da-to-ri¹ [Living by prey and spoil; given to plundering].

predecessor: prä'di-ses'er¹ or pri'di-ses'er¹; präd'e-çes'or² or prä'de-çes'or². The first indicates modern American usage; the second the usage of Great Britain. *I.* pri'di-ses'er¹. By Buchanan (1757) prä'di-ses'er¹; Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) pri'di-ses'er¹ [One who or that which has preceded another].

predial: pri'di-äl¹; prä'di-äl² [Consisting of land; belonging to the soil].

predicable: prä'di-kä-bl¹; präd'i-ea-bl² [That may be affirmed or asserted].

predicament: pri-dik'ä-ment¹; prä-die'a-ment² [A difficult situation].

predicate: prä'di-kēt¹; präd'i-eät² [To declare; affirm].

predication: prä'di-kē'shan¹; präd'i-eä'shon² [The act of declaring].

predict: pri-dikt¹; prä-diet² [To foretell]. Compare **INDICT**.

predilection: prä'di-lek'shan¹; prä'di-lē'shon² [A partiality for].

preen: prä'n¹; prä'n² [To smooth and dress, as birds their feathers].

preface: prä'fäs¹; prä'fäç². See **ABSENT** [I. *n.* An introduction to a literary work. II. *v.* To write a preface or make introductory remarks].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; thɪn, thɪs.

prefect: prɪ'fekt¹; prɛ'fɛt² [An administrator].—**prɛ'fec-ture.**

prefer: prɪ-fūr¹; prɛ-fēr² [To hold in higher estimation (than another)].

preferable: prɛf'ər-ə-bl¹; prɛf'ər-a-bl² [More desirable than others].

preference: prɛf'ər-ens¹; prɛf'ər-ɛŋɡ² [Estimation of one thing above another].

preferment: prɪ-fūr'ment¹; prɛ-fēr'ment² [The act of promoting].

prefix (n.): prɪ'fɪks¹; prɛ'fɪks² [A syllable or particle used as the first part of a word; as, re- in "regain"]. [other thing].

prefix (v.): prɪ-fɪks¹; prɛ-fɪks² [To put before or at the beginning of an-

prejudice: prɛj'ʊ-dɪs¹; prɛj'ʊ-dɪʃ². *E. & I.* prɛj'yu-dɪs¹; *W.* prɛd'jə-dɪs¹ [Bias with premature liking or aversion]. [bishop].

prelate: prɛl'ɪt¹; prɛl'at². Webster (1828) prɪ'lt¹ [A bishop or arch-

prelude (n.): prɪ'lūd¹, *Standard, C., E., & I., or* prɛ'lūd¹, *M., St., & W.;* prɛ'lūd² or prɛ'l'yud². *W.* prɛ'lūd¹, which was the pronunciation indicated by the earlier lexicographers from Bailey (1732) to Worcester (1850). Webster (1828) prɪ'lūd¹ [A piece of music played before any performance].

prelude (v.): prɪ-lūd¹ or prɛ'l'yud¹; prɛ-lūd² or prɛ'l'yud². The first was indicated by the earlier lexicographers; the second, by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1836). *I.* prɪ-lūd¹; *M.* prɛ'l'yud¹; *St.* prɛ-lūd¹ [To introduce with a prelude].

prelature: prɪ'ma-tiūr¹; prɛ'ma-tūr². *E., I., St., & W.* prɪ'ma-tiūr¹. The pronunciation prɛm'a-tiūr¹ is also frequently heard, especially in Great Britain, when there is no direct relation with *mature* [Done before the proper time].

premier: prɪ'mi-ər¹ or prɛm'yər¹; prɛ'mi-ər² or prɛm'yər². *M. & St.* prɛm'i-ər¹; *W.* prɛm'yər¹. Buchanan (1757) indicated prɛm'yir¹; Perry (1777) prɛm'i-ər¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1793), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) prɛm'yər¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) prɛm'yər¹ [The prime minister of Great Britain or of one of its colonies]. [women].

première [Fr.]: prə-myār¹; prɛ-myēr² [First in a group or company of

premise, premiss (n.): prɛm'ɪs¹; prɛm'ɪs² [A proposition that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion].

premise (v.): prɪ-maɪz¹; prɛ-mɪʒ² [To propound as the basis of argument].

premium: prɪ'mi-um¹; prɛ'mi-ūm²—a word of three syllables commonly mispronounced in the cant of English insurance companies, and by illiterates, prɪ'mum¹ or prɪm'yum¹ [A price paid for insurance, a loan, etc.].

preparation: prɛp'ə-rɛ'shən¹; prɛp'a-rā'shon² [The act of making ready].—**preparative:** prɪ-pər'ə-tɪv¹; prɛ-pār'a-tiv² [Serving or tending to make ready].—**prepare:** prɪ-pār¹; prɛ-pār² [To make ready].

presage (n.): prɛs'ɪj¹; prɛs'əʒ². *E. & I.* prɪ'sɛj¹; *W.* prɪ'sɪj¹. Formerly the noun was stressed on the first syllable, prɪ'sɪj¹, and was so used by Shakespeare ("Venus and Adonis," l. 457) and Waller ("Verses to Lord Falkland"), but the majority of the modern lexicographers and Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) support prɛs'ɪj¹. Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) stressed both noun and verb alike—on the last syllable.

presage (v.): prɪ-sɛj¹; prɛ-sāʒ² [To foresee something to come]. See the preceding word.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊl, rʊl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

presbyope: pres'bi-ōp¹; pres'by-ōp² [One affected with long-sightedness].
—**presbyopia:** pres'bi-ō-pi-ō¹; pres'by-ō-pi-ō² [Long-sightedness]. —**presbyopic:**
pres'bi-ōp'ik¹; pres'by-ō-pi-ē² [Characterized by presbyopia].

presbytery: pres'bi-ter'¹, *Standard, C., I., M., & St., or prez'bi-ter'¹, *E., W., & W.*; pres'by-ter'y² or pres'by-ter'y². The first was indicated by Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Reid (1844), Goodrich (1847), and Craig (1849); the second by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). Worcester (1859) noted that "This word is sometimes erroneously pronounced pres-být'e-ry—a mode which is not countenanced by any of the orthoepists." But Worcester erred, for this pronunciation was indicated by Bailey (1732) and by Ash (1775). Buchanan (1757) noted prez'-bit-n¹ [A church court consisting of all the pastors of the church together].*

prescience: pri'shi-ens¹; prē'shi-ēnc². *C. & M.* pri'shiēns¹. Buchanan (1757) indicated pri'sai-ns¹; Perry (1777) pres'yans¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) pri'shēns¹ [knowledge of the future; foresight].

present (v.): pri-zen't¹; pre-gēnt'² [To introduce a person or subject].

present (a. & n.): prez'ent¹; prēs'ēnt² [I. a. Being at hand. II. n. 1. A gift. 2. The time at hand. [Inhibited].

presentable: pri-zen't'a-bl¹; pre-gēnt'a-bl² [Fit to be introduced or exhibited].
presentation: prez'en-tē'shan¹; prēs'ēn-tā'shon² [The act of making a formal gift or introduction].

presentee: prez'en-tī'¹; prēs'ēn-tē'². *C.* pri-zen-tī'¹; *M.* prez-an-tī'¹ [One who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice. [calamity].

presentiment: pri-sen'ti-ment¹; prē-sēn'ti-mēnt² [A feeling of impending calamity].

preside: pri-zaid'¹; pre-sīd'². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated pri-said'¹; Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) pri-zaid'¹ [To be placed as chief or head].

president: prez'i-dent¹; prēs'i-dēnt² [One who presides].

Presque Isle: presk il¹; prēsk il² [1. County in Mich. 2. A town in Me.].

prestidigitator: pres'ti-dij'i-tē'tar¹; prēs'ti-dīg'i-tā'tor² [A juggler].

prestige: pres'tij¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., & St., or pres-tij'¹, *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.*; prēs'tig² or prēs-tizh². *M. & W.* pres-tij'¹ [Authority based on past achievements or the moral influence of reputation].*

presumptuous: pri-zump'chu-us¹; pre-gūmp'chu-ūs². *C., E., M., & W.* pri-zump'tiu-us¹; *I.* pri-zum'tiu-us¹; *St.* pre-zum'tiu-us¹; *W.* pre-zum'tyu-us¹. This word is frequently mispronounced pri-zum'shus¹ [Assuming too much].

pretence, pretense: pri-tens'¹; pre-tēnc'²; not pri'tens¹. Pronounce the first e as e in "valley," not as in "eel," as Phye indicates it. The first is the English, the second the American spelling [The act of making believe].

pretend: pri-tend'¹; pre-tēnd'² [To make believe].

preterit, preterite: pret'er-it¹; prēt'er-īt². By Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) pri'tar-it¹ [In grammar, the tense that expresses absolute past time].

preterition: pret'er-ish'en¹; prēt'er-īsh'on². *I.* pri-tar-ish'en¹; *M.* pri-tar-ish'en¹ [The act of passing over].

1: **a** = final; **i** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **ell**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **η** = sing; **thin**, **this**.

preteritive: pri-ter'i-tiv¹; pre-tēr'i-tiv². Wr. pret'er-i-tiv¹ [Employed only in a past tense, as certain verbs].

pretext: prī'tekst¹; prē'tēkst². Wr. prī-tēkst¹, which was indicated by Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849) [A fictitious reason or motive].

pretor: prī'ter¹; prē'tōr²; *not* prī'tēr¹ [In Roman history, a city magistrate].—**pretorian**: pri-tō'rī-an¹; pre-tō'rī-an².—**pretorium**: pri-tō'rī-um¹; pre-tō'rī-um² [The residence of a Roman governor in the provinces].

prettily: prīt'i-lī¹; prīt'i-ly². See PRETTY.

pretty: prīt'i¹; prīt'y². Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), and Reid (1844) prīt'i¹ [Characterized by delicate beauty]. In his work on "The Standard of Pronunciation in English" (pp. 176-177), the late Professor Lounsbury stated that no orthoepist "admits any other pronunciation of *pretty* than *pritty*," but he must have overlooked the three named above. Professor Lounsbury pointed out also that "the vowel *e* is beginning to make itself heard."

pretzel [Ger.]: pret'sel¹; prēt'sēl² [A biscuit made in knot-like form].

prevail: pri-vēl¹; pre-vāl² [To gain the upper hand of; master].

prevalence: prev'ə-lens¹; prēv'a-lēnç² [1. General use or acceptance. 2. The act of prevailing].

prevent: pri-vent¹; pre-vēnt² [To keep from occurring]. [else].

previous: prī'vi-us¹; prē'vi-ūs² [Being or taking place before something].

prey (*v.* & *n.*): prē¹; prē² [I. *v.* To seize animal food by stealth. II. *n.* An animal seized by another for food].

Priapean: prai'ə-pī'an¹; prī'a-pē'an² [Relating to Priapus]. [fulness].

Priapus: prai-ē'pus¹; prī-ā'pūs² [In Gr. and Rom. myth, the god of fruit-fulness].

Pribilof: prī'bi-lef¹; prī'bi-lōf² [Islands in the Bering Sea].

price (*n.* & *v.*): prais¹; prīç². See I [Charge].

prick (*n.* & *v.*): priki¹; prik². See I.

pride: praid¹; prīd². See I.

pride-dieu [Fr.]: prī'dyū¹; prē'dyū² [A praying-desk].

priest: prīst¹; prēst². See I [One consecrated to divine service].

prig: prig¹; priç². See I [A narrow-minded or conceited person].

prim¹: prim¹; prīm². See I [Stiffly proper].

Prim²: prīm¹; prīm², but frequently Anglicized prim¹ [Sp. general (1814-1900)].

prima donna [It.]: prī'ma den'ə¹; prī'mā dōn'a² [A leading lady].

prima facie [L.]: prai'mā fē'shi-ī¹; prī'mā fā'shi-ē² [At first view].

primage: prai'maj¹; prī'mag² [An allowance paid for care in loading or unloading goods on a vessel]. [place].

primarily: prai'mā-rī-lī¹; prī'mā-rī-ly²; *not* prai'mē-ril-ī¹ [In the first place].

primary: prai'mā-rī¹; prī'mā-ry² [First].

primate: prai'mēt¹; prī'māt² [1. The highest prelate in a nation. 2. One of the Primates]. [of the Primates].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŏrn;

Primates: prai-mē'tīz¹; prī-mā'tēs² [An order of mammals].

primer: prim'ar¹; prīm'er² [An elementary reading-book]. [explosive].

primer: prai'mar¹; prī'mer² [A device used for firing a cartridge or an

princess: prin'ses¹; prīn'çes². To distinguish this word from the plural of *prince*, and the possessive, *prince's*, the people of Great Britain frequently stress the ultima—*prin-cess's*, but when using the word with a given name stress the first syllable [The wife of a prince or the daughter of a sovereign].

princesse [Fr.]: prin-ses¹; prīn-çes² [Designating a form of close-fitting garment consisting of a waist and skirt in one].

prior: prai'ar¹; prī'or². See I [Preceding in time].

Priscilla: pri-sil'ā¹; prī-çil'ā² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Priscilla:** pri-sil'ā¹; prī-çil'ā²; F. **Priscille:** pri'sil'ā¹; prī'çil'ā²; It. **Priscilla:** pri-sil'ā¹; prī-çil'ā².

prism: priz'm¹; prīzm²—so also with its relatives **pris'mal**, **pris-mat'ic**, **pris'ma-toid** [1. An optical instrument. 2. A geometrical solid].

prison: priz'n¹; prīs'n². See I [A place of confinement]. [or time].

pristine: pris'tin¹; prīs'tin². E. & I. pris'tain¹ [Pert. to the earliest state

privacy: prai'va-si¹; prī'va-gy². Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), and Knowles (1835) priv'a-si¹. This Irish and Scottish usage, while occasionally heard in England, remains unrecorded by British lexicographers or orthoepists. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Craig (1844), Wright (1855), Hunter (*Encyclopædic*, 1879-88), Ogilvie and Annandale (1884), Stormonth (1885), and Murray (1909) all indicated prai'va-si¹ [The condition of being in seclusion]. [life].

privation: prai-vē'shən¹; prī-vā'shon² [Want of the common comforts of

privative: priv'a-tiv¹; prīv'a-tiv². Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), prai'va-tiv¹ [Causing privation].

privily: priv'i-lī¹; prīv'i-ly² [In secret].

privy: priv'i¹; prīv'y² [Apart from publicity].

prize (v. & n.): prai'z; prīz².

probable: prob'a-bl¹; prōb'a-bl²; not prob'bl¹ [Apparently true yet pos- [sibly false].

probate: prō'bēt¹; prō'bāt² [Formal, official, legal proof].

Probatia: pro-bat'i-ka¹; pro-bāt'i-ea² [Douai Bible].

probative: prō'ba-tiv¹; prō'ba-tiv² [Serving for proof].

probe: prōb¹; prōb² [A surgical instrument].

probity: prob'i-ti¹ or prō'b'i-ti¹; prōb'i-ty² or prō'b'i-ty² [Strict honesty].

proboscis: pro-bes'is¹; pro-bōs'is²; not prō-bes'is¹ [A long flexible snout, as the trunk of the elephant].

procedure: pro-sīd'yur¹; pro-çed'yur² [A course of action].

proceed: pro-sīd'ī¹; pro-çed'ī² [To continue in progress].

2: ărt, ăpe, fâit, fâre, fâst, whăt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nôt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; tʃn, this.

proceeds: prō'sidz¹; prō'çeds². Smart (1840) prēs'idz¹ [Material results of an action or course].

process: prēs'es¹, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or prō'ses¹, E. & I.*, Knowles (1835) and Wright (1855); prōç'es² or prōç'es². Milton stressed the last syllable of this word in "Paradise Lost," bk. ii, l. 297, and bk. vii, l. 175. And altho "Webster's New International" says that this—"the original pro-cess" remained beside pro-cess until late in 18th century," not one of twelve dictionaries examined, ranging from 1732 to 1798, bears it out. Nares (1784) says in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (p. 357): "I suspect this to be the ancient accentuation, though most of the authorities I have at present by me seem rather to prove the contrary" [A course or method of operation]. [in a formal manner].

procession: pro-sesh'an¹; pro-çesh'on² [An array, as of persons, moving

Prochorus: præk'o-rus¹; prœ'o-rüs² [Bible].

providence: prēs'i-dens¹; prōç'i-dēnç². *E., I., & M.* prō'si-dens¹. The first indicates American usage, the second usage in Great Britain, but was indicated also by Webster (1828) [A falling from a normal position]. [ner].

proclaim: pro-klēm¹; pro-elām² [To announce loudly in a public man-

Progne: præk'ni¹; prœ'ne² [In Gr. myth, a daughter of Pandion who was turned into a swallow].

Procrustean: pro-krus'ti-an¹; pro-erüs'te-an² [Forcing conformity].

Procrustes: pro-krus'tiz¹; pro-erüs'tēs²—the o as in "obey," not as in "go" [A legendary Greek robber].

procurator: præk'yū-rē'ter¹; prœ'yū-rā'tör² [One authorized to act for or manage the affairs of another].—**procuratory:** præk'yū-ra-tō'n¹; prœ'yū-ra-tō'ry². By Bailey (1732) *procuratory*; Johnson (1755) *procuratory*; Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) *pro-kiū're-tēr-i* [Relating to a procurator]. [chase, loan, or request].

procure: pro-kiūr¹; pro-eūr² [To come into the possession of, as by pur-

Procyon: prō'si-en¹; prō'gy-ōn² [A star].

prod (*v. & n.*): pred¹; prōd². See O [Thrust; punch].

prodigious: pro-dij'us¹; pro-dīg'ūs²—the last i is completely obscured in modern speech [Enormous or extraordinary, as in size or extent]. [admiration].

prodigy: pred'ī-jī¹; prōd'ī-gy² [One who or that which excites wonder and

produce (*v.*): pro-diūs¹; pro-dūç² [To bring into existence or view].

produce (*n.*): prēd'yūs¹; prōd'yūç². *I.* prō'diūs¹, so also Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775). Sometimes, formerly, stressed on the ultima, as by Dryden [1631-1700], quoted by Nares in "Elements of English Orthoepey," p. 358 [That which is brought forth, as farm-products, provisions, etc.].

You hoard not health for your own private use,
But on the public spend the rich *pro-duce*.

Epistle to J. Driden l. 118 [1699].

product: prēd'ukt¹; prōd'uet². Ash (1775) and Knowles (1835) prō'-dukt¹. Formerly stressed on the ultima. See quotation [Anything produced, as by labor or growth].

To whom thus Michael—These are the *pro-duct*
Of those ill-mated marriages thou saw'st.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. xi, l. 683 [1663].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌll, rʌle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; no, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn:

proem: prō'em¹; prō'em² [An introductory statement].—**proemial:** prō'mi-al¹; prō-ē'mi-al² [Pert. to a proem].

profanation: pref'a-nē'shan¹; prōf'a-nū'shon². See PROFANE [The act of treating sacred things with irreverence].

profane: pro-fēn¹; pro-fān². Buchanan (1757) and Kenrick (1773) made no distinction of the quantity of the *o* in this word and in the first *o* in *profanatum* [Characterized by lack of reverence for sacred things].

profile: prō'fil¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & Wr., or* prō'fail¹, *E., I., & W.*; prō'fil² or prō'fil². Of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Perry (1777) indicated pro-fail¹; Ash (1775) *pro'file*; Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) pro-fil¹; Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) prō'fil¹; Craig (1849) prō'fail¹; Wright (1855) prō'fil¹ [An outline or contour; also, a side view].

profuse: pro-fiūs¹; pro-fūs². Compare DIFFUSE [Produced in overabundance].

program, programme: prō'gram¹; prō'grām²; *not* prō'gram¹, *nor* prō'-grum¹ [A printed list of the subjects embraced in an entertainment and the order of their presentation].

progress (n.): prog'res¹, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or* prō'gres¹, *E., I., & M.*; prog'rēs² or prō'rēs². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), and Wright (1855) indicated prog'res¹, and Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) prō'gres¹. See PROGRESS, v. [A moving forward; advance].

progress (v.): pro-gres¹; pro-ğrēs². Fenning (1760) and Ash (1775) *pro'gress*. Of this word Craig ("New Universal Etymological, Technological and Pronouncing Dictionary," 1849) says: "This verb is accented on the first syllable by Shakespeare and Gifford; but it is now always accented on the second."

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That silverly doth *pro'gress* on thy cheeks.

SHAKESPEARE *King John* act v, sc. 2.

prohibit: pro-hib'it¹; pro-hīb'it² [To forbid by authority].—**prohibition:** prō'hi-bīsh'an¹; prō'hī-bīsh'on² [The act of forbidding].—**prohibitory:** pro-hib'i-to-ri¹; pro-hīb'i-to-ry² [Involving prohibition].

project (n.): prej'ekt¹, *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr., or* prō'jekt¹, *E. & I.*; prej'ekt² or prō'jekt². By Bailey (1732) *project'*; Fenning (1750), Ash (1775) prō'jekt¹ [A plan thought out]. See ABSENT.

project (v.): pro-jekt¹; pro-jēt². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791) prō-jekt¹. Sometimes, formerly, stressed on the first syllable.

I cannot *pro'ject* mine own cause so well
To make it clear, but do confess I have
Been laden with . . . frailties.

SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act 2, sc. 2 [1606].

projectile: pro-jek'til¹; pro-jēc'til²; *not* pro-jek-tail¹ [A shell or missile for discharge from a large gun].

prolate: prō'lēt¹; prō'lāt²; *not* pro-lēt¹. Walker (1791) prō'lēt¹; Smart (1840) and Wright (1855) pro-lēt¹ [Extended lengthwise].

prolegomenon: prō'h-gem'i-nen¹; prō'h-gēm'e-nōn² [An introductory observation].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

prolepsis: pro-lep'sis¹; pro-lēp'sis². Dr. Murray indicates pro-lip'sis¹ as alternative [An anachronism].

proletarian: prō'h-tē'ri-an¹ or prēl'i-tē'ri-an¹; prō'le-tā'ri-an² or prōl'e-tā'ri-an² [A member of the working classes].

proletariat: prō'h-tē'ri-at¹ or prēl'i-tē'ri-at¹; prō'le-tā'ri-āt² or prōl'e-tā'ri-āt² [Wage-earners collectively].

prolix: prō'liks¹; prō'liks². *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.* indicate pro-liks¹ as alternative [Of unusual length; tedious].

prolocutor: prō-lek'yū-tēr¹, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, & *W.*, or prēl'o-kiū-tēr¹, *M.* & *W.*; prō-lē'yū-tōr² or prōl'o-eū-tōr². *St.* prēl'o-kiū-tēr¹. Of the earlier lexicographers, Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Barclay (1797) indicated prō-lo-kiū-tēr¹, Sheridan (1780) and Smart (1840) prēl'o-kiū-tēr¹. Walker (1791) prēl'o-kiū-tēr¹, and Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) prō-lek'yū-tēr¹ [One who speaks for another].

prolog, prologue: prō'log¹; prō'lōg². *M.* & *W.* prēl'og¹—the pronunciation indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840). By Bailey (1732) the stress was placed on the last syllable, *pro-logue* [An introduction spoken by an actor before a play].

promenade: prēm'i-nād¹ or prēm'i-nēd¹; prēm'e-nād² or prēm'e-nād². The second is the pronunciation indicated by the *Imperial* and it is noted by the *Standard* and Murray's "New English Dictionary" as alternative [A walk].

Prometheus: pro-mī'fhiūs¹; pro-mē'thūs² [In Gr. myth, the founder of civilization].

promulgate: pro-mul'gēt¹, prēm'ul-gēt¹, or prō'mul-gēt¹; pro-mūl'gāt², prēm'ul-gāt², or prō'mūl-gāt². The second and third are frequently heard in England, but the second is more common there to-day and is noted by Dr. Murray as preferred [To publish abroad in any way].

promulgator: prō'mul-gē'tēr¹; prō'mūl-gā'tōr². Modern English usage is indicated by *M.*—prēm'ul-gē'tēr¹, also noted by Smart (1840). The chief stress was placed on the penult by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855). Sheridan (1780) placed it on the antepenult—pro-mul'gē'tēr¹. Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated the first syllable short—prēm-ul-gē'tēr¹ [One who publishes abroad]. See PROMULGATE.

pronoun: prō'naun¹; prō'noun² [In grammar, a word used instead of a [noun].

pronounce: pro-nauns¹; pro-nounç² [To sound the syllables of words in speech].

pronunciamento: pro-nun'si-ə-men'tō¹; pro-nūn'çi-a-mēn'tō² [A formal [public announcement].

pronunciation: pro-nun'si-ē'shan¹; pro-nūn'çi-ā'shon². This is the pronunciation indicated by *Standard*, *C.*, *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, *St.*, & *W.* Of the lexicographers who noted pro-nun'shi-ē'shan¹, the most recent were Goodrich and Porter in Webster's "American Dictionary of the Eng. Language" (1864), who followed Worcester's indication (1839), and he was reflecting usage advocated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827).

The historic pronunciation was recorded by Buchanan (1757), who noted prō-nun-si-ē'shan¹ and was supported by Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and the modern authorities first cited above. Modern usage has discarded Walker's views and recommendation in favor of Buchanan's, perhaps because Smart pointed out that

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩpk; thĭn, thĭs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

some persons utter this word as if it were related to the "verb to *pronunciate* in the same way that 'association' and 'enunciation' are related to 'associate' and 'enunciate,'" and say *pro-nun-shēe-a'shun*, but the only instance of this verb that Dr. Murray notes is from John Gaule's "Magastromancer" (1652), and is there spelt *pronuniate*. See ANNUNCIATE, ANNUNCIATION, ASSOCIATE, ASSOCIATION, ENUNCIATE, ENUNCIATION. Sheridan (1780) noted *prō-nun-shē'shan*¹ [The act of pronouncing words].

propel: *pro-pel*¹; *pro-pēl*² [To drive forward or onward].

proper: *prep'ar*¹; *prōp'er*² [Especially suited for some end].

prophecy: *prof'i-sai*¹; *prōf'e-çy*² [A prediction, especially one made under divine influence]. [ration].

prophecy: *prof'i-sai*¹; *prōf'e-sy*² [To predict, especially under divine inspi- [ration].

Prophète (Le): *lə pro'fāt*¹; *le pro'fēt*² [An opera by Meyerbeer]. [tive].

prophylactic: *prō'fi-[or prof'i]-lak'tik*¹; *prō'fi-[or prōf'i]-lāe'tic*² [Preven- [tive].

propitiate: *pro-pish'i-ēt*¹; *pro-pish'i-āt*² [To conciliate].—**propitiation**:
*pro-pish'i-ē'shan*¹; *pro-pish'i-ā'shon*². Sheridan (1780) *prō-pi-shē'shan*¹. See PRO-
NUNCIATION [The act of conciliating].

propolis: *prop'o-lis*¹; *prōp'o-lis*². *Wr.* *prō'po-lis*¹, also Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [Bee-glue]. [to a temple].

propylæum [L.]: *prep'i-li'um*¹; *prōp'y-lē'um*² [An imposing entrance [to a temple].

propylon: *prop'i-len*¹; *prōp'y-lōn*² [Egypt. monumental gateway].

pro rata [L.]: *prō ra'ta*¹; *prō ra'ta*². See **ASK** [In proportion].

prorate: *pro-rēt*¹; *pro-rāt*² [To divide proportionately].

prosaic: *pro-zē'ik*¹; *pro-sā'ie*². Buchanan (1757) *pro-sē'ik*¹ [Lacking in interest; commonplace].

prosaism: *prō'zi-izm*¹; *prō'sa-izm*² [A commonplace expression].

prosaist: *prō'zi-ist*¹; *prō'sa-ist*². *C.* *prō'zē-ist*¹; *E., I., St., & Wr.* *prō-zē-ist*¹; *M.* *prō'zē-ist*¹. Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) *prō'zē-ist*¹ [One given to writing prose, or who is commonplace].

proscenium: *pro-sī-ni-um*¹; *pro-sē-ni-um*² [In a modern theater, that part of the stage between the curtain and the orchestra].

proselyte: *pres'i-lait*¹; *prōs'e-līt*² [One who has been converted from his faith to another].—**proselytism**: *pres'i-li-tizm*¹ or *-lai-tizm*¹; *prōs'e-ly-tizm*² or *-ly-tizm*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [The making of converts].—**proselytist**: *pres'i-li-tist*¹ or *-lai-tist*¹; *prōs'e-ly-tist*² or *-ly-tist*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who proselytizes].—**proselytize**: *pres'i-li-tiz*¹ or *-lai-tiz*¹; *prōs'e-ly-tiz*² or *-ly-tiz*². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [To make converts].

prosenchyma: *pres-en'ku-ma*¹; *prōs-ēn'ey-ma*² [Plant-tissue].

Proserpina: *pro-sūr'pi-nē*¹; *pro-sēr'pi-na*² [Persephone].

Proserpine: *pres'ar-pin*¹ or *-pin*¹; *prōs'er-pin*² or *-pin*² [In Roman myth, the equivalent of the Gr. PERSEPHONE].

prosodal: *pres'o-dal*¹; *prōs'o-dal*²; *not* *pro-sed'al*¹ [Pert. to a prosodus].

prosodiac: *pro-sō'di-ak*¹; *pro-sō'di-ae*² [Pert. to a prosodion].

prosodian: *pro-sō'di-an*¹; *pro-sō'di-an*² [A prosodist].

prosodic: *pro-sed'ik*¹; *pro-sōd'ie*² [Pert. to prosody].—**prosodist**: *pres'o-dist*¹; *prōs'o-dist*² [An expert in prosody].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

prosodion: pro-sō'di-ən¹; pro-sō'di-ōn² [A Gr. choral ode sung by priests].

prosodus: pres'o-dus¹; prōs'o-dūs² [A canal in sponges].

prosody: pres'o-di¹; prōs'o-dy² [The science of verse-forms].

prosonomasia: pres-en'o-mē'si-ə¹ or pres'o-no-mē'si-ə¹; prōs-ōn'o-mā'-si-ə² or prōs'o-no-mā'zhi-ə² [In rhetoric, a punning play upon the sound of a word].

prospect (n.): pres'pekt¹; prōs'pēt² [A future probability based on present indications].

prospect (v.): pres'pekt¹; prōs'pēt². Originally and until the beginning of the 18th century pros-pekt¹ [To explore or search for minerals. Originally, to look forth, out, upon, or for].

prospectant: pro-spek'tant¹; pro-spē'e'tant² [Looking forward].—**pro-spective:** pro-spek'tiv¹; pro-spē'e'tiv² [Looking to the future]. ["Tempest"].

Prospero: pres'pār-ō¹; prōs'per-ō² [The duke of Milan in Shakespeare's]

prosperous: pres'pār-us¹; prōs'per-ūs². Sometimes, illiterately, pres'-pres¹ [Having good fortune].

prostrate (a. & v.): pres'trēt¹; prōs'trāt². While Shakespeare and Sidney stressed the first syllable, Spenser and Fairfax stressed the last. Milton did both.

To her my love I lowly do *pros-trate*. SPENSER *Colin Clout* l. 474.

He heard the western lords would undermine

His city's wall, and lay his towers *pros-trate*.

EDWARD FAIRFAX *Tasso* bk. i, st. 83.

Grov'ling and *pros'trate* on yon lake of fire.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. i, l. 280.

O'er shields, and helms, and helm'd heads He rode

Of thrones, and mighty seraphim *pros-trate*.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. vi, l. 844.

prostyle: prō'stail¹; prō'stīl². *E. & I.* pres'tail¹ [In architecture, a range of detached columns].

prosy: prō'zī¹; prō'sy² [Having the nature of prose; commonplace].

proton: prō'tē-gen¹; prō'ta-ġōn² [A chemical compound found in brain- and nerve-tissue]. [in a Gr. drama].

protagonist: pro-tag'o-nist¹; pro-tāġ'o-nist² [A leader, as the chief actor]

protasis: pret'a-sis¹; prōt'a-sīs². Perry (1805) and Walker (1806) pro-tē'sis¹; Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) prō'ta-sis¹ [In grammar, a clause containing the condition of a conditional sentence].

Protean: prō'ti-ən¹; prō'te-an². *C.* prō'tī-ən¹; *E., I., & Smart* pro-tī'ən¹ [Pert. to Proteus; also [p-], changeable].

protégé [Fr.]: prō'tē'zē¹; prō'tē'zhē² [One fostered and favored by another].—**protégée (fem.):** prō'tē'zē¹; prō'tē'zhē².

proteid: prō'ti-id¹; prō'te-id²; *not* prō'tid¹ [A chemical compound containing carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur]. [organic substances].

protein: prō'ti-in¹; prō'te-in²; *not* prō'tin¹ [The nitrogenous material in]

pro tempore [L.]: prō tem'po-rī¹; prō tēm'po-rē² [For the time being: abbreviated *pro tem.*]. [to fall at the siege of Troy].

Protesilaus: pro-tes'i-lē'us¹; pro-tēs'i-lā'ūs² [In Gr. myth, the first Greek]

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġō, ġem; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭt; n;

protest (n.): prō'test¹; prō'test². By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Fennings (1760), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802), stressed on the final syllable, prō'test¹; by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), and Nares (1784) prō'test¹ [A formal or solemn declaration against].

protest (v.): pro-test¹; prō'test² [To declare formally or solemnly against an act, a decision, belief, or practise].

Protestant: prēt'es-tant¹; prō'tēs-tant² [A member of a Christian sect].

protestant: pro-tes'tant¹ or prēt'es-tant¹; pro-tēs'tant² or prō'tēs-tant² [One who makes a protest].

protestation: prēt'es-tē'shan¹; prō'tēs-tā'shon² [The act of protesting].

Proteus: prō'tiūs¹ or -ti-us¹; prō'tūs² or -te-ūs² [In Classic myth, a prophetic old man of the sea]. [notary].

prothonotary: pro-thēn'o-tē-rī¹; pro-thōn'o-tā-ry² [A chief clerk or

protocol: prō'to-kel¹; prō'to-eöl² [A preliminary, or a preliminary draft of an official document].

protozoön: prō'to-zō'en¹; prō'to-zō'ön² [A cellular organism].

protractile: pro-trak'til¹; pro-trä'e'til² [Capable of being lengthened].

protrude: pro-trūd¹; pro-trud² [To push or thrust out].

protrusile: pro-trū'sil¹; pro-tru'sil² [Adapted to being thrust out].

protrusive: pro-trū'siv¹; pro-tru'siv²; not pro-trū'ziv¹ [Tending to project].

protyle: prō'til¹; prō'tyl². C. pro-tai'li¹; M. prō'tail¹ [The hypothetical primitive material of the universe].

proud: praud¹; proud² [1. Assuming an attitude of superiority. 2. Feeling or showing a sense of proper pride]. [(1809-65)].

Proudhon: prū'dōh¹; prū'dōh²—the h is silent. See H [Fr. philosopher

Prout: praut¹; prout² [Eng. family name].

prove: prūv¹; prqv². See O (6) [To make clear and certain].

proven: prūv'n¹; prqv'n² [Proved: an archaism]. [guage spoken there].

Provençal: prō'van'sāl¹; prō'vāh'çāl² [A native of Provence or the lan-

Provence: prō'vāns¹; prō'vāhç² [A former Fr. province].

proviso: pro-vai'zo¹; pro-vi'zo².

Proviso, is a condition inserted into any deed, upon the observance whereof the validity of the deed consisteth, which forme of condition seemeth to be borrowed from France.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607].

provocation: prev'o-kē'shan¹; prōv'o-eā'shon² [The act of causing resentment or that which causes it].

provocative: pro-vek'a-tiv¹ or pro-vō'kē-tiv¹; pro-vō'e'a-tiv² or pro-vō'ea-tiv². The second was indicated by most of the earlier lexicographers. E. prō-vōk'a-tiv¹; I. prō-vōk'a-tiv¹. Buchanan (1757) pro-vek'e-tiv¹ [Tending to cause anger or resentment].

provokable: pro-vōk'a-bl¹; pro-vōk'a-bl² [Capable of being provoked].

provoke: pro-vōk'¹; pro-vōk'² [To cause anger or resentment].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, grey, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; fɪd = feud; ʃɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

provost: prɒv'ast¹ or prɒ'vɔ¹; prɒv'ost² or prɒ'vɔ². The first is generally applied to the head of some colleges in England and in the United States; the second, to a military officer who acts as chief of police of a camp, garrison, etc. In the latter sense it is sometimes written *provo*. Bailey (1732) noted the distinction recorded above. So also did Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791); Fenning (1760), who made no distinction, indicated *provo'st*; Johnson (1755), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) recorded *prov'ost*.

pro: prau¹; prow². The pronunciation prɔ¹ was noted as preferred usage by Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797), and is now obsolete. Modern dictionaries are unanimous in indicating prau¹, which was recorded also by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849).

Walker claimed that "when authorities are so nicely balanced [he cited five orthoepists in support of each pronunciation], analogy ought to decide; and that is clearly for the first pronunciation." Usage has determined the point, which analogy could not in view of the fact that *ow* preceded by *r* has two sounds in English, as may be shown by citing *brow*, *crow*; *frown*, *grow*; *row* (a noise), *row* (with oars), etc. [The bow of a ship].

pro: prau'es¹; prow'es². Nares (1784) prɔ'es¹. See PROW [bravery].

prowl: prau¹; proul². Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Nares (1784) indicated prɔ¹; but Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) noted prau¹, as the modern dictionaries do. Dr. Murray indicates that the change from the original *prole*, *prole* to *proul*, *proul* was at first merely one of spelling, but that since about 1750 this change has perverted the pronunciation from prɔ¹ to prau¹ [To roam about stealthily as if in search of prey].

prude: prūd¹; prūd²; not priūd¹. So also with its relatives prud'e-ry, prud'ish [A woman who displays an affected modesty].

prudence: prūd'ens¹; prūd'ēnç² [Care to avoid practical mistakes; caution].

prudent: prūd'ent¹; prūd'ēnt² [Careful to avoid practical errors].

Prudhon: prū'dōh¹; prū'dōh²—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. painter (1758-1823)].

pruinose: prū'i-nōs¹; prū'i-nōs². *I.* prū-in'ōs¹; *St.* prū'i-nōz¹ [Frosted; powdery].

prurigo: pru-rai'go¹; prū-rī'gō² [A skin-disease].

Prussia: prush'ə¹; prush'a²; not prū'shə¹, which is a vulgarism [A country of Europe].

Prussian: prush'an¹; prūsh'an². The pronunciation prū'shən¹, indicated by Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Boag (1848), and Craig (1849), is no longer in reputable use [Pert. to Prussia].

prussiate: prūs'i-ēt¹; prūs'i-āt². *E.* prūs'i-et¹ [A salt of prussic acid].

prussic: prūs'ik¹; prūs'ie². Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849) prūs'ik¹ [Pert. to a poisonous chemical product].

Prynne: prin¹; pryn² [Eng. Puritan and jurist (1600-69)].

pyrtaneum: prit'a-ni'um¹; pryt'a-nē'um² [Gr. town hall].

Przasnysz: pshas'nish¹; pshās'nýsh² [Polish town].

Przemysl: pshē'mishl¹; pshg'mýshl² [Galician town, taken by Rus., Mch. [22, 1915].

ps: Note that *p* before *s* and *t* is silent in certain words derived from the Greek. See P, and PSALM to PTYALIN, below.

2: wɒl, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

psalm: *sām*¹; *sām*²; *not sam*¹ [A sacred song of praise to God].

To hear *psalm* pronounced as the proper name "Sam" is still hateful to the orthoepically pure. Such a usage can as yet be politely termed a provincialism, or, insultingly, a vulgarianism. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 3, p. 103. [H. '09.]

The rule given by Walker and cited below is now more honored in the breach than by the observance in so far as it applies to *Psalmist* and *psalmody*, which see.

L is silent likewise between *a* and *m* in the same syllable, as *alms*, *halm*, *calm*, etc. . . . but when the *m* is detached from the *l* by commencing another syllable the *l* becomes audible. Thus, though the *l* is mute in *psalm*, it is always heard in . . . *psal-mist*, *psal-mody*. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 403 [London, 1791].

Psalmist: *sām*¹*ist*¹; *sām*¹*ist*², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.; St. & Wr. sal*¹*mist*¹, which was formerly in vogue and noted as standard by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *sam*¹*ist*¹ [A composer of Psalms].

psalmody: *sām*¹*o*-*di*¹; *sām*¹*o*-*dy*², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.* and twenty members of the "New Standard Dictionary's" Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations. By *C., St., & Wr. sal*¹*mo*-*di*¹—the pronunciation noted by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A collection of psalms].

Psalter: *sāl*¹*tēr*¹; *sāl*¹*tēr*²—but the *l* is not always pronounced in England. Smart (1836) *sāl*¹*tēr*¹ [The Book of Psalms, especially as contained in the Book of Common Prayer].

psalterian: *sāl*¹*tī*¹*ri*-*en*¹; *sāl*¹*tē*¹*ri*-*an*²; *C. sal*¹*tī*¹*ri*-*en*¹; *M. psal*¹*tī*¹*ri*-*en*¹ [Pert. to a psaltery].

psaltery: *sāl*¹*tēr*¹; *sāl*¹*tēr*² [A stringed instrument of music].

psellismus: *se*¹*liz*¹*mus*¹; *sē*¹*līs*¹*mus*². *C. se*¹*lis*¹*mus*¹; *M. pse*¹*liz*¹*mās*¹ [An imperfect articulation, as lisping].

pseudo- (*prefix*): *siū*¹*do*¹; *sū*¹*do*². See *P* and *ps* [From the Gr. (*pseudes*), false: used as a combining form].

pseudonym: *siū*¹*do*-*nīm*¹; *sū*¹*do*-*nīm*² [A fictitious name; pen-name].—**pseudonymal:** *siū*¹*den*¹*mal*¹; *sū*¹*dōn*¹*mal*² [Pseudonymous].—**pseudonymous:** *siū*¹*den*¹*mus*¹; *sū*¹*dōn*¹*y*-*mūs*² [Issued under an assumed name].

psi: *psī*¹ or *sai*¹; *psī*² or *si*² [The twenty-third letter of the Gr. alphabet (Ψ, ψ): equivalent to Eng. *ps*].

psilosis: *sai*¹*lō*¹*sis*¹; *si*¹*lō*¹*sis*² [A disease of the tropics].

psaos: *sō*¹*as*¹ or *psō*¹*as*¹; *sō*¹*as*² or *psō*¹*as*² [A muscle of the pelvis].

psora: *sō*¹*ra*¹; *sō*¹*ra*² [A skin-disease, as the itch].

psoriasis: *so*¹*rai*¹*a*-*sis*¹; *so*¹*ri*¹*a*-*sis*² [A scaly affection of the skin].

psychagog, psychagogue: *sai*¹*kā*¹*gōg*¹; *sū*¹*ea*¹*gōg*² [A medicine used in restoring consciousness, as from a swoon].

psychalgia: *sai*¹*kal*¹*jā*¹; *sū*¹*eāl*¹*gi*¹*a*² [Morbid depression of mind].

Psyche: *sai*¹*kī*¹; *sū*¹*ee*² [In Gr. myth, a beautiful maiden beloved of Eros or Cupid].

psychiatric: *sai*¹*kī*¹*at*¹*rik*¹; *sū*¹*ei*¹*āt*¹*rie*² [Relating to mental disease].—

psychiatrist: *sai*¹*kai*¹*a*-*trist*¹; *sū*¹*eī*¹*a*-*trist*² [An expert in psychiatry].—**psychiatry:** *sai*¹*kai*¹*a*-*tri*¹; *sū*¹*eī*¹*a*-*try*² [The science of the treatment of mental diseases].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ɔu = out; ɔil; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

psychic: sai'kik¹; sɪ'eie² [Pert. to the mind or soul].—**psychical:** sai'-ki-kal¹; sɪ'e-ical² [Psychic].

psychological: sai'ko-lej'i-kal¹; sɪ'eo-lɔg'i-eal² [Pert. to the mind and its phenomena].—**psychologies:** sai'ko-lej'iks¹; sɪ'eo-lɔg'ies² [Psychology].—**psychologist:** sai-kel'o-jist¹; sɪ-eɔl'o-gist² [An expert in psychology].—**psychologize:** sai-kel'o-jaiz¹; sɪ-eɔl'o-giz² [To investigate in psychology]. [soul].

psychology: sai-kel'o-jɪ¹; sɪ-eɔl'o-gy² [The science of the human mind or

psychomachy: sai-kem'a-ki¹; sɪ-eɔm'a-ey² [Conflict of soul with body].

psychomancy: sai'ko-man'sɪ¹; sɪ'eo-män'cy² [Divination through pretended communication with the souls of the dead].

psychosis: sai-kō'sis¹; sɪ-eɔ'sis² [A mental disorder as distinguished from the diseased condition which causes it].

psykter: sik'tər¹; sɪk'ter² [A large Gr. vase].

Psylloi: sil'el¹; sɪl'ɔi²; not sai-lei¹ [Afr. snake-charmers].

pt-: Words beginning with this digraph are generally derived from the Greek, and when spoken in English the *p* is not pronounced, hence it is not indicated below. But as this letter is pronounced in the reading of Greek by Englishmen, and is also pronounced in other languages, as French and German, Dr. Murray indicates as optional the full form of the words noted below.

Ptah: ptā¹; ptā² [In Egypt. myth, the chief divinity of ancient Memphis].

ptarmic: tār'mik¹; tār'mie² [A substance that causes sneezing].

ptarmigan: tār'mi-gan¹; tār'mi-gan² [A game-bird, the grouse].

Pteria: tī'ri-ə¹; tē'ri-a² [Ancient city in Angora vilayet, Asia Minor].

Pteris: tī'ris¹ or ter'is¹; tē'ris² or tēr'is² [A genus of ferns].

pterodactyl: ter'o-dak'til¹; tēr'o-dæ'tyl² [An extinct flying reptile].

pteropod: ter'o-ped¹; tēr'o-pōd² [Having the foot expanded into swimming-lobes].

Pteropoda: ti-rəp'o-də¹; te-rōp'o-da² [A division of mollusks].

ptisan: tiz'an¹; tɪs'an². *E., I., & Buchanan* (1757) tai'sən¹; *Wr.* ti-zan¹. By *Johnson* (1755), *Fennig* (1760), and *Ash* (1775) *tis'an*; by *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Jameson* (1827), and *Knowles* (1835) ti-zan¹ [An aqueous infusion for the sick].

Ptolemæus, Ptolemeus: tel'i-mī'us¹; tɔl'e-mē'ūs² [Ptolemy].—**Ptolemaic:** tel'i-mē'ik¹; tɔl'e-mā'ie² [Pertaining to Ptolemy].—**Ptolemals:** tel'i-mē'is¹; tɔl'e-mā'is² [Apocryphal].—**Ptolemeans:** tel'i-mī'enz¹; tɔl'e-mē'ans² [Douai Bible].—**Ptolemee:** tel'i-mī¹; tɔl'e-mē² [Apocryphal].

Ptolemy: tel'i-mī¹; tɔl'e-my² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Ptolemeus:** tɔ'lə-mē'us¹; tɔ'lə-mē'us²; **F. Ptolémée:** tɔ'lē'mē¹; tɔ'lē'mē²; **G. Ptolemaus:** tɔ'lə-mā'ūs¹; tɔ'lə-mā'ūs²; **It. Tolomeo:** tɔ'lə-mē'ol¹; tɔ'lə-mē'ol²; **L. Ptoleomaus:** tɔ'lə-mī'us¹; tɔ'lə-mē'ūs².

ptomale: to-mē'ik¹ or tɔ'mə-ik¹; to-mā'ie² or tɔ'mə-ie² [Pert. to ptomain].

ptomaln, ptomaine: tɔ'mə-in¹, tɔ'mə-in¹ or -in¹; tɔ'mə-in², tɔ'mə-in² or -in²; not tɔ'mēn¹. The last pronunciation noted here is frequently heard in colloquial conversation. "He died of *tomane* poisoning" is common in New York City and its vicinity [A poisonous substance present in decayed food].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, ɔʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ɛhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

ptyalagog, ptyalagogue: tai-äl'a-gög¹; tȳ-äl'a-gög² [A medicine that causes the production of saliva]. [man and most animals].

ptyalin, ptyaline: tai'a-lin¹; tȳ'a-lin² [A ferment present in the saliva of

Pua: piü'ä; pü'a² [Bible].—**Puah:** pü'ä¹; pü'ä² [Bible].—**Pubastum:** piü-bas'tum¹; pü-bäs'tüm² [Bible].

puberty: piü'ber-tü¹; pü'ber-ty² [In life, the period at which one becomes functionally capable of generation].

public: pub'hk¹; püb'lie² [The people collectively].

Publius: püb'li-us¹; püb'li-üs² [Bible].

Puccini: püt-chi'nī¹; püt-chi'nī² [It. composer (1858-)].

pudding: pud'ŋ¹; pud'ing²—pronounce the last syllable clearly. See Introductory xix (1) [A dish usually for dessert].

Pudens: piü'denz¹; pü'däng² [Bible].

Puebla: pwē'bla¹; pwē'blä² [Mex. state and its capital].

pueblo: pweb'lo¹, *Standard & W.*; pwēb'lo². *C. & M.* pü-eb'lō¹; *Wr.* pü-ē'b'lō¹ [Any Sp.-Am. town or settlement].

puerile: piü'er-il¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or piü'er-ail¹, *E., I., M., St., & W.*; pü'er-il² or pü'er-il². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Kenrick, Perry, and Walker noted the first; Buchanan and Sheridan preferred the second [Characteristic of childhood; immature; weak; silly].

puerto: pwer'to¹; pwēr'to² [Pg. port].

puff: puf¹; pŭf² [Something blown out or inflated].

pug: pug¹; pŭg² [A breed of pet dog with short nose].

Puget: piü'jet¹; pü'gēt² [Inland sea of Washington State].

pugh: pū¹; pŭ²; *not* piü¹ [An expression of contempt. Pronounced piü¹ when referring to an objectionable odor].

pugilism: piü'ji-lizm¹; pŭ'gi-lizm² [The art of fighting with the fists].

Pugin: piü'jin¹; pŭ'gin² [Eng. architect (1812-52)].

pugnacious: pug-nē'shus¹; pŭg-nā'shūs² [Addicted to fighting].

Puhites: piü'haits¹; pŭ'hits² [Bible].

[a judge of inferior rank].

puisne: piü'nū¹; pŭ'ne² [One who is of inferior rank or younger; especially,

puissance: piü'i-sens¹; pŭ'i-sang². This pronunciation, adopted unanimously by modern dictionaries, was noted by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), but by the earlier lexicographers the stress was placed on the penult, and Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) indicated it piü-is'ens¹ [The quality of being able to fight].

puissant: piü'i-sent¹ or piü-is'ant¹; pŭ'i-sant² or pŭ-is'ant². The first was indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844); the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Scott (1797) [Possessing puissance].

Pul: pul¹; pŭl² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; h = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; n = sing; chin, this.

pulchritude: pul'kri-tiūd¹; pūl'eri-tūd² [The quality of beauty or comeliness].

Pulci: pūl'chī¹; pul'chī² [It. poet (1431-87)].

pull: pul¹; pul². See U [To bring toward oneself by drawing with force].

pulmonary: pul'mo-nē-ri¹; pūl'mo-nā-ry² [Affecting the lungs].—**pulmonic:** pul-men'ik¹; pūl-mōn'ie² [Pert. to the lungs].

pulmotor: pul'mo-tar¹; pūl'mo-tor²; not pul'mo-tar¹ [An apparatus for inducing artificial respiration]. [paper is made].

pulp: pulp¹; pūlp². See U [A mixture of wood-fibers or rags from which

pulque [Mex. Sp.]: pul'kē¹; pul'kē² [A fermented drink].

pulse: puls¹; pūls² [1. An arterial beat. 2. A leguminous plant].

pulvinar: pul-vai'nar¹; pūl-vī'nar² [Pad-like].

pulvinate: pul'vi-nēt¹; pūl'vi-nāt² [Same as PULVINAR].

pumice: pum'is¹; pūm'ic². *I., St., & Wr.* piū'mis¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1786), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) pūm'is¹; but by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Craig (1855) piū'mis¹ [Volcanic lava].

pumiceform: piu-mis'1-fōrm¹; pū-mī'ic'1-fōrm², *Standard, I., St., & W.*; *C.* pūm'is'1-fōrm¹; *E.* pu-mis'1-fōrm¹; *M.* piū'mi-si-fōrm¹ [Resembling pumice].

pumpkin: pump'kin¹; pūmp'kin². Sometimes heard pūm'kin¹, in which the second *p* is completely obscured, and also, dialectically, puŋ'kin¹, which should be discouraged [A large yellowish edible gourd].

pun: pun¹; pūn². See U [The use of a word in two senses].

punch: puŋch¹; pūŋch², in all its senses. See U.

punctate: puŋk'tēt¹; pūŋe'tāt² [Studded with dots or points].

punctilious: puŋk-til'1-ūs¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.*, or puŋk-til'yus¹, *C., St., & Wr.*; pūŋe-til'1-ūs² or pūŋe-til'yūs² [Exact in the observance of forms].

punctual: puŋk'tiu-al¹; pūŋe'tū-al². Sometimes also puŋk'chu-al¹ in colloquial speech [Exact in points of time].

punctuation: puŋk'tiu-ē'shōn¹; pūŋe'tū-ā'shōn². This word is also sometimes pronounced puŋk'chu-ē'shōn¹ in colloquial speech [The use of points in dividing written sentences]. [smell].

pungent: pun'jent¹; pūn'gēt². * See G [Affecting the sense of taste or

Punic: piū'nik¹; pū'nie²; not pū'nik¹ [Pert. to the Carthaginians].

punish: pun'ish¹; pūn'ish² [To inflict pain or penalty on].

Punites: piū'nait¹; pū'nīts² [Bible].

punitive: piū'n-tiv¹; pū'ni-tiv² [Pert. to punishment].

Punjab: pun-jāb¹; pūn-jāb²; not pun'jab¹ [Province in Brit. India].

Punon: piū'nōn¹; pū'nōn² [Bible].

[It is often protected by a cocoon].

pupa: piū'pā¹; pū'pā² [A stage in the development of an insect in which

2: wolf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rūle, oūre, bāt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rūle; but, bŭrn;

pupal: piū'pal¹; pū'pal² [Pert. to a pupa].

pupil: piū'pil¹; pū'pil² [One who is under the care of a teacher].

Pur: pūr¹; pūr² [Bible].—**Purah:** piū'rā¹; pūrā² [Bible (R. V.)].

pure: piūr¹; pūr². See U [Free from any defiling element].

purée [Fr.]: pū'rē¹; pū're² [A thick soup].

purificative: piū'ri-fi-kē'tiv¹; pū'ri-fi-eā'tiv², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E.* piūr'i-fi-kē'tiv¹; *I.* piū-ri'f'i-kē-tiv¹; *St. & Wr.* piū-ri'f'i-ka-tiv¹ [Having the power to make pure].

Purim: piū'rim¹; pū'rim². Frequently heard pū'rim¹ [A Jewish festival].

Purkinje: pūr'kin-yē¹; pūr'kin-ye² [Bohemian physiologist (1787-1869)].

Purkinje: pūr'kin-jī'an¹; pūr'kin-jē'an² [Pert. to Purkinje].

purl: pūr¹; pūr². Compare PEARL and see U [To flow with a bubbling sound, as a brook].

purlieus: pūr'lüz¹; pūr'lūs² [The squalid or disreputable streets of a district].

purlain: pūr-lein¹; pūr-loin²—the stress should always be placed on the last syllable [To take or carry away by theft].

purport (*n.*): pūr'port¹; pūr'port² [The substance of a statement or that which is suggested to the mind]. See the verb. [particular meaning].

purport (*v.*): pūr'pōrt¹; pūr'pōrt² [To give an impression of; convey a

purse: pūrs¹; pūrs² [A small bag for money].

pursue: pār-siū¹; pur-sū² [To follow persistently].

pursuit: pār-siūt¹; pur-sūt² [The act of following persistently]. [Arms].

pursuivant: pūr'swi-vant¹; pūr'swi-vant² [An officer of the College of Arms].

purulent: piū'ru-lent¹; pū'ru-lēnt². *M.* piū'riu-lent¹; Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849) pur'u-lent¹ [Consisting of or discharging pus]. [charged from a sore].

pus: pus¹; pūs². Compare RUSS and see U [Yellowish-white matter discharge].

Pusey: piū'zi¹; pū'sy² [Eng. divine (1800-82)].—**Puseyism:** piū'zi-izm¹; pū'sy-izm² [The teachings of Pusey].

push: puš¹; puš²; *not* puš¹. See PUT [To apply pressure to for the purpose of moving].

pusillanimity: piū'si-lā-nim'i-ti¹; pū'si-lā-nīm'i-ty² [The quality of lacking courage].

pusillanimous: piū'si-lān'i-mus¹; pū'si-lān'i-mūs² [Lacking courage].

puss: pus¹; pūs². Compare PUS and see U [A cat].

pustule: pus'tiul¹; pūs'tūl². Sheridan (1780) pus'chul¹; Walker (1791) and Jones (1798) pus'chul¹ [A pimple].

put: put¹; put²; formerly, and still locally in parts of Scotland and Ireland, put¹, to rhyme with "hut," and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1775), and Nares (1784).

Who has not heard that provincial pronunciation of the verb *put* which gives it the exact value of the initial syllable of *putty*?

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. 3, p. 106. [H. '09.]

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nót, ðr, wón,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Put²: put¹; pūt² [Bible].

[cherry, plum, or peach].

putamen: piu-tē'men¹; pū-tā'mēn²; *not* piū'te-men¹ [The stone, as of a

putative: piū'te-tiv¹; pū'ta-tīv²; *not* piu-tē'tiv¹ [Supposed].

Puteoli: piu-tī'o-lai¹; pū-tē'o-lī² [Bible].

Puthites: piū'thais¹; pū'thīts² [Bible].—**Putiel:** piū'ti-el¹; pū'ti-ēl² [Bible].—**Putiphaz:** piū'ti-faz¹; pū'ti-faz² [Douai Bible].—**Putiphare:** piu-tif'a-rī¹; pū-tif'a-rē² [Douai Bible].

putlog: put'leg¹; put'lōg²; *E., C., M., I., St., & Wr.* put'leg¹; *W.* put'lōg¹ [A cross-piece in a scaffolding].

Putnik: pūt'nik¹; put'nik² [Serbian general].

Puvah: piū'və¹; pū'va² [Bible (R. V.)].

Puvīs de Chavannes: pū'vī' də shā'vūn¹; pū'vī' de ghā'vān² [Fr. painter (1824-98)].

Pwllheli: pūl'hel¹; pūl'thēl² [Welsh seaside resort].

Pwyll: pwil¹; pwyl² [In Celt. myth, the Cynric god of the dead].

Pyat: pī'ā¹; pŷ'ā²—the *t* is silent [Fr. journalist (1810-89)].

pyelitis: pai'ī-lai'tis¹ or -lī'tis¹; pŷ'e-lī'tis² or -lī'tis² [Inflammation of the pelvis].

pyemia, pyæmia: pai-ī'mī-ā¹; pŷ-ē'mī-ā² [An infection of the blood].

Pygmalion: pig-mē'li-on¹; pŷg-mū'li-on² [In Gr. myth, a Cyprian sculptor who fell in love with Galatea. See GALATEA (2)].

Pygmeans: pig-mī'ənz¹; pŷg-mē'ənz² [Douai Bible].

pyjamas: pi-jā'məz¹; py-jā'məz² [Loose coat and trousers used as night-wear].

Pylades: pil'ə-dīz¹; pŷl'ə-dēz² [In Gr. myth, son of Strophius and Anax-

pylorus: pi-lō'rus¹ or pai-lō'rus¹; py-lō'rūs² or pŷ-lō'rūs² [The opening between the stomach and the small intestine].

pyorrhœa, pyorrhœa: pai'or-rī-ā¹; pŷ'or-rē-ā²—the *h* is silent [A discharge of pus with continued flow].

pyramid: pir'ə-mid¹; pŷr'ə-mīd² [A solid structure of masonry built for a tomb, as in Egypt].—**pyramidal:** pi-ram'ī-dəl¹; py-rām'ī-dəl² [Resembling a pyramid].

pyramidalic: pir'ə-mid'ik¹; pŷr'ə-mīd'īe² [Shaped like a pyramid].

Pyramus: pir'ə-mūs¹; pŷr'ə-mūs² [The lover of Thisbe].

Pyrenean: pir'ī-nī-ān¹; pŷr'e-nē-ān² [A native of the Pyrenees].

Pyrenees: pir'ī-nīz¹; pŷr'e-nēs² [Mountains between France and Spain].

pyrites: pi-rī'tīz¹; py-rī'tēs². Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), and Perry (1777) pi-rī-tīz¹ [A metallic sulfid, as of iron].—**pyritic:** pi-rīt'ik¹; py-rīt'īe² [Resembling pyrites].

pyrography: pai-rōg'ra-fī¹; pŷ-rōg'ra-fy² [The art of producing a design, as on leather or wood, by burning with a red-hot point].

pyrol: pai'rōl¹ or -rōl¹; pŷ'rōl² or -rōl² [A chemical].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŷle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

l: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Pyrola: *pir'o-lä*¹; *pÿr'o-lä*² [A genus of evergreen flowering plants].

pyroleter: *pai-rel'i-tär*¹; *pÿ-röl'e-ter*² [An apparatus for putting out fire].

pyrolusite: *pai'ro-[or pir'o-]liü'sait*¹; *pÿ'ro-[or pÿr'o-]lä'sit*² [A mineral, manganese dioxide, used in the arts].

pyrolysis: *pai-rel'i-sis*¹; *pÿ-röl'y-sis*² [Decomposition as the result of heat].

pyromancy: *pai'ro-man'si*¹; *pÿ'ro-män'gy*²; *C. & M. pai'ro-man-si*¹; *E. pair-o-man'si*¹; *I. pir'o-man-si*¹; *St. pir'o-man'si*¹; *Wr. pir'a-man-si*¹. Perry (1777) *pai'ro-man-si*¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) *pir'o-män-si*¹ [Divination by fire].

pyromania: *pai'ro-mē-ni-a*¹; *pÿ'ro-mä-ni-a*² [An insane disposition to set things on fire].

pyrometer: *pai-rēm'i-tär*¹; *pÿ-röm'e-ter*² [An instrument for measuring heat].

pyrotechnics: *pai'ro-[or pir'o-]tek'niks*¹; *pÿ'ro-[or pÿr'o-]tē'nies*² [Pyro-^[techy]].

pyrotechny: *pai'ro-tek'ni*¹ or *pir'o-tek'ni*¹; *pÿ'ro-tē'ny*² or *pÿr'o-tē'ny*²; *C. pai'ro-tek'ni*¹; *E. pair-a-tek'ni*¹; *I. pir'o-tek'ni*¹; *M. pai-ro-tek'ni*¹; *St. pir'o-tek'ni*¹; *Wr. pir'o-tek'ni*¹ [The art of making fireworks].

pyroxilin: *pai-[or pi-]rōks'i-lin*¹; *pÿ-[or py-]rōks'y-līn*² [An explosive formed by nitrating cellulose, cotton, etc.].

Pyrrha: *pir'ä*¹; *pÿr'a*² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Deucalion].

Pyrrhic: *pir'ik*¹; *pÿr'ie*² [Pert. to Pyrrhus].

Pyrrhus: *pir'us*¹; *pÿ'rüs*² [King of Epirus (318?-272 B. C.)].

Pyrus: *pai'rus*¹; *pÿ'rüs*² [A genus of shrubs of the rose family, of which the pear-tree is the best-known].

Pythagoras: *pi-thag'o-ras*¹; *py-thäg'o-ras*² [Gr. philosopher (6th cent. B. C.)].

Pythagorean: *pi-thag'o-rī'an*¹; *py-thäg'o-rē'an*², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M. pi-thag-o-rī'an*¹; *E. pai-thag-o-rī'an*¹; *I. pi-thag'o-rī'an*¹; *St. pai-thag'o-rī'an*¹; *Wr. pi-thag-a-rī'an*¹ [Pert. to Pythagoras]. Phye quotes the Century as indicating *pai-thag-o-rī'an*¹, but this is not to be found in any edition available to the writer.

Pythia: *pifh'i-a*¹; *pÿth'i-a*² [In Gr. antiquity, the priestess of the temple of Apollo at Delphi].—**Pythian:** *pifh'i-an*¹; *pÿth'i-an*² [Pert. to Pythia or Delphi, or to the Pythian games].

Pythias: *pifh'i-äs*¹; *pÿth'i-as*² [Syracusan hero. See DAMON].

Pytho: *pai'fho*¹; *pÿ'tho*² [Ancient name of Delphi].

python: *pai'fhen*¹; *pÿ'thön*²; *M. pifh'an*¹ as alternative [A large non-venomous serpent].

pythones: *pai'fho-nes*¹; *pÿ'tho-nēs*². Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Worcester (1859) *pith'o-nes*¹ [Gr. priestess. See PYTHIA].

pyuria: *pai-yū'ri-a*¹; *pÿ-yū'ri-a*² [The presence of pus in the urine].

pyx: *piks*¹; *pÿks*² [A casket for the preservation of the host: used in the Roman Catholic Church].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Q

q: kiū¹; kū². In modern English words this letter is commonly followed by *u*, whether initial, as in *queen*, *question*, medial, as in *conqueror*, *equal*, *liquor*, or final, as in *antique*, *grotesque*, *cheque*, etc. These combined letters *qu* generally have the sound of *k* followed by *w*, except when final. Then they have the sound of *k*. In this book the letters *kw* are used to indicate the sound of initial and medial *qu*. The letter *k* is used alone to indicate *qu* or *que* final.

In words derived from the French, as *casque*, *coquette*, *croquet*, etc., the letters *qu* also have the sound of *k* and this letter is used to indicate it.

Qaisar-i-Hind: kai'sər-i-hind¹; ki'sar-i-hind² [The Cæsar of India: official title of the sovereign of Great Britain as ruler of India].

qobar [Ethiopic]: kō'bār¹; kō'bār² [A dry fog of the upper Nile region].

qua-bird: kwā'z or kwō'būrd¹; kwā'z or kwā'bīrd² [The night-heron].

quacksalver: kwak'sal'vər¹; kwāk'sāl'ver². Smart (1840) kwak'sū-vər¹ [A pretender to a knowledge of medicine and the use of salves].

quad: kwed¹; kwāḍ² [A quadrangle or a quadrat].

Quadi: kwē'dai¹; kwā'di² [Teutonic people mentioned by Tacitus].

Quadragesima: kwed'rə-jes'i-mə¹; kwāḍ'ra-gēs'i-ma² [The forty days of Lent].

quadrant: kwed'rənt¹; kwāḍ'rənt². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) kwed'rənt¹ [An instrument for measuring the altitude of the sun].

quadrat: kwed'rət¹; kwāḍ'rat² [A piece of type=metal].

quadratrix: kwed-rē'triks¹; kwāḍ-rā'triks². Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835) kwed'rə-triks¹ [A curve used in squaring other curves]. [abreast].

quadriga: kwed-ro'i-gə¹; kwāḍ-rī-gā² [Rom. chariot drawn by four horses]

quadrifugate: kwed'ri-jū-git¹; kwāḍ'ri-ju-gat². *C.* kwod-ri-jū-gēt¹; *E.* kwed-ri-jū-gēt¹; *I.* kwed-ri-jū-gēt¹; *St.* kwod-ri-jū-gēt¹; *W.* kwod'ri-jū-git¹; *W.* kwod-ri-jū-git¹ [Having four pairs of leaflets].

quadrille: kwē-dril¹; kwa-dril², *Standard & W.*; *C.* kwed-ril¹; *E. & W.* kē-dril¹; *I. & St.* ka-dril¹; *M.* kwo-dril¹; Buchanan (1757) kwē-dril¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791) kō-dril¹ [A square dance].

quadrupartite: kwed'ri-pār-tait¹; kwāḍ'ri-pār-tit², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* kwed-ri-pār-tait¹; *E.* kwed-ri-pār-tait¹; *I.* kwed-ri-pār-tait¹; *St.* kwod'ri-pār-tait¹. *W.* kwē-drip'ər-tait¹. *Standard & W.* indicate kwed-ri-p'ər-tait¹ as alternative [Consisting of four parts].

quadrifolious: kwed'ri-fil'us¹; kwāḍ'ri-fyl'ūs². Walker (1809), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) kwed-rif'i-lus¹ [Four-leaved].

Quadrumana: kwed-rū-mə-nə¹; kwāḍ-ryū-ma-na². Incorrectly kwed-rumə-nə¹ [An order of mammals including the apes, baboons, lemurs, and monkeys].

quadrupedal: kwed-rū-ped-al¹ or kwed-ru-ped'al²; kwāḍ-ryū-pēd-al² or kwāḍ'ryū-pēd'al². *C.* kwed-ru-ped-al¹; *E. & I.* kwod-rū-pe-dal¹; *M.* kwed-rū'pi-dal¹; *W.* kwod-rū'pi-dal¹; *W.* kwod-ru-pēd'al¹, so also Smart (1840) [Four-footed].

quadruple: kwed'ru-pl¹; kwāḍ'ryū-pl². Frequently mispronounced kwed-rū-pl¹ [Fourfold].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, hɔɪ; go, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: *artistic, ărt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;*

quadruply: kwəd'ru-pli¹; kwəd'ru-ply²; *not* quəd'ru-plai¹ [In a quadruple manner].

quere [L.]: kwī'rī¹; kwē'rē² [Literally, seek; inquire]. [See *ASK* [To drink].

quaff: kwaf¹; kwāf², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* kwāf¹.

quaggy: kwag'ī¹; kwāg'y². In southern England, especially Sussex, formerly kweg'ī¹ [Soft and marshy].

quagmire: kwag'mair'¹; kwāg'mīr'². In southern England, especially Sussex, formerly kweg'mair'¹ [Soft marshy ground].

quail: kwēl¹; kwāl²; *not* kwail¹. See A [A game-bird].

qualify: kwel'ī-fai¹; kwāl'ī-fy². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) kwāl'ī-fai¹ [To be fit for a particular place, office, or occupation]. See *QUALITY*.

quality: kwel'ī-tī¹; kwāl'ī-ty². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) kwāl'ī-tī¹ [The characteristics of a person or thing considered in determining excellence, value, rank, position, kind, etc.].

qualm: kwām¹; kwām². The *l* is silent and this is the pronunciation now uniformly indicated by the dictionaries. So also with its relative *qualm'ish*. *M. & Wr.* indicate kwōm¹ as alternative, a pronunciation noted by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835), as their standard [A state of perplexity].

quandary: kwen'da-ri¹; kwān'da-ry². *I.* kwen'da-ri¹; *M., St., & Wr.* kwen-dē'ri¹. By Bailey (1732), Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) kwen-dē'ri¹; but by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Webster (1828), Maunders (1830), and Craig (1849) kwen'da-ri¹ [A state of perplexity or hesitation].

quantity: kwen'tī-tī¹; kwān'tī-ty². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) kwān'tī-tī¹. See *QUALITY* [The sum or amount of anything].

Quantity ought to be pronounced as if written *kwonttity*, and *quality* should rhyme with *jollity*; instead of which we frequently hear . . . *quality* so pronounced as to rhyme with *legality*; while to rhyme *quantity* according to this affected mode of pronouncing it, we must coin such words as *plantity* and *consonantly*.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 86, p. 12 [London, 1791].

quantivalence: kwen'tī-vē'lens¹ or kwen-tiv'a-lens¹; kwān'tī-vā'lēng² or kwān-tiv'a-lēng². Same as *VALENCE*.

quarantine (*n.*): kwēr'an-tīn¹; kwar'an-tīn². Formerly spelt *quarantaine* and by Bailey (1732) stressed *quarantaine'*. By Buchanan (1757) kwar'an-tīn¹; Perry (1777) kar'en-tīn¹; Nares (1784) kwēr'an-tain¹; but stressed on the last syllable, kwēr'an-tīn¹, by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Worcester (1859) [The enforced isolation of a person or place infected with contagious disease].

quarantine (*v.*): kwēr'an-tīn¹; kwar'an-tīn²; *E., M., & W.* kwēr'an-tīn¹; *Wr.* kwēr'an-tīn¹ [To place in quarantine. See the noun].

quarrel: kwer'el¹; kwar'ēl²—the *a* has the sound of *o* short as in "not," and *not* of *o* broad as in "nor," but the word is frequently mispronounced kwēr'el¹ dialectically [Dispute; wrangle].

quart (*n.*): kwōrt¹; kwārt² [A measure of capacity or volume].

quart (*v.*): kŭrt¹; kărt² [In fencing, to draw back the head and shoulders].

quartation: kwer-tē'shan¹; kwār-tā'shon² [The adding three parts of silver to one of gold in alloying].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

quarter: kwēr'tər¹; kwār'tər²; *not* kwār'tər¹ as heard in some parts of the United States [A fourth of anything].

Quartus: kwēr'tus¹; kwār'tūs² [Bible].

quash: kwōsh¹; kwash². Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) kwash¹ [To set aside; annul; also, to subdue].

quasi- (*prefix*): kwē'sai¹; kwā'si² [Appearing as if not fully genuine: from the Latin *quasi*, as if, used frequently as an adjective; as, a *quasi*-official].

Quasimodo: kwas'ī-mō'do¹; kwās'ī-mō'do²; *not* kwā-zim'o-do¹ [The first Sunday after Easter].

quassia: kwōsh'ī-a¹; kwash'ī-a², *Standard*; C. kwash'ī-a¹; E. & M. kwas'-ī-a¹; I. kwas'ī-a¹; St. kwōsh'ī-a¹; W. & Wr. kwōsh'ī-a¹. *Standard*, M., & W. indicate, as alternative, kwash'ī-a¹; M. kwōsh'ī-a¹; W. kwas'ī-a¹. Four pronunciations are noted as in use in Great Britain (E., M., & St.): (1) kwas'ī-a¹, (2) kwōsh'ī-a¹, (3) kwash'ī-a¹, (4) kwōsh'ī-a¹; two are recorded by American lexicons as used in the United States: (1) kwōsh'ī-a¹, (2) kwash'ī-a¹. A fourth, kwas'ī-a¹, is heard in the drug trade, but this has not yet been noted by the dictionaries [The wood of the West-Indian bitter ash used formerly as a tonic].

quatercentenary: kwč'tər-sen'ti-nč-rī¹; kwā'ter-čēn'te-nā-ry² [A four-hundredth anniversary].

quaternary: kwē-tūr'nā-rī¹; kwa-tēr'nā-ry² [A system in geology].

quaternion: kwē-tūr'ni-an¹; kwa-tēr'ni-on² [A set or system of four parts, things, persons, or companies].

quatorzain: kə-tōr'zēn¹ or kat'or-zēn¹; ka-tōr'zān² or kăt'ōr-zān² [A sonnet or other poem of fourteen lines].

quatrain: kwet'rēn¹; kwat'rān², *Standard*, C., W., *Smart* (1840), & *Wright* (1855); E., I., & St. kō'trēn¹; M. kwōt'rēn¹; Wr. kwō'trēn¹. By *Bailey* (1732) *quatrain*; *Buchanan* (1757) kwōt'rēn¹; *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), and *Reid* (1844) kwō'trēn¹ [In poetry, a stanza of four lines].

Quatre-Bras: ka'tr-brā'¹; kā'tr-brā'² [Belg. village].

Quatrefages: kā'tr-fāz'¹; kā'tr-fāzh'² [Fr. naturalist (1810-92)].

quattrocentist: kwāt'tro-chen'tist¹; kwāt'tro-čēn'tist² [A follower of the art of painting developed after the Italian revival (15th cent.)].—**quattrocento** [It.]: kwāt'tro-chen'to¹; kwāt'tro-čēn'to² [The 15th century as noting the revival of art and literature in Italy].

quay¹: kī¹; kŷ². By *Buchanan* (1757) kwē¹; *Perry* (1777), *Sheridan* (1780), and *Knowles* (1835) kē¹; *Nares* (1784), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Jameson* (1827), *Webster* (1824), *Smart* (1840), *Wright* (1855), and all modern dictionaries, kī.

Key, kay (D. kaye, f. *Quay*) a Wharf, to land or ship goods or wares at.

ELISHA COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. [London 1676].

But now arrives the dismal day
She must return to Ormond-quay.

SWIFT *Stella at Wood-Park* l. 460 [1723].

Tennyson rimed the word with "to-day" (See "In Memoriam" xiv.) in an effort to harmonize the pronunciation with the spelling.

Quay²: kwē¹; kwā² [Am. Senator (1833-1904)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʌll, rʌle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, börn;

quean: kwīn¹; kwēn². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) kwēn¹ [A woman of easy virtue].

Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen:

Here's to the widow of fifty:

Here's to the flaunting, extravagant quean,

And here's to the housewife that's thrifty!

SHERIDAN *School for Scandal* act III, sc. 3.

Quebec: kwī-bek¹; kwē-bē² [Province, city, and district in Canada].

Queensberry: kwīnz'ber-ī¹; kwēng'bēr-y² [Sc. marquise].

Queensland: kwīnz'land¹; kwēng'land² [A province of the Australian Commonwealth].

Queenston: kwīnz'tan¹; kwēng'ton² [Canadian lake town].

Queenstown: kwīnz'taun¹; kwēng'town² [1. Irish seaport. 2. South-Afr. town. 3. Tasmanian town].

queer: kwīr¹; kwēr² [1. Verging on the strange. 2. Of questionable character].
quenelle [Fr.]: kə-nel¹; ke-nēl² [A ball of savory paste made from minced meat].

Quentin Durward: kwen'tin dūr'wārd¹; kwēn'tin dūr'wārd² [Novel by Sir Walter Scott].
quercitron: kwūr'sit-rən¹; kwēr'qīt-ron²; *E.* kwūr-sit'run¹; *I.* kwūr'sit-rən¹; *M.* kwār'sit-rən¹; *W.* kwer-sit'rin¹ [The bark of the American black oak].

Querétaro: kē-rē'ta-ro¹; kē-rē'tā-ro² [Mex. state and its capital].

querulous: kwer'u-lus¹; kwēr'u-lūs², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E., I., & St.* kwēr'yū-lus¹; *M.* kwēr'yū-las¹; *W.* kwer'u-las¹. In Great Britain the penult approximates to *u* in "duration"; in the United States to *u* in "full" [Given to fretting about little things; also, quarrelsome].

query: kwī'n¹; kwēr'y² [An inquiry; a question].

Quesnay: kē'nē¹; kē'nā² [Fr. family name].

Quesnel: kē'nel¹; kē'nēl² [Fr. theologian (1634-1719)].

question (*v.* & *n.*): kwēs'chən¹; kwēs'chōn²—the pronunciation current in the United States. In Great Britain to-day (*E., I., M., St., & W.*) kwēs'tyən¹, so also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777). By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775), the stress was noted *question* without comment. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Webster (1828) kwēs'chūn¹.

When *t* before *-ial, -ian, -ion*, is preceded by *s* or *x*, it is usual to sound it like *ch*.

NARES *Elements of Orthocopy* ch. viii, p. 131 [London, 1784].

questionnaire [Fr.]: kes'yūn-nār¹; kēs'yūn-nār². This word is commonly mispronounced kwēs'chən-ār¹. Its Eng. equivalent is **questionary**: kwēs'chən-ār¹; kwēs'chōn-ār² [A series of questions printed and circulated to obtain information, as for the study of educational, political, or religious problems].

Quetelet: kēt'lē¹; kēt'lē² [Belg. astronomer (1796-1874)].

Quetta: kwet'ā¹; kwēt'ā² [A district and city of British India].

Quetzalcoatl: ket-sāl'ko-ā'tl¹; kēt-sāl'eo-ā'tl² [Traditional king of the Aztecs].

queue: kiū¹; kū² [1. A braid of hair hanging down the back of the head. 2. A line of persons waiting, as to approach a ticket office or gate of admission].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whæt, ǵ; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Queux, Sir: kŭ¹ or kiŭ¹; kû² or kŭ² [A braggart knight in Arthurian legend].

quibble: kwib¹; kwib¹ [An evasion, as in argument]. [and town].

Quiberon: ki¹bə-rŏn¹ or ki¹brŏn¹; ki¹be-rŏn² or ki¹brŏn² [Fr. peninsula].

Quiché: ki¹chē; ki¹chē² [A city in Guatemala, C. A.].

Quicherat: ki¹sh¹rŭ¹; ki¹sh¹rŭ² [Fr. family name].

Quichua: ki¹chwa¹; ki¹chwā² [A South-American linguistic stock spoken in Peru and beyond]. Sometimes spelt **Kechua** but pronounced the same way.

Quicunque [L.]: kwai-kun¹kwī¹; kwī-kŭn¹kwē² [The Athanasian creed: from its opening words *Quicunque sunt*, "Whosoever will"].

quien sabe [Sp.]: kyen sā¹bē¹; kyēn sā¹bē² [Who knows?].

quiescent: kwai-es¹ent¹; kwī-ēs¹ent² [Being in a state of repose; resting].

quiet: kwai¹et¹; kwī¹et² [Silence; calm; stillness].

quietus: kwai-ī¹tus¹; kwī-ē¹tus² [Discharge or release as from debt or life].

quill: kwil¹; kwil². See I [A feather or something made from it, as a pen].

Quiller=Couch: kwil¹ər-kŭch¹; kwil¹er=əuch²; not kauch¹ [Eng. novelist (1863-)].

quina [Sp.]: ki¹nā¹ or kwai¹nā¹; ki¹nā² or kwī¹nā² [The febrifugal bark of certain South-American trees]. The spelling *quina* is the Spanish spelling of *Quichua* *ina*, the bark. The word is of recent introduction into English, dating from about 1830.

quinary: kwai¹nā-rī¹; kwī¹nā-ry² [Consisting of five (parts or things)].

quince: kwins¹; kwinq² [An acid pear-shaped fruit].

quincunx: kwin¹kun¹ks¹; kwī¹n¹eun¹ks² [An arrangement of five things in a square, as on a playing domino, die, etc.].

Quincy: kwin¹si¹; kwī¹ny²; not kwī¹zi¹ [Am. family name used also as a geographical name in Massachusetts and Illinois].

quinic: kwī¹nk¹; kwī¹nie² [Pert. to or derived from quinin].

quinin, quinine: kwī¹n¹ or kwi-nīn¹; kwī¹n² or kwī¹nīn²; C. kwī¹n¹; E. & M. kwi-nīn¹; I. & St. kwī¹n¹; W. kwai¹n¹; Wr. kwi-nīn¹. *Standard & C.* indicate kwai¹n¹ as in use, but the "New English Dictionary" indicates it as the prevailing American pronunciation. This is an error. Of the American dictionaries, the *Standard* (1894-1912) indicated kwī¹n¹; *Standard* (1913-1916) kwī¹n¹; *Century* (1880-1909) kwī¹n¹; Webster (1828-39) indicated *quinine*; Goodrich (Webster, 1847) *qu'inine*, a pronunciation adopted also by Noah Porter, which, while it may have been accepted locally, was opposed to the genius of the language from which the word is derived; Worcester (1859) kwi-nīn¹—a pronunciation retained in the school series of Worcester's dictionaries to this day. Apart from these works Dr. Stedman's "Practical Medical Dictionary" (New York, 1913) indicates **quinine:** kwī¹n¹, and Gould's "Medical Dictionary" (Philadelphia, 1907) **quinin:** kwī¹n¹, the latter a pronunciation which is not based on the spelling recorded.

The "Sydenham Society Lexicon" (1897) states that "*Quinine* was introduced into medical practice in 1820." Knowles (1835) indicated kwī¹n¹, and Smart (1837) kwi-nīn¹. There is also another pronunciation ki-nīn¹ noted by the *Century* and by Dr. Stedman as permissible, but it is now seldom heard. It may be pointed out here that *i*, as in *antique*, *caprice*, *fatigue*, *intrigue*, *machine*, *magazine*, *marine*, and many other words derived from foreign languages has never been naturalized. The Spanish *quinina* is pronounced ki-nī¹nā¹ [A chemical obtained from cinchona-barks and used as a febrifuge, tonic, etc., in medicine].

2: wŏlf, dŏ; bŏok, bŏot; fŭll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bŏy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

quintessence: kwin-tes'ens¹; kwîn-tës'ënc²—the current accentuation, which was indicated also by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828).

By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) kwin'tes-ens¹ [The most essential part].

Metrical quots. show that during the 16-18th c. the stress was usually on the first and third syllables (hence the abbrev. *quint'ssence* in Quarles), but *quintess'ence* is found as early as 1597; both stressings occur in Milton's *Paradise Lost* (iii, 716 and vii, 244).

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 68 [Oxford 1910].

Quintilian: kwin-til'i-an¹; kwîn-tîl'i-an² [Rom. rhetorician (35?-95)].
Distinguish this word from the next.

quintillion: kwin-tîl'yon¹; kwîn-tîl'yon² [1. [U. S.] The sixth power of a thousand—1 followed by 18 ciphers. 2. [Gt. Britain.] The fifth power of a million—1 followed by 30 ciphers].

Quintin: kwin'tin¹; kwîn'tin² [A masculine personal name].

Quirinal: kwîr'i-nal¹ or kwî-rai'nal¹; kwîr'i-nal² or kwî-rî'nal² [One of the seven hills on which Rome stands; also, a palace in Rome, the residence of It. kings].

Quirinus: kwî-rai'nus¹; kwî-rî'nüs² [The name of Romulus after he had been raised to the rank of a divinity].
[ians].

Quirites: kwî-rai'tîz¹; kwî-rî'tēs² [The citizens of ancient Rome as civil-].

quit: kwit¹; kwît² [To cease; let go; leave].

Quito: kî'to¹; kî'to² [Capital of Ecuador].

qui vive [Fr.]: kî vîv¹; kî vîv² [Who goes there?].

Quixotic: kwiks-et'ik¹; kwîks-öt'ie² [Pert. to Don Quixote; hence, characterized by extravagance or unpracticalness of scheme or notion]. See DON QUIXOTE.—
quixotism: kwîks-et-izm¹; kwîks-öt-izm².

Quogue: kwōg¹; kwōg². *Lippincott's Gazetteer* kwōg¹ [A village on Long Island, N. Y.].

quoif: kœif¹; kœif². By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859) kweif¹ [Same as corf].

quoin: keîn¹; kœîn². By Buchanan (1757), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) kweîn¹. Bailey (1732) braced the forms *quoïn* and *coïn* together without comment; Perry (1777) indicated keîn¹. Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) both noted the form *quoïn* under its variant spelling *coïn* without pronunciation [A corner].

quoit: kweît¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or keît¹, E., I., M., & St.;* kwœît² or keît². Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Enfield (1802), and Jameson (1827) indicated keît¹; but Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) noted kweît¹. The distinction of the day amounts to a national characteristic, the first pronunciation recorded above being that used in the United States, the second that current in Great Britain [A circular piece of iron thrown in a game of skill].

quorum: kwōrūm¹; kwōrūm², but frequently heard kwōr'əm¹ [A fixed number of persons whose presence is required by rule for the transaction of business].

quoth: kwōfh¹; kwōth². Buchanan (1757) kwōfh¹; Elphinston (1786) kwuth¹ [Said or spoke. an archaism].
[kō'shent¹].

quotient: kwō'shent¹; kwō'shënt². Perry (1777) and Sheridan (1780)

Quo Vadis [L.]: kwō vā'dis¹ or vē'dis¹; kwō vā'dīs² or vā'dīs² ["Whither goest thou?" the title of a story by Sienkiewicz].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = leud; chin; ɜo; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

R

r: *ar*¹; *är*². In this book the same sign (*r*, *rr*) is used to indicate the letter in its different positions; as in *rat*, *herring*, *barn*, *beer*. In foreign words it is sometimes indicated by *rh* and *rrh*, as in *rheumatism*, *catarrh*, *diarrhea*, etc.

The same character is used for trills made in different parts of the mouth; that of the uvula is still common in French, and in some English dialects. In standard English the opening *r* is so different from the closing *r* that different signs (*r* and *ɹ*) are used for them in Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary."

Opening *r*, as in *ra*, is a strong consonant, one of the most constant of the Indo-European letters, and perhaps the rarest initial. . . . In Greek it is accompanied by a rough breathing, and transliterated into Latin and English by *rh*. Anglo-Saxon had *hr*, *R*, *rh*, may follow other consonants (not *l*, *m*, *n*, *y*), but is followed only by a vowel sound.

Closing *r* has a marked vocal murmur, generally treated as an additional vowel. A vowel is inserted before *r* to represent it in *metr* > meter, *theatr* > theater, and the like: it displaces in sound any preceding vowel, as in *frier*, *speaker*, *nadir*, *author*, *sulfur*, *satyr*, all ending in the murmur *r*; it is recognized as existing in *hire*, *hair*, *lore*, *hour*, *mere*, *myr*, and the like. A trill accompanies this *r* in that region of America of which Chicago is the center: an audible consonant movement, not trilled, is heard from the larger number of distinct speakers throughout the northern United States: the tongue is raised to the *r* closure ready to open and opening to a following vowel whether in the same or the next word: in Southern English, as represented by H. Sweet, no *r* chamber is formed, but *r* is uttered for the vocal murmur, as in *meter*, *myr*, or the *r* is dropped, as in *farther* = *father*. This pronunciation prevails in the United States in Virginia and the South, and is often heard elsewhere, *w* and *y* are written for certain New York *r*'s.

FRANCIS A. MARCH in *Punk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* p. 1470, col. 1. [1893.]

In standard English the trilled, or "vibrated" *r* is almost absent; in Scotland and Ireland the trilled *r* is still marked in all positions, but perhaps more strongly by the Scots than by the Irish, while the rough guttural sound of *r* resulting from the vibration of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue, and which is better known as the burr, is common in northern England, especially in Northumberland. The last should not be confounded with the trill of the Scots, which is a lingual trill.

R is in Scotch . . . in all positions trilled sharply with the point of the tongue.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *The Dialects of the Southern Counties of Scotland* p. 120. [1873.]

The letter [*r*] . . . gets terribly little rest among those great masses of our population, . . . in the boundless West perhaps especially, . . . *father* and *mother* and *other*, *water*, and *matter* and *scatter*, *harr* and *barra*, *parri* and *starr* and (dreadful to say) *arri* . . . are signal specimens of what becomes of a custom of utterance out of which the principle of taste has dropped. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 29. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

Yet there was a time in England when efforts were made to cultivate the trill; then, to accomplish this, children were taught to repeat the following words: "Around the rugged rock the ragged rascal ran a rural race."

Raala: *rē'a-ai'ə*¹; *rā'a-i'a*² [Douai Bible].—**Raama:** *rē'a-mā*¹; *rā'a-mā*² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Raamah:** *rē'a-mā*¹; *rā'a-mā*² [Bible].—**Raamiah:** *rē'a-mā-i'a*¹; *rā'a-mā-i'a*² [Bible].—**Raamias:** *rē'a-mā-i'əs*¹; *rā'a-mā-i'əs*² [Douai Bible].—**Raames:** *rē'a-mā-i'əs*¹; *rā'a-mā-i'əs*² [Bible].—**Rabbah:** *rab'ā*¹; *rāb'ā*² [Bible].—**Rabbath:** *rab'ā*¹; *rāb'ā*² [Bible].

rabbi: *rab'ai*¹, *Standard, M., St., & W., or rab'i*¹, *C., E., I., & W.*; *rāb'i*² or *rāb'i*². By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1857) *rab'ai*¹, but by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) *rab'i*¹ [A Jewish doctor of the law: applied only to one who by ordination has been authorized to hold pastoral relations to a Hebrew congregation].

Rabbith: *rab'ith*¹; *rāb'ith*² [Bible].

rabboni: *ra-bō'nai*¹ or *ra-bō'nai*¹; *rā-bō'ni*² or *rā-bō'ni*². Same as RABBI.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Rabelais: ra'ba-lé¹; rä'be-lä² [Fr. humorist (1483?-1553)].

rabies: rē'bi-iz¹; rä'bi-ēs² [Hydrophobia].

Rabindranath: ra-bin'dra-nath¹; rä-bin'dra-nāth². [See TAGORE.]

Rabutin-Chantal: rä'bü'tän'shün'täl¹; rä'bü'tän'shän'täl² [Maiden name of Madame de Sévigné].

Rabmag: rab'mag¹; räb'mäg² [Bible].—**Rabsaces:** rab-sē'siz¹; räb-sä'-cēs² [Apocrypha].—**Rabsaris:** rab-sē'ris¹; räb-sä'ris² [Bible].—**Rabshakeh:** rab'sha-ke¹ or rab-shē'ke¹; räb'sha-kē² or räb-shā'kē² [Bible].—**raca:** rē'ka¹, *Standard, St., W., & W.*, or rä'ka¹, *C. & E.*; rä'ca² or rä'ea²; *I. rä'kā*; not rä-kā¹ [Bible].

raccoon: ra-kün¹; rä-eōn²; not rak'ün¹ [Am. nocturnal quadruped].

race (*v. & n.*): rēs¹; räç² in all its meanings.

raceme: ra-sim¹; ra-sim'². *C. & St. ra-sim¹; E. & I. ras'im¹* [A flower-cluster in which the flowers are arranged singly]. [clusters].

racemous: ras'-mus¹; räç'e-müs². Smart (1857) rä-si'mus¹ [Arranged in

Rachab: rē'kab¹; rä'äb² [Bible].—**Rachal:** rē'kal¹; rä'äl² [Bible].

Rachel¹: rē'chel¹; rä'chēl² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Rachel:** ra'-shel¹; rä'chēl²; **G. Rachel:** rē'hel¹; rä'hēl²; **It. Rachele:** ra-kē'lē¹; rä-eg'le²; **L. Rachel:** rē'chel¹; rä'chēl²; **Pg. Rachel:** rä'kēl¹; rä'eg²; **Sp. Raquel:** ra-kēl¹; rä-ke²; **Sw. Rachel:** rä'kel¹; rä'äl². [Fr. actress (1820-53)].

Rachel²: rä'shel¹; rä'chēl², but frequently heard as if Anglicized rē'chel¹

rachides: rē'ki-diz¹; rä'ei-dēs² [Pl. of RACHIS].

rachis: rē'kis¹; rä'eis² [The spinal column].

rachitis: rä-kai'tis¹ or -ki'tis¹; rä-ei'tis² or -ei'tis² [A child's disease due [to malnutrition].

racial: rē'shel¹; rä'shal², *Standard & W.*; *C. rē'sial¹; E., I., & St. rē'si-al¹*; *M. rē'shial¹; W. rē'shi-al¹* [Pert. to or characteristic of races, as of mankind].

Racine¹: rä'sin¹; rä'çin² [Fr. dramatist (1639-99)].

Racine²: rä-sin¹; rä-çin² [City and county in Wis.].

raconteur [Fr.]: rä'kōn'tūr¹; rä'eōn'tūr² [One skilled in relating stories].

Raddai: rad'-ai¹ or rä-dē'ai¹; räd'-a-i² or rä-dā-i² [Bible].

radiant: rē'di-ant¹; rä'di-ant². Buchanan (1757), rēd'yint¹; Sheridan (1780) rē'dyant¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) rē'dyant¹ [Beaming with light or brightness].

radiate: rē'di-ēt¹; rä'di-ät². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760) *ra'diate*; Buchanan (1757) rēd'yēt¹; Ash (1775) *rad'iate*; Sheridan (1780) rē'jēt¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Enfield (1807) rē'dyēt¹ [1. To emit rays of light; shine brilliantly. 2. To cause to diverge, as from a center].

radii: rē'di-ai¹; rä'di-i² [Plural of RADIUS].

radish: rad'ish¹; räd'ish². The pronunciation red'ish¹, which Walker (1791) described as corrupt, was noted by Nares (1784) for this word, among others, in which he claimed the *a* was sounded "like *e* short, as *many*." Derived through the French, *radis*, from the Latin *radix*, root, the word was variously spelled in Old English and Early English: *redic* (c. 1000), *redich* (c. 1265), *radiche* (1387), *radish* (1420), *radice* (1548), etc. In Ben Jonson's "Every Man in his Humour" (act i, sc. 5), cited by Dr. Murray as issued in 1598, the form *redish* occurs and *radish* was used by Blithe in his "English Improver," 1649. Even tho the spelling now current

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʊ = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

was established early in the 18th century the pronunciation remained unsettled for years, and Savage, as late as 1833, condemned *red'ish* as a vulgarism. To-day it is classed as an absurd affectation or an illiteratism.

radius: *rē'di-us*¹; *rā'di-ūs*². By Buchanan (1757) *rēd'yus*¹; Sheridan (1780) *rē'jus*¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) *rē'dyus*¹ [1. A straight line from the center of a circle to its periphery. 2. A circular area or boundary].

Raffael: *raf'i-el*¹; *raf'a-ēl*² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Rafael:** *ra'fa-el*¹; *rā'fā-ēl*²; G. **Raphael:** *rā'fa-el*¹; *rā'fā-ēl*²; It. **Raffaello:** *rā'fa-el*¹; *rā'fā-ēl*²; Sp. **Rafael:** *rā'fa-el*¹; *rā'fā-ēl*².

raft: *raft*¹; *ráft*². See ASK [A floating construction of logs or boards].

Ragau: *rē'gō*¹; *rā'gā*² [Bible].—**Rages:** *rē'jiz*¹; *rā'gēs*² [Apocrypha].

ragged: *rag'id*¹; *rā'gēd*² [1. Having a shabby appearance. 2. Rough or broken in outline, as hills].

ragout: *ra-gū*¹; *rā-gū*². M. *rə-gū*¹ [A dish of stewed meat and vegetables].

Raguel: *ra-giū-el*¹; *ra-gū-ēl*² [Bible].—**Rahab:** *rē'hāb*¹; *rā'hāb*² [Bible].—**Rahabiah:** *rē'hā-bā'el*¹; *rā'hā-bī'el*² [Douai Bible].—**Raham:** *rē'hām*¹; *rā'hām*² [Bible].—**Rahelala:** *rē'hā-lā'ya*¹; *rā'hā-lā'ya*² [Douai Bible].—**Rahuel:** *rē-hiū-el*¹; *rā-hā-ēl*² [Douai Bible].

Rahway: *rē'wē*¹; *rā'wā*²; *not* *rū'wē*¹ [Town in New Jersey].

Rala: *ri-ai*¹; *ra-ī*² [Douai Bible].

raid, rail: *rēd*¹, *rād*²; *rēl*¹, *rāl*². In these words and their relatives the *ai* is pronounced as in "aid" (*ēd*¹, *ād*²); *not* as in "aisle" (*ail*¹, *il*²).

railery: *rēl'er-i*¹, *Standard & M.*; *rāl'er-y*²; C., I., St., & W. *rēl'ūr-i*¹; E. *rēl'ūr-i*¹; W. *rāl'er-i*¹—the pronunciation indicated by Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Smart (1836), and Webster (1840–1908) and also noted as preferred in "Webster's Revised Unabridged" (1913). Dr. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Wright (1855) *rēl'er-i*¹ [Good-humored satire].

rain, raise: *rēn*¹, *rān*²; *rēz*¹, *rās*². In these words and their relatives the *ai* is pronounced as in "aid," *not* as in "aisle."

raisin: *rēzn*¹; *rāsn*²—the accepted pronunciation of the day and that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797). Compare REASON. Nares (1784) noted that "*ai* . . . is pronounced like *e* long, commonly in *raisin* [*rēzn*] and *plait* [*plīt*]" and was supported by Kenrick (1773) and Walker (1791), who pointed out that in Shakespeare's time *raisin* and *reason* were pronounced alike.

Falstaff: If Reasons were as plenty as Black-berries, I would give no man a Reason upon compulsion. I *King Henry IV.* act II, sc. 4 [First Folio Edition, 1623].

Reason and *raisin* . . . are pronounced alike in the age of George the Third, by every person who speaks without affectation.

HENRY JAMES FYE *Comments on the Commentaries of Shakespeare* p. 225. [London, 1807.]

raison d'être [Fr.]: *rē'zōn' dā'tr*¹; *rā'sōn' dé'tr*² [Reason for being; ground for existence].

raisonné [Fr.]: *rē'zo-nē*¹; *rā'so-nē*² [Thought or reasoned out].

raja, rajah: *rā'ja*¹; *rā'ja*². I. & St. *rē'jā*¹; Smart *rē'ja*¹ [Hindu prince].

Rajput, Rajpoot: *rāj'pūt*¹ or *rāj-pūt*¹; *rāj'pōōt*² or *rāj-pōōt*² [Hindu race].—**Rajputana:** *rāj'pū-tā'nā*¹; *rāj'pōō-tā'nā*² [Region in Brit. India].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌle, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Rakem: *rē'kem*¹; *rā'kēm*² [Bible].—**Rakkath**: *rak'əth*¹; *rāk'ath*² [Bible].
—**Rakkon**: *rak'ən*¹; *rāk'on*² [Bible].

Rakoczy: *rū'ko-tsi*¹; *rā'ko-tsý*² [Hung. patriot (1676-1735)].

Raleigh¹: *rē'li*¹ or *ra'li*¹; *ra'le*² or *rā'le*² [Eng. navigator (1552-1618)].

Raleigh²: *rē'li*¹; *ra'le*² [1. County in Va. 2. The capital of North Carolina].

Ralph: *ralf*¹ or (*British*) *rēf*¹; *rālf*² or (*British*) *rāf*² [A masculine personal name]. [*rā'mā*² [Bible].

Ram: *ram*¹; *rām*² [Bible].—**Rama, Ramah**: *rē'mə*¹ or *rē'mā*¹; *rā'mā*² or

Ramadan: *ram'a-dūn*¹; *rām'a-dān*² [Moham. fast].

Ramath: *rē'math*¹; *rā'māth*² [Bible].—**Ramatha**: *ram'ə-thā*¹; *rām'a-thā*² [Douai Bible].—**Ramathaim**: *rē'ma-thē'im*¹; *rā'ma-thā'im*² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Ramathaim-sophim**: *rē'ma-thē'im-sō'fim*¹; *rā'ma-thā'im-sō'fim*² [Douai Bible].—**Ramathaim-zofim**: *rē'ma-thē'im-zō'fim*¹; *rā'ma-thā'im-zō'fim*² [Bible].—**Ramathite**: *rē'math-it*¹; *rā'māth-it*² [Bible].—**Ramath-lehi**: *rē'math-lē'hā*¹; *rā'māth-lē'hā*² [Bible].—**Ramath-mizpeh**: *rē'math-miz'pe*¹; *rā'māth-miz'pē*² [Bible].

Rambouillet (de): *də rañ'bū'yē*¹; *de rān'bu'yē*² [Fr. social leader (1588-1665)]. [(1840-1908)].

Ramée (de la): *də la rā'mē*¹; *de lā rā'mē*² [Eng. novelist: "Ouida"].

ramekin: *ram'ı-kin*¹; *rām'e-kin*²; *not rēm'kin*¹ [A Welsh rabbit]. [B. C.].

Rameses: *ram'ı-sız*¹; *rām'e-sēz*² [Any one of 13 Egypt. kings (1500-1000

Ramesse: *ra-mes*¹; *ra-mēs*² [Douai Bible].

Ramiah: *ra-mā'ā*¹; *ra-mī'ā*² [Bible].

Ramillies: *ram'ı-liz*¹ or (*Fr.*) *ra'mī'yı*¹; *rām'i-lēz*² or (*Fr.*) *rā'mı'yē*² [Belg. [village]].

ramose: *rē'mōs*¹; *rāmōs*². *M. & Wr.* *rə-mōs*¹ [Branching].

Ramoth: *rē'məth*¹; *rā'mōth*² [Bible].

Ramoth-gilead: *rē'məth-gil'ı-ad*¹; *rā'mōth-gil'e-ād*² [Bible].

rampant: *ram'pənt*¹; *rām'pant*² [Rearing, leaping].

Rampolla: *rām-pōl'la*¹; *rām-pōl'lā*² [It. cardinal (1843-1913)].

ramus [L.]: *rē'mus*¹; *rāmūs*² [A branch].

ranch: *ranč*¹; *rānč*²; *not ranš*¹. See **ASK** [An estate or establishment [for the raising of cattle].

ranchero: *ran-chē'ro*¹; *rān-chē'ro*². In Texas, *ranč'ē-rō*¹ [Sp.=Mex. ranchman].

ranch: *rān'cho*¹; *rān'cho*² [Sp.=Am. hut; ranch].

rancor, rancour: *ran'ker*¹; *rān'eor*² [Inveterate bitter enmity].

Randal, Randall: *ran'dəl*¹; *rān'dal*² [Same as RANDOLPH].

Randolph: *ran'dəlf*¹; *rān'dōlf*² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Randolph**: *ran'dəlf*¹; *rān'dōlf*²; **L. Banulphus**: *ra-nul'fus*¹; *ra-nūl'fūs*²; **Sp. Randolph**: *ran'dōl'fo*¹; *rān-dōl'fo*².

range (*v. & n.*): *rēnj*¹; *rāng*².

Rangoon: *raŋ-gūn*¹; *rāŋ-gōōn*² [District and city in Brit. India].

Ranjit Singh: *run-jīt'ı-siŋ*¹; *rūn-jīt'ı-siŋ*² [Ind. prince (1780-1839)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *ıce*; *ı=ē*; *ı=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

rank (*n.* & *v.*): raŋk¹; rānk².

Ranke (von): fon rāŋ'kæ¹; fon rāŋ'ke² [Ger. historian (1795-1886)].

ranz des vaches [Fr.]: rāŋs dē vāsh¹ or (Swiss) rāŋ dē vāsh¹; rāŋs dē vāch² or (Swiss) rāŋ dē vāch² [An Alpine cattle-call].

rapacious: rə-pē'shūs¹; rə-pā'shūs² [Given to greedy grasping].

Rapha: rē'fə¹; rā'fə² [Bible].

Raphael: raf'ī-el¹ or rē'fī-el¹; rāf'a-el² or rā'fa-əl² [Apocrypha]. See RAF- [FAFI.]

Raphaia: raf'ī-ai'ə¹; rāf'a-ī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Raphaim**: raf'ī-im¹; rāf'a-im² [Apocrypha].—**Raphaims**: raf'ī-imz¹; rāf'a-imz² [Douai Bible].—**Raphan**: rē'fən¹; rā'fan² [Apocrypha].—**Raphidim**: raf'ī-dim¹; rā'fī-dim² [Douai Bible].—**Raphu**: rē'fū¹; rā'fū² [Bible].

Rapide: rap'ī-dan¹; rāp'ī-dān²; not rap'īd-an¹ [River in Va.].

rapine: rap'īn¹; rāp'īn²; not rap'īn¹ [Taking by force the property of others].

rapport: rə-pōrt¹ or (Fr.) rə'pōr¹; rā-pōrt² or (Fr.) rā'pōr². *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* rap-pōrt¹ [Accordance].

rapprochement [Fr.]: rā'prōsh'mān¹; rā'prōch'mān² [The act of com-
[ing or being brought together].

rarefaction: rar'ī-fak'shon¹; rār'e-fā'e'shon². *E.* & *M.* rār-ri-fak'shon¹—
the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777); *I.* rē-ri-fak'shon¹; *St.* rē're-fak'shun¹
[The act of reducing the density of air, gases, etc.].

rarefy: rar'ī-fai¹ or rār'ī-fai¹; rār'ī-fy² or rār'ī-fy². The first indicates
American usage; the second, usage in England. Scottish usage, as indicated by *I.*
& *St.*, favors rē'ri-fai¹, which was noted also by Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840)
[To reduce the density of].

rarity: rar'ī-ti¹; rār'ī-ty². *E.* & *M.* rār'ī-ti¹—the pronunciation indicated
also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777); *I.*, *St.*, & *W.* rē'ri-ti¹—indicated also by
Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield
(1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [Uncom-
monness; infrequency; scarceness]. Compare CHARITY.

rascal: ras'kal¹; rās'eāl². Of the current American dictionaries *C.* & *Wr.*
indicate ras'kal¹, and *Standard* & *W.* ras'kal¹. Of British works, the English *B.* notes
rās'kal¹, and *M.* ras'kal¹, which correctly reflects modern usage from the English
Channel to the River Tweed. The Scottish *I.* & *St.* give ras'kal¹, which was recorded
also by Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777). By Nares (1784) the word was classed
among those having a double pronunciation (see ASK), as *class, dance, glass, grass,*
pass, rasp, etc. Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840)
gave ras'kal¹ [An unprincipled trickster].

Raslas: rə-sai'as¹; rə-sī'as² [Douai Bible].

rasorial: rə-sō'ri-əl¹; rə-sō'ri-əl², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* *E.* rə-sēr'i-
əl¹; *I.* rə-sō'ri-əl¹; *St.* rē-zō'ri-əl¹ [Having the habit of scratching the ground for food].

rasp: rasp¹; rāsp². *E.* & *St.* rūsp¹; *I.* rasp¹. See ASK [A tool for filing].

raspberry: raz'ber'ī¹; rās'bēr'y², *C.*, *M.*, & *Wr.*; *Standard*, *E.*, & *W.* raz'-
ber'ī¹; *I.* raz'be-ri¹; *St.* rās'ber-i¹, and also indicated by Perry (1777). By Sheridan
(1780), Walker (1791), and Jameson (1827) ras'ber-i¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight
(1802), and Wright (1855) raz'ber-i¹; Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) raz'ber-i¹.
There was no p in the early spellings of this word (1623, *resberries*; 1664, *rasberries*).

Raspberry or *Rapsberry*, fruit, a kind of wood-strawberry.

PHILLIPS *New World of Words* s. v. [London, 1706.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Rasselas: ras'i-las¹; räs'e-las² [An Abyssinian prince, the hero of Johnson's romance of the same name].

Rasses: ras'iz¹; räs'es² [Apocrypha].

ratafia: rat'a-fi'a¹; rät'a-fi'a². Formerly spelt *ratafie* and pronounced rat'a-fi¹ in harmony with this spelling by Jones (1798) and Webster (1828) [A cordial].

rate: rēt¹; rät² (v. & n.) [Value; price].

rather: rath'er¹ or rath'er¹; rath'er² or rath'er², *Standard*; C. rath'ür¹; E., I., & St. rath'ür¹; M. rā'thar¹; W. rath'ür¹; Wr. rath'er¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) indicated *rather*, which led Walker (1791) to say that they seemed to be of the same opinion as Nares (1784), who, he claimed, pronounced the *a* in this word as the *a* in *raven*, but the earlier lexicographers frequently indicated the stress on the vowel-letter that preceded those that completed a syllable, as Johnson, who gave *ra'ttle*, meaning *rat'tle*. From this practise it may be assumed that *rather* should be read *rath'er*, especially as they describe it as being the comparative of *rath*.

Nares listed the word among others that have a two-fold pronunciation (see *ASK*), as *raft*, *rascal*, *rasp*, etc., hence he may be exonerated from sanctioning the pronunciation rē'thar¹ attributed to him by Walker—a pronunciation recorded by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation rath'er¹ was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859).

The pronunciation with long vowel (*ä*) is now usual in England: the short sound (ræðər [rath'er¹]) is common in Scotland (but not dialectal) and America, and is given by Walker as the standard pronunciation in his time. The use of (rēðər [rē'thar¹]) preferred by Walker, is now confined to dialects.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 166. [Oxford, 1910.]

When recording rath'er¹ in his work Walker (1791) wrote: "In familiar conversation . . . when *rather* signifies just preferably, we lengthen the first vowel, and pronounce it long and slender, as if written *ray-ther*," now a dialectal pronunciation.

Rathumus: rə-thiū'mus¹; rə-thū'mūs² [Apocrypha].

ratio: rē'shi-o¹; rā'shi-o²; not rē'sho¹ [Relative amount].

ratiocinate: rash'i-os-i-nēt¹; rash'i-ōg'i-nāt². Sheridan (1780) rə-shō'si-nēt¹; Jameson (1827) rē-shi-os-i-nēt¹ [To draw conclusions from].

ration: rē'shan¹ or rash'an¹; rā'shon² or rash'on². The second pronunciation is common to the armies of Great Britain and the United States, and Dr. Craigie ("New English Dict.," vol. viii, p. 168) suggests that this may be due to the adoption of the word, in the sense of provisions, from the French [A fixed allowance of food issued daily as to a soldier or sailor].

rational: rash'an-əl¹; rash'on-əl². The pronunciation rē'shan-əl¹, introduced by Webster (1828), is now condemned as illiterate. See NATIONAL [Conformable to reason]. [is based].

rationale [L.]: rash'o-nē-lī¹; rash'o-nā-lē² [The reason on which something

ratlin, ratline: rat'lin¹; rät'lin² [The cross-ropes attached to the shrouds of a ship]. [etc.].

rattan: ra-tan¹; rā-tān² [A flexible stem of a palm used in basket-making,

Ravallac: rā'vū'yāk¹; rā'vā'yāc² [Fr. fanatic (1578-1610)].

rave: rēv¹; rāv². See A [To talk excitedly].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mō, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

ravellin: rav'lin¹; rāv'lin² [A fortification].

raven: rē'ven¹; rā'vën². See A [A crow-like bird].

raven: rav'n¹; rāv'n² [To take by force; plunder].

ravens (*n.* & *pa.*): rav'n-in¹; rāv'n-ing² [I. *n.* Act of plundering. II. *pa.* Seeking for prey].

ravenous: rav'n-us¹; rāv'n-üs² [Very hungry].

ravine: rā-vin¹; ra-vin² [A deep gorge].

ravish: rav'ish¹; rāv'ish² [1. To enrapture. 2. To violate the chastity of].

raw: rē¹; rā²; *not* rēr¹ [Not cooked].

Raymond, Raymund: rē'mənd¹; rā'mond² [A masculine personal name].

F. **Raymond:** rē'mōn¹; rā'mōn²; It. **Raimondo:** rai-mōn'do¹; rī-mōn'do²; I. **Raymundus:** rē-mun'dus¹; rā-mūn'dūs²; Sp. **Raimundo:** rai-mūn'do¹; rī-mūn'do²; **Ramón:** ra-mōn¹; rā-mōn².

Razis: rē'zis¹; rā'zis² [Apocrypha].

re- (*prefix*): rī¹; rē² [Again and again; also, back; against; over; opposite].

re: rē¹; rē² [A note in music].—**re:** rī¹; rē² [In law, an action].

read: rīd¹; rēd² [To utter aloud or note so as to understand the meaning of printed or written words].

reading: rīd'ing¹; rēd'ing² [The act of uttering aloud or noting the meaning of words].

Reading: rēd'ing¹; rēd'ing² [1. Eng. town. 2. A city in Pa.].

ready: rēd¹; rēd'y² [In suitable condition for use].

Reala, Realah: rī-ē'yā¹ or rī-ā'ū¹; re-ā'ya² or re-ī'ū² [Bible].

real (*a.*): rīl¹; rēl²; *not* rīl¹ [Not artificial, false, or spurious].

real (*n.*): rī'el¹ or (*Sp.*) rē-āl¹; rē'al² or (*Sp.*) rē-āl² [A Spanish silver coin].

realism: rī'el-izm¹; rē'al-izm² [In art, the presenting of things as they are].

realization: rī'el-i-zē'shən¹; rē'al-i-zā'shon², *Standard, C., W., & W.*; *E.* rī'el-ai-zē'shun¹; *I.* rī'al-ai-zē'shun¹; *M.* rī'al-ai-zē'shən¹; *St.* rī'al-i-zē'shun¹ [The act of presenting as existent]. **realisation:** rē'al-i-zā'shon².

really: rī'el-ī¹; rē'al-y². Avoid rī'h¹ as illiterate [Actually].

reason: rī'zn¹; rē'zn². Compare RAISE [1. The motive for an action. 2. The mental faculties]. Note that in this word, and many other words given below, the *s* is voiced or sonant and has the same sound as *z* in "zebra."

Réaumur, de: rē'ō'mūr, dā¹; rē'ō'mūr, de² [Fr. physicist (1683-1757)].

Reay: rē¹; rā² [Scot. parish whence a barony of the United Kingdom derives its name].

Reba: rī'bā¹; rē'ba² [Bible].

Rebecca: rī-bek'a¹; re-bē'e'a² [A feminine personal name]. **Rebekah:** rī-bek'a¹; re-bē'e'a²; *C.* **Rebekka:** rī-bek'a¹; rē-bē'e'a²; *It.* **Rebecca:** rē-bek'ka¹; rē-bē'e'ka²; *Sp.* **Rebeca:** rē-bē'e'ka¹; rē-bē'e'ka².

rebel (*a.* & *n.*): reb'el¹; rēb'el².

rebel (*v.*): rī-bel¹; re-bēl² [To resist by force the execution of the laws of the land].

Reblatha: reb'lā-thā¹; rēb'lā-thā² [Douai Bible].

Récamiér: rē'ka'myē¹; rē'ēā'myē² [Fr. patroness of literature (1777-1819)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŭk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

receipt (*n.* & *v.*): rī-sīt'¹; re-çēt'²—the *p* is silent. See *P*.

receive: rī-sīv'¹; re-çēv'² [To come into possession of].

receptacle: rī-sep'ta-kl¹; re-çēp'ta-el². Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798) res'sep-ta-kl¹ [Anything that serves to hold something else]. [tīv'i-ty² [Ability to receive].

receptivity: rī'sep-tiv'¹-ti¹ or res'ep-tiv'¹-ti²; rē'sēp-tiv'¹-ty² or rēç'ēp-recess: rī-sēs'¹ or rī'sēs'¹; re-çēs'² or rēç'ēs². When used of a period of abstention from work, more frequently rī'sēs¹ in the United States [1. An inner place or part; indentation; niche. 2. A period of cessation from one's employment].

Rechab: rī'kab¹; rē'eāb² [Bible].—**Rechabite**: rek'a-buit¹; rēe'a-bit² [Bible].—**Rechah**: rī'kā¹; rē'eā² [Bible].

rêchauffé [Fr.]: rē'shō'fē¹; rē'çhō'fē² [That which is worked over, as food warmed up]. [choice or rare].

recherché [Fr.]: rī-sēr'shē¹; re-çhēr'çhē² [Something sought for, hence

recipe: res'¹-pi¹; rēç'¹-pē² [A formula or list of ingredients with instructions for mixing; hence, a medical prescription].

reciprocal: rī-sip'ro-kal¹; re-çip'ro-cal² [Mutually exchanged; interchangeable]. [benefits].

reciprocity: res'¹-i-pres'¹-ti¹; rēç'¹-i-prōç'¹-ty² [Mutual equality of rights and

recital: rī-sai'tal¹; re-çī'tal² [A concert; also, an entertainment where poetry or prose is spoken before an audience].

recitative: res'¹-i-tā-tiv'¹; rēç'¹-i-tā-tiv'² [In music, a style of singing, especially in opera or oratorio]. [cultivation, as land].

reclaim: rī-klēm¹; re-elām² [1. To obtain the return of. 2. To restore to

reclamation: rek'lā-mē'shān¹; rēe'la-mā'shōn² [The act of reclaiming].

Reclus: re-klū¹; rē-elū² [Fr. geographer (1830-1905)]. [ment].

recluse: rī-klūs¹; re-elūs²; *not* rī-kliūs¹ as Phyfe [One who lives in retire-

recognizable: rek'eg-naiz'¹-a-bl¹; rēe'ōg-niz'¹-a-bl². *E.* rek-eg-naiz'¹-a-bl¹; *M.* rek'eg-naiz-a-bl¹; *W.* rek-ag-naiz-a-bl¹. By Jameson (1827) and Boag (1848) rī-keg'ni-zā-bl¹; Webster (1828) and Knowles (1835) rī-ken'¹-zā-bl¹ [Capable of being recognized].

recognizance: rī-keg'ni-zāns¹; re-eōg'ni-zānç². Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) indicated re-ken'¹-zāns¹, a pronunciation noted as alternative by *C., E., L., M., St., & W.* In British legal practise the *g* is silent; in general usage it is pronounced.

In Eng. the *g* appeared in the 15th c., and has here gradually affected the pronunciation, though, in legal use, the older ken'¹-zāns¹ is still usual.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. ii, p. 596. [Oxford, 1893.]

The spelling **recognizance** is etymological; that given above is phonetic and now preferred [A sum of money deposited as a surety for the fulfilment of some act].

recognize: rek'eg-naiz¹; rēe'ōg-niz². Avoid rek'a-naiz¹ as illiterate. "Sometimes incorrectly pronounced rī-keg'naiz¹." Worcester (1886) [To know as having been known before]. Spelt also **recognise** but pronounced the same way.

recognizee: rī-keg'ni-zī¹; re-eōg'ni-zē² [One for whom a recognizance is made].—**recognizer**: rek'eg-naiz'¹-er¹; rēe'ōg-niz'¹-er².—**recognizor**: rek'eg-naiz'¹-er¹; rēe'ōg-niz'¹-ōr² [One who enters into a recognizance].

recollect¹: rek'¹-e-lekt¹; rēe'¹-ō-lēet² [To recall to mind].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

recollect²: rī'ko-lekt¹; rē'ē-lēet² [To gather together again].

recommend: rek'e-mend¹; rē'e-mēnd²; *not* rī'ko-mend¹ [To commend to the attention of another].—**recommendation**: rek'e-men-dē'shan¹; rē'e-mēn-dā'shon² [The act of commending as worthy of notice, confidence, etc., to another].—**recommender**: rek'e-men-dē'tar¹; rē'e-mēn-dā'tor² [One who recommends].—**recommendatory**: rek'e-mend'e-to-rī¹; rē'e-mēnd'a-to-ry²; *not* -men-dē'to-rī¹.

recompense: rek'om-pens¹; rē'ōm-pēns² [To give an equivalent for, as pay for services].

recompose: rī'kēm-pōz¹; rē'ēm-pōs² [To compose or form anew].

reconcentrado [Sp.]: rē-kōn'sen-trā'do¹; rē-eōn'čēn-trā'do², but frequently, as if Anglicized, rī-kōn'sen-trā'do¹ [One who, dwelling in the country, is compelled to move within city limits].

recondite: rek'on-dait¹; rē'ōn-dit², *Standard, E., I., & St.; C.* rī-ken'dit¹; *M., W., & Wr.* rek'en-dait¹. The stress has been indicated on all of the syllables of this word at one time or another by the earlier lexicographers. By Bailey (1732) *recondite*, Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) it was placed on the second syllable, re-kend'tit; by Fenning (1760), Marriott (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1795), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and the chief modern dictionaries rek'en-dait¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) rī-ken-dait¹; Perry (1805), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) rī-ken'dit¹ [Hidden; secret].

reconnaissance: rī-ken'ī-sāns¹ or re-ken'ē-sāns¹; re-eōn'ī-sānč² or rē-eōn'ī-sānč² [A preliminary examination, as of enemy territory in war, before taking action].

reconnaissance: rī-ken'ī-sāns¹; re-eōn'ī-sānč². *C.* rek-o-nei'sāns¹ [Same as RECONNAISSANCE].

reconnoiter, reconnoitre: rek'e-nei'tar¹; rē'e-nōi'ter². Webster (1828) rek-e-noit'er¹; Davis (1830) and Wright (1855) rī-ken-ei'tar¹ [To make reconnaissance. See above].

record (n.): rek'ord¹ or rek'ōrd¹; rē'e'ord² or rē'e'ōrd²—The second was formerly common in England and was noted by E. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Marriott (1780), and Sheridan (1780) the stress was indicated on the last syllable, and was so used by Shakespeare ("Rape of Lucrece," l. 1643), but also on the first by him in Sonnet 55, and by Milton:

An ark, and in the ark his testimony
The rec'ords of his covenant.

Paradise Lost bk. xii, l. 251.

But Dryden used it on the last—

Of such a goddess no time leaves record'
Who burn'd the temple where she ador'd.

DRYDEN Palamon and Arcite or The Knights Tale l. 725.

The noun *record*, with the accent on the second syllable, still lingers in high legal circles in England. Latham tells us that in the third quarter of the 19th century this was the legal pronunciation, and I can say of my own knowledge that Mr. Gladstone followed the same pronunciation as late as 1868. In such phrases as "Court of Record," English lawyers usually pronounce the last syllable long.

JOHN HYDE in letter to the author from Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1916.

[An official report of any proceedings or a printed or written account of some fact to be preserved].

record (v.): rī-kōrd¹; re-eōrd². The stress should always be put on the last syllable of this verb. Compare the noun, above [To take formal account of in writing].

2: wolf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prëy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

recount: rī-kaunt¹; re-eount² [To tell the particulars of in detail].

recoup: rī-kūp¹; re-eup² [To obtain something by way of compensation for]. [means for an end].

recourse: rī-kōrs¹; re-eōrs². Avoid rī-kōrs¹ as illiterate [A seeking of a

recreate: rek'rī-ant¹; rē'e-re-ant² [False to a cause to which one is pledged].

recreate: rek'rī-ēt¹; rē'e-re-āt² [To amuse]. So also with its relative *rec're-a'tive*.

recreate: rī'krī-ēt¹; rē'ere-āt² [To create anew]. So also with its relatives *re'cre-a'tion*, *re'cre-a'tive*. [ercise after toil].

recreation: rek'rī-ē'shan¹; rē'e-re-ā'shon² [Diverting or pleasurable ex-

recruit: rī-krūt¹; re-erūt² [To raise new supplies; as, to *recruit* soldiers for an army]. [Uprightness].

rectitude: rek'tī-tiūd¹; rē'e'tī-tūd²—the *u* as in "feud," not as in "rule".

recusancy: rek'yū-zan-sī¹ or rī-kiū'zan-sī¹; rē'e'yū-gan-gy² or re-eū'gan-gy² [Persistent non-compliance with official requirements].

recusant: rek'yū-zant¹ or rī-kiū'zant¹; rē'e'yū-sant² or re-eū'sant². The earlier lexicographers and phoneticists preferred the second, which was indicated by Bailey (1732), Dyche (1752), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Walker (1806), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859). The first was noted by Johnston (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) [Persistently refusing to conform to official requirements].

redemption: rī-demp'shan¹; re-dēmp'shon². Medial *p* is not now silent in this word also so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), who qualified his record with "yet it is not a fault to pronounce it," Walker (1791), and E., I., & St. See P [The act of recovering by paying for the possession of; also, atonement].

redif [Turk.]: re-dif¹; rē-dif² [The first reserve of the Turkish army].

redintegrate: rī-din'tī-grēt¹; re-dīn'te-grāt² [To restore to perfect state].

redolent: red'o-lent¹; rēd'o-lēnt²; *not* rī-dō'lant¹ [Diffusing a sweet smell].

reduce: rī-dūs¹; re-dūc²; *not* rī-dūs¹ [To diminish in dimensions, quantity, size, or value].

reed, reef, reek, reel. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: rīd¹, rēd²; rīf¹, rēf²; rīk¹, rēk²; rīl¹, rēl².

Reelalah: rī'el-ē'yā¹ or rī'el-ā'yā¹; rē'el-ā'yā² or rē'el-ā'yā² [Bible].—**Reel-las:** rī-el'l-as¹; re-ēl'l-as² [Same as REELIUS].—**Reelius:** rī-el'l-rs¹; re-ēl'l-rs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Reema:** rī'ma¹; rē'e-ma² [Douai Bible].

refectory: rī-fek'to-rī¹; re-fē'e'to-ry². This word was stressed on the first syllable by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), who hoped that the word "is yet revocable from this fate," and Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802). All the other earlier lexicographers and phoneticists, from Bailey (1732) to Wright (1855), stressed the antepenult, as we do to-day [A room set apart for meals].

refer: rī-fūr¹; re-fēr² [To direct attention to].

referable: ref'ar-a-bl¹; rē'fer-a-bl²; *not* rī-fūr-a-bl¹ as is the common practice [That may be referred to].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: **ə** = final; **ɪ** = habit; **aisle**; **au** = out; **oll**; **iū** = feud; **chin**; **go**; **ŋ** = sing; **chin**, **this**.

referee: ref^ə-rī¹; rēf^ə-rē² [One to whom something is referred].

reflex (*a. & n.*): rī'fleks¹; rē'flēks² [*I. a.* Turned or thrown backward. *II. n.* An image or copy].

reflex (*v.*): rī-fleks¹; re-flēks² [To turn back; also, formerly, to return an image of, as in a mirror]. [back].

refluent: ref^l-lu-ent¹; rēf^l-lu-ent². Avoid rī'flu-ent¹ as illiterate [Flowing

reform¹: rī-fōrm¹; re-fōrm² [To change from bad to good].

reform²: rī-fōrm¹; rē-fōrm² [To form again; remodel].

refragable: ref^ə-rə-gə-bl¹; rēf^ə-ra-gə-bl² [That can be refuted].

refuge: ref^ə-yūj¹; rēf^ə-yūj² [Shelter from danger or distress].—**ref^u-gee^u**.

refuse (*n.*): ref^ə-yūs¹; rēf^ə-yūs². *I.* ref^ə-yūz¹; *M.* ref^ə-yūs¹. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) ref^ə-yūz¹ [Waste or discarded matter].

refuse (*v.*): rī-fiūz¹; re-fūz² [To decline to comply, as with a demand].

refutable: rī-fiūt^ə-bl¹; re-fūt^ə-bl². *Standard*; *C. & Wr.* rī-fiūt^ə-bl¹; *E.* re-fiūt^ə-bl¹; *I.* rī-fiūt^ə-bl¹; *M.* rī-fiūt^ə-bl¹; *St.* re-fiūt^ə-bl¹; *W.* rī-fiūt^ə-bl¹ [Capable of being disproved].

Regem: rī'gem¹; rē'gem² [Bible].—**Regem-melech**: rī'gem-mē'lek¹ or mēl'ek¹; rē'gem-mē'lēc² or mēl'ēc² [Bible].

regicide: rej^ə-səid¹; rēj^ə-səid² [One who kills a king or sovereign].

Regillus: rī-jil^l-us¹; re-jil^l-us² [A lake in ancient Latium, near Rome].

régime [Fr.]: rē'zim¹; rē'zhīm² [A particular system of administration].

Reginald: rej^ə-nəld¹; rēj^ə-nəld² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan.*

Reinhold: rain'hōld¹; rīn'hōld²; *D. Reinold*: rai'nōld¹; rī'nōld²; *F. Renaud*: rē-nō¹; re-nō²; *Begnaud*, *Begnaut*: rē-nyō¹; re-nyō²; *G. Reinald*: rai'nəld¹; rī'nəld²; **Reinhold**: rain'hōld¹; rīn'hōld²; **Reinwald**: rain'vāld¹; rīn'vāld²; *It. Rinaldo*: rī-nāl'do¹; rī-nāl'do²; *L. Reginaldus*: rēj^ə-nāl'dus¹; rēj^ə-nāl'dus²; *Reynaldus*: rē-nāl'dus¹; rē-nāl'dus²; *Sp. Reynaldos*: rē'nāl'dos¹; rē'y-nāl'dos²; *Sw. Reinhold*: rain'hōld¹; rīn'hōld².

regnant: reg^ə-nənt¹; rēg^ə-nənt² [Exercising sovereign powers].

Regnault: rē-nyō¹; re-nyō² [Fr. physicist (1810-78)].

Regnier: rē-nyō¹; re-nyō² [Fr. philologist (1804-84)].

regress (*n.*): rī'gres¹; rē'grēs² [Passage back; return].

regress (*v.*): rī-gres¹; re-grēs² [To return to a former place or condition].

regular: reg^ə-yu-lar¹; rēg^ə-yu-lar². Avoid reg^ə-lar¹ as illiterate [According to rule].

Rehabiah: rī^h-hə-bai¹; rē^h-hə-bi² [Bible].

Rehan: rī'an¹; rē'an² [American actress of Irish birth (1860-1916)].

Rehob: rī'həb¹; rē'həb² [Bible].—**Rehoboam**: rī^h-hə-bō'am¹; rē^h-hə-bō'am² [Bible].—**Rehoboth**: rī^h-hə-bōth¹; rē^h-hə-bōth² [Bible].—**Rehum**: rī^h-hum¹; rē^h-hum² [Bible].—**Rei**: rī'ai¹; rē'i² [Bible].—**Reia**: rī-ai¹; rē-ai² [Douai Bible].

Reichsrath: raihs'rāt¹; rīhs'rāt² [Aust. parliament].

Reichstadt: raihs'shtāt¹; rīhs'shtāt² [Free imperial city of Europe that held its charter direct from the Holy Roman Emperor]. [ment].

Reichstag: raihs'tāh¹; rīhs'tāh² [A branch of the Ger. Imperial parliu-

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būn;

reign: rēn¹; ren²—the *g* is silent. See G [To exercise sovereign power].

Reims: rīmz¹ or (*Fr.*) rañs¹; rēmz² or (*Fr.*) rāñs² [Ancient royal and cathedral city of France]. [z. To manage with a rein].

rein (*n. & v.*): rēn¹; ren² [I. *n.* A strap used to control a draft-animal. II.

Reinhold: roin'hōlt¹; rin'hōlt² [Ger. philosopher (1758-1823)].

Réjane: rē'gān¹; rē'zhān² [Gabrielle Réju]. See the next entry.

Réju: rē'gū¹; rē'zhū² [Fr. actress (1857-)]: stage name RÉJANE].

Rekem: rī'kem¹; rē'kēm² [Bible].

[recovery].

relapse: rī-laps¹; re-lāps² [To fall back, as into disease, after partial

relaxation: rī'laks-ē'shān¹; rē'lāks-ā'shon², *Standard, St., & W.; C. & I.* rī-lak-sē'shān¹; *E.* rī-laks-ē'shun¹; *M.* rē'laks-ē'shān¹; *Wr.* rel-aks-ē'shān¹, a pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844).

Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) all noted rī-laks-ē'shun¹ [Release from cares; rest].

relief: rī-līf¹; re-lēf² [The act of freeing from pain, need, etc.].

religion: rī-līj'ōn¹; re-līg'on² [A system of faith, doctrine, and worship].

relique: rē-līk¹; re-līk² [Relic or remainder; as, Thomas Percy's "*Reliques* of Ancient English Poetry"].

remain: rī-mēn¹; re-mān² [To stay or be left behind; also, continue].

Remallah: rem'a-lai'ā¹; rēm'a-lī'ā² [Bible].

Rembrandt: rem'brant¹; rēm'brānt² [Dutch painter (1606-69)].

remediable: rī-mī'di-a-bl¹; re-mē'di-a-bl². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Perry (1777) rī-med'i-a-bl¹ [Capable of being cured].

remediless: rem'i-di-les¹; rēm'e-di-lēs², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* rem'e-di-les¹; *M.* rem'i-di-lis¹.

M., W., & Wr. indicate rī-med'i-les¹ as alternative. This accentuation was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), and Webster (1828) and used by Spenser ("Færie Queene," I. v, st. 36) and Milton ("Paradise Lost," ix, l. 919), but was condemned by Nares (1784) as "irregular" [Past the help of remedies].

remedy: rem'i-di¹; rēm'e-dy² [That which is used to cure or heal disease].

Remela: rī'mī-ai'ā¹; rē'me-ī'ā² [Douai Bible].

Remeth: rī'meth¹ or rem'eth¹; rēm'ēth² or rēm'ēth² [Bible].

remigrate: rem'i-grēt¹; rēm'i-grāt², and so indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), and Fenning (1760). *E. & I.* rī-mai'grēt¹, also indicated by Wright (1855). Bailey (1775) and Sheridan (1780) rī'mi-grēt¹ [To migrate back to a former place; return].

remigration: rem'i-grē'shān¹; rēm'i-grā'shon²; Buchanan (1757) and Perry (1777) rī-mi-grē'shun¹; Sheridan (1780) rī'moi-grē'shun¹, also indicated by *E. & I.* [The act of migrating to a former place; returning].

remise: rī-mai¹; re-mīs² [To give back].

[one that has missed].

remise: rī-mīz¹; re-mīs² [In fencing, a thrust that hits the mark following

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whæt, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

Remmon: rem'ən¹; rēm'ən² [Bible].—**Remmon-methoar:** rem'en-meth'-o-ār¹ or rēu-ḥēd'ār¹; rēm'ən-mēth'o-ār² or rēu-ḥēd'ār² [Bible].—**Remmono:** rem-mō'no¹; rēm-mō'no² [Douai Bible].—**Remmon-phares:** rem'en-fē'rīz¹; rēm'ən-fā'rīg² [Douai Bible].

remonstrate: rī-men'strēt¹; re-mōn'strāt² [To protest to prevent a wrong or secure a right].

If you say *demonstrate* . . . why do you not say *rem'onstrate*? . . . Well, the latter word will not have its back broken if people should choose so to pronounce it. . . . To the question itself there is but one answer. The users of speech do not say *rem'onstrate* for the reason that . . . they have never had a disposition to do so.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 147. [H. '04.]

remonstration (n.): rī'men-strē'shān¹; rē'mōn-strā'shon². *E., M., & Wr.* rem-an-strē'shān¹; *I.* rī-men-strē'shān¹ [The act of remonstrating].

Remphan: rem'fan¹; rēm'fān² [Bible].

Rémusat (de): də rē'mū'zā¹; de rē'mū'sā² [Fr. family name].

renaissance [Fr.]: rā-nē'sūān¹ or ren'ē-sūān¹; re-nā'sānġ² or rēn'ā-sānġ² [A new birth; revival as of art and letters].

Renalx: rā-nē¹; re-nā² [Belg. manufacturing town].

renal: rī'nāl¹; rē'nāl² [Pert. to the kidneys].

Renan: rā-nān¹; re-nān² [Fr. writer (1823-92)].

renascence: rī-nas'ens¹; re-nās'ēnġ² [Rebirth].

Renaud. See under REGINALD.

rend: rend¹; rēnd² [To tear apart].

rendezvous [Fr.]: rūn'dē'vū¹; rūn'dē'vū². This word is also pronounced by modern dictionaries as if completely Anglicized—ren-de-vū¹, and ren'de-vūz¹; rēn'de-vū², rēn'de-vūz². Buchanan (1757) indicated ren'di-vūz¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Knowles (1835) ren'di-vū¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) ren-di-vūz¹ [A meeting; also, an appointment].

René: rā-nē¹; re-nē² [A masculine personal name]. **Renée (fem.).** It. **Renato:** rē-nā'to¹; rē-nā'to²; **Renata:** rē-nā'ta¹; rē-nā'tū² (fem.); **L. Renatus:** rī-nē'tus¹; re-nā'tūs².

renege: rī-nīġ¹; re-nēġ², *Standard, C., E., I., M., W., & Wr.; St.* rī-nīġ¹, noted also by Webster (1828), Reid (1844), and Cruick (1849). In England spelt *renegue* [To fail to follow suit in playing cards].

renew: rī-niū¹; re-nū²; *not* rā-nū¹, *nor* rī'niū¹ [To make new or restore to a former state; also, to extend by payment].

reniform: ren'i-fōrm¹ or rī'ni-fōrm¹; rēn'i-fōrm² or rē'nī-fōrm². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Shaped like a kidney].

renig: rī-nīġ¹; re-nīġ² [Same as RENEGE].

reniteny: rī-nai'ten-si¹; re-nī'tēn-gy²; *C.* ren'i-tēn-si¹; *E.* re-nai'tin-si¹; *I.* rī-nai'ten-si¹. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855) ren'i-tēn-si¹; but by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Marriott (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) rī-nai'ten-si¹ [The condition of offering resistance to any influence or force].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, eŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪnġ; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Rennes: ren¹; rēn² [Fr. cathedral city]. [city in Ind.]

Rensselaer: ren'si-lər¹; rēn'se-ler² [1. A county and town in N. Y. 2. A

rensselaerite: ren'sə-lər-ait¹ or ren'sə-lē'rait¹; rēn'se-ler-it² or rēn'se-lā'-rit², *Standard*; C. ren-se-lər-ait¹; E. rens-el-ār-ait¹; I. rens'el-ēr-ait¹; M. ren-sə-lē'rait¹; St. rens'ə-lē'rait¹; W. ren'sə-lūr-ait¹; Wr. rens-a-lir'ait¹ [A variety of talc workable on a lathe].

rent: rent¹; rēnt².

Rent, commeth of the French and signifeth with us, a summe of money or other consideration issuing yearly out of Land or Tenements.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

rentes: rānt¹; rānt²—the s is silent [Fr. govt. bonds]. [vested capital].

rentier [Fr.]: ran'tyē¹; rān'tye² [One who derives his income from in-

renunciation: ri-nun'si-ē'shən¹; re-nūn'gi-ā'shon²; C., M., & W. ri-nun-si-ē'shən¹; E. re-nun-si-ē'shun¹; I. ri-nun'si-ē'shon¹; St. re-nun'si-ē'shun¹; Wr. ri-nun-shi-ē'shən¹. Compare PRONUNCIATION. Buchanan (1757) gave ri-nun-si-ē'shun¹, and this is still in use in Scotland to-day. We owe the survival of the *sheashun* form to Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jamieson (1827), and Worcester (1859) [The act of giving up]. [CHAMP.]

Renwick: ren'ik¹; rēn'ie²—the w is silent [Eng. family name]. See BEAU-

repairable: ri-pār'a-bl¹; re-pār'a-bl² [Capable of repair].

reparable: rep'a-rə-bl¹; rēp'a-ra-bl² [Capable of indemnity or atonement].

reparation: rep'a-rē'shən¹; rēp'a-rā'shon² [The act of making amends, as for injury].

repatee: rep'ar-ti¹; rēp'ar-tē² [A ready, witty, or apt reply].

repat: ri-past¹; re-past². See ASK [A meal].

repeal, repeat. These words are pronounced as two syllables: ri-pil¹, re-pēl²; ri-pit¹, re-pēt².

repertoire: rep'ar-twār¹; rēp'er-twār². See the following word.

répertoire [Fr.]: rē'pār'twār¹; re'pēr'twār² [A list of pieces or numbers that a person is prepared to perform and from which a program may be made up].

repertory: rep'ar-tō'rī¹; rēp'er-tō'ry². Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1780), Ash (1775), Enfield (1807) ri-pūr'tō-rī¹. Buchanan (1757) ri-per'to-rī¹. [Same as RÉPERTOIRE.]

repetend: rep'i-tend¹; rēp'e-tēnd², *Standard*, C., & M.; E. & St. rep'e-tend¹; I. rep-i-tend¹; W. rep'i-tend¹; Wr. rep-i-tend¹ [In mathematics, that part of a circulating decimal that is repeated indefinitely].

Rephael: ri'fai-el¹ or ref'i-el¹; rē'fa-ēl² or rē'fa-ēl² [Bible].—**Rephah:** ri'fā¹; rē'fā² [Bible].—**Rephalah:** ri-fē'ya¹ or ri-fai'ā¹; re-fā'yā² or re-fā'ā² [Bible].—**Rephaim:** ref'i-īm¹ or ri-fē'īm¹; rē'fa-īm² or re-fā'īm² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rephan:** ri'fān¹; rē'fān² [Bible. Same as REMPHAN].—**Rephidim:** ref'i-dim¹; rē'fī-dīm² [Bible].

replevin: ri-plev'in¹; re-plev'in² [In law, an action to regain possession of property unlawfully detained].

replica: rep'li-kā¹; rēp'li-ea² [A duplicate or facsimile].

repoussage [Fr.]: ra-pū'sāz¹; re-pū'sāzh² [The act of producing designs in relief on sheet metal by hammering on the back].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fōrn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; øɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

repoussé [Fr.]: rə-pū'sē¹; re-pu'se² [Formed in relief by repoussage].

reprimand (n.): rep'ri-mand¹; rēp'ri-mānd² [Censure for a fault].

reprimand (v.): rep'ri-mand¹; rēp'ri-mānd². See ASK. C., E., I., St., & Wr. indicate the stress on the final syllable, to the a of which E. gives the sound of a in "art," and I. & St. the sound of a in "at" [To reprove sharply for a fault].

reptile: rep'til¹; rēp'til², *Standard*, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St. rep'-tail¹—the Scottish pronunciation, which C. & M. indicate as alternative, and which was indicated by Jameson (1827) and Craig (1849) [A creeping animal].

repugn: ri-piūn¹; re-pūn² [To excite repugnance in].

repugnance: ri-pug'nans¹; re-pūg'nanç² [A feeling of aversion to something]. Compare REPUGN. [teem].

reputable: rep'yu-ta-bl¹; rēp'yu-ta-bl²; not ri-piū'ta-bl¹ [Worthy of es-

requiem: rī'kwī-em¹ or rek'wī-em¹; rē'kwī-ēm² or rēk'wī-ēm². *Smart* & St. indicate the latter as preferred, but *Standard*, M., W., & Wr. note it in second place [A hymn or service for the dead]. [altar].

reredos: rīr'des¹; rēr'dōs²; not rūr'ī-des¹ [An ornamental screen behind an

rescind: ri-sind¹; re-sīnd² [To make void; repeal].

rescission: ri-siz'an¹; rē-sīzh'on² [The act of making void].

rescript: rī'skript¹; rē'seript² [An official decree or order].

rescue: res'kiū¹; rēs'eū² [To take from danger to safety].

research: ri-sūrch¹; re-sērēh²; not rī'sūrch¹.

Resen: rī'sen¹; rē'sēn² [Bible].

reservoir: rez'ər-vwēr¹; rēs'er-vwar², *Standard*, I., & W.; C. & E. rez'ər-vwer¹; M. rez'ər-vwār¹; St. rez'ər-vwer¹; Wr. rez'ər-vwēr¹ [A storage-place, as for water or gas].

reset¹: ri-set¹; re-sēt² [I. n. Receiving and concealing a criminal or stolen goods. II. v. To harbor a criminal or receive stolen goods].

reset²: rī-set¹; rē-sēt² [I. n. The act of setting again, as a jewel in a ring. II. v. To set again, as a book that is composed in smaller type].

Resheph: rī'shef¹; rē'shēf² [Bible].

Resia: ri-sai'ə¹; re-sī'a² [Douai Bible].

reside: ri-zaid¹; re-ḡid² [To settle down and live in (a place)].

residence: rez'ī-dens¹; rēs'ī-dēŋç² [A dwelling-house].

residential: rez'ī-den'shi-ē-rī¹; rēs'ī-dēn'shi-ū-ry² [Having a residence].

residual: ri-zid'yu-əl¹; re-ḡid'yū-al² [Pert. to a residue].

residue: rez'ī-diū¹; rēs'ī-dū² [A remainder or surplus].

residuum [L.]: ri-zid'yu-um¹; re-ḡid'yū-ūm² [A residue].

resign¹: ri-zain¹; re-ḡin²—the g is silent [To give up, as a position, appointment, or the like].

resign²: rī-sain¹; rē-sīn²—the g is silent [To sign again]. Compare RE-SIGN¹ and see SIGN.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʌple, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; øɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

resignation: rez'ig-nē'shan¹; rēs'ig-nā'shon² [The act of resigning].

resignee: ri-zain-ī'¹; re-sin-ē'², *Standard*; C. ri-zai-nī'¹; E. re-zain-ī'¹; I. ri-zain-ī'; W. ri-zain-ī'; W. rez-i-nī'¹ [The person to whom something is resigned or given up].

resilient: ri-zil'i-ent¹; re-sil'i-ent². By Buchanan (1757) ri-sil'yint¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) ri-sil'yint¹ [Having an elastic quality].

resin: rez'in¹; rēs'in² [A substance that exudes from some plants].

resist: ri-zist'¹; re-sist'² [To oppose; withstand].

resoluble: rez'o-liū-bl¹; rēs'o-lū-bl². By Johnson (1755), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1797) ri-sel'yu-bl¹ [Capable of being determined].

resolution: rez'o-liū'shan¹; rēs'o-lū'shon². Avoid -lū'shan¹ as illiterate [A formal proposition adopted by a deliberating body; also, active fortitude].

resolve: ri-zelv'¹; re-solv'² [To come to a determination].

resonance: rez'o-nans¹; rēs'o-nanç² [The quality of sending back or prolonging sound].

resort¹ (v.): ri-zört'¹; re-sört'² [To go frequently or habitually to].

resort² (v.): ri-sört'¹; rē-sört'² [To sort again]. See SORT.

resort³ (n.): ri-zört'¹; re-sört'² [A place frequented by many; as, a seaside resort].

resound¹: ri-zaund'¹; re-sound'² [To be echoed or send back, as a sound].

resound²: ri-saund'¹; re-sound'² [To sound again]. See SOUND.

resource: ri-sōrs'¹; re-sōrç'² [That which is relied upon for aid or support].

respirable: ri-spair'ə-bl¹; re-spīr'a-bl². E. & I. res'pi-rə-bl¹, also noted by Perry (1805) and Knowles (1835) [Fit for respiration].

respirative: ri-spair'ə-tiv¹; re-spīr'a-tiv²; E. res'pi-rē-tiv¹ [Respiratory].

respirator: res'pi-rē'tor¹; rēs'pi-rā'tōr² [A protective device worn over the mouth and nose to moderate or purify the air].

respiratorium: ri-spai'rə-tō'r-i-um¹; re-spī'ra-tō'ri-um². C. res'pi-rə-tō'r-i-um¹ [A gill-like organ of aquatic larvæ].

respiratory: ri-spair'ə-to-ri¹; re-spīr'a-to-ry², *Standard*, C., W., & W.; E. res'pi-rē-tō-ri¹; I. res'pi-rə-tor-i¹; M. ris-pai'rə-tor-i¹; St. res-pair'ə-tor-i¹ [Pert. to, caused by, or employed in respiration].

[of labor, sentence, etc.]

respite (v. & n.): res'pit¹; rēs'pit²; not res'pait¹ [Temporary suspension, as

respite: res'pit-ed¹; rēs'pit-ēd². Frequently mispronounced ri-spait'id¹. See RESPITE.

respondentia: ri'spen-den'shi-ə¹; rē'spōn-dēn'shi-a², *Standard & W.*; C., E., & M. res-pen-den'shi-ə¹; I. ri-spen-den'shi-a¹; St. ri'spen-den'shi-a¹; W. ri-spen-den'shi-ə¹ [An advance of money on a ship's cargo].

responsorial: ri'spen-sō'r-i-al¹; rē'spōn-sō'ri-al². C. res-pon-sō'ri-al¹; M. ris-pen-sō'r-i-al¹ [Answering].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

restaurant: res'to-rant¹ or res'to'rān¹; rēs'to-rant² or rēs'to'rān², *Standard*. The second pronunciation here indicated is noted by *Standard* & *M.* as alternative. It is the Fr. pronunciation, in which the final *t* is silent, and is often heard in England. *C.* res'te-rant¹; *E.* res-tu-rān¹; *I.* res'tō-rant¹; *M.* res'tōr-ant¹; *St.* res'tō-rān¹; *W.* res'to-rant¹; *Wr.* res'ta-rān¹ [Fr., a dining-saloon or eating-house].

restaurateur [Fr.]: res'to'rā-tūr¹; rēs'to'rā-tūr² [A restaurant-keeper].

Restigouche: res'ti-gūsh¹; rēs'ti-gūch² [Canadian river and district].

restoration: res'to-rē'shan¹; rēs'to-rā'shon² [The act of restoring].

restorative: ri-stōr'ə-tiv¹; re-stōr'ə-tiv². *E.* re-stōr'ə-tiv¹; *I.* ri-stōr'ə-tiv¹; *M.* & *St.* re-ster'ə-tiv¹. American lexicographers uniformly indicate the *o* as in "go," English lexicographers give it as in "or" or "not." See *O* and compare *force* [Something having the power to bring back health, consciousness, etc.].

restrain: ri-strēn¹; re-strān² [To hold back from acting; check].

restrain: ri-strēn¹; re-strān² [To strain anew, as through a cloth].

result: ri-zult¹; re-ḡult²—note the sonant quality of the *s* [The outcome of an action].

resume: ri-ziūm¹; re-ḡum² [To take up again].

résumé [Fr.]: re'zū'mō¹; re'ḡū'mō² [A summary].

resumption: ri-zump'shan¹; re-ḡump'shon²; *Standard*, *St.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, *M.*, & *Wr.* ri-zum'shan¹. In British usage the *p* is not generally sounded [The act of taking up again].

resurrection: rez'u-rek'shan¹; rēs'ū-rēe'shon² [A rising from the dead].

Reszke (de): resh'kē¹; rēsh'kē² [Polish operatic singers].

retail (n.): ri-tēl¹; rē-tāl², and so indicated by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Dr. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) ri-tēl¹, and altho still heard in Scotland is not noted as in use there by *I.* & *St.* [Sale by small quantities].

Then mother church did mightily prevall,
She parcel'd out the Bible by retail.

DRYDEN *Religio Laici* l. 376.

retail (v.): ri-tēl¹; re-tāl². *E.* & *St.* re-tēl¹; *I.* ri-tēl¹. In the United States frequently stressed ri-tēl¹ when distinguished from *wholesale*: a use noted as heard in England late in the 18th century [To sell in small quantities].

retailer: ri-tēl'ar¹; re-tāl'er², *Standard*, *M.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *C.* ri-tēl'ar¹; *E.* & *St.* re-tēl'ar¹; *I.* ri-tēl'ar¹. Notwithstanding that of the modern dictionaries only the Imperial prefers the *e* of the first syllable of this word long, and the Century, Webster, and Worcester alone indicate this letter long, and the syllable as stressed, ri-tēl'ar¹, the pronunciation ri-tēl'er¹ is very common in the United States. Buchanan (1757) noted ri-tēl'er¹ [One who sells by retail].

retardation: ri-tar-dē'shan¹; rē-tār-dā'shon². *Wr.* ret-ar-dē'shan¹, and so indicated by Walker (1791). By Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Sheridan (1780) ri-tar-dē'shan¹ [The act of delaying or the amount of delay effected].

retch: rech¹; rēch²; *St.* & *Wr.* rēch¹. Also indicated by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), but by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) noted as redh¹, the accepted pronunciation of our time [To strain, as in an effort to vomit].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk: thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *präy*; hit, *pollee*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

rete: *rī'tī*¹; *rē'tē*²; *noi rīt*¹ [Network].

Rethel: *rə-tel*¹; *re-tēl*²—the *h* is silent. See H [Fr. town].

retiarus: *rī'shī-ēr'i-us*¹; *rē'shī-ā'ri-ūs*² [A gladiator who fought armed with a net and trident]. [nets or net-like webs].

retlary: *rī'shī-ē-rī*¹; *rē'shī-ā-ry*², *M. rī'shī-ə-rī*¹ [Pert. to the making of

reticent: *ret'i-sent*¹; *rēt'i-çent*² [Not given to expressing thought; keeping silent]. [network].

reticula: *rī-tik'yu-lā*¹; *re-tīe'yu-lā*² [Net-like structures or structures of

reticular: *rī-tik'yu-lar*¹; *re-tīe'yu-lar*² [Like a network]. So also with its relatives *re-tīe'u-late*, *re-tīe'u-lat'ed*, *re-tīe'u-la'tion*.

reticule: *ret'i-kiul*¹; *rēt'i-eul*² [A small bag made formerly of network].

retiform: *rī'ti-fōrm*¹; *rē'ti-fōrm*², *Standard, C., M., & W.*; *E. & I. rī'ti-fōrm*¹; *St. & Wr. ret'i-fōrm*¹ [Arranged like network].

retina: *ret'i-nā*¹; *rēt'i-na*² [The inner coat of the eye].

retinue: *ret'i-niū*¹; *rēt'i-nū*². Now uniformly stressed on the first syllable, and also by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1844), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), but formerly on the second by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), and Nares (1784) [The body of persons who attend a person of rank].

In himself was all his state,
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits
On Princes, when their rich *Retin'ue* long
Dazzles the croud.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. v, l. 353 [1667].

There appears
The long *Retin'ue* of a Prosperous Reign,
A Series of successful Years. DRYDEN *Threnodia Augustalis* l. 506 [1685].

retribution: *ret'ri-biū'shān*¹; *rēt'ri-bū'shon*² [The act of inflicting loss or punishment for harm or evil done].

retributive: *rī-trib'yu-tiv*¹; *re-trib'yu-tiv*² [Tending to punish].

retro- (prefix): *rī'tro*¹ or *ret'ro*¹; *rē'tro*² or *rēt'ro*² [Back; backward: used in many terms to indicate a posterior position (as *retro-nasal*, situated at the back of the nose), also return and backward motion (see *RETROCEDE*; *RETROGRADE*, below)].

retroact: *rī'tro-akt*¹ or *ret'ro-akt*¹; *rē'tro-äet*² or *rēt'ro-äet*². *C., E., St., & Wr.* indicate only the first. So also for its relatives *retro-ac'tion*, *retro-ac'tive* [To affect past events, acts, obligations, penalties, etc.].

retrocede: *rī'tro-sid*¹; *rē'tro-çed*², *Standard, C., E., & I.*; *M. & W. ret'-ro-sid*¹; *St. rī'tro-sid*¹; *Wr. rī'tro-sid*¹. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), and Webster (1828) *retrocede*¹; Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) *rī'tro-sid*¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Webster (1847) *ret'ro-sid*¹ [To move backward; go back or give way].

retrocession: *rī'tro-sesh'an*¹ or *ret'ro-sesh'an*¹; *rē'tro-çesh'on*² or *rēt'ro-çesh'on*². See *RETROCEDE* [The act of giving back, moving backward, or yielding].

retrogradation: *ret'ro-[or rī'tro]-gra-dē'shān*¹; *rēt'ro-[or rē'tro]-gra-dā'shon*² [Movement backward].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ö; gō, nūt, ör, wōm,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

retrograde: ret'ro-grēd¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or ri'tro-grēd¹, E., I., & St.; rēt'ro-grād² or rē'tro-grād²*. The first was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1836), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). The second was supported by Buchanan (1757), Bailey (1777), Marriott (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To deteriorate or move backward].

retrogression: ri'tro-grēsh'an¹ or ret'ro-grēsh'on¹; rē'tro-grēsh'on² or rēt'ro-grēsh'on², *Standard & W.; C., E., I., & M. ri'tro-grēsh'an¹; St. rē'tro-grēsh'on²; Wr. ret-ro-grēsh'an¹*. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780); the second by Perry (1777) and Walker (1791).

retrospect: ret'ro-spekt¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr., or ri'tro-spekt¹, E., I., & St.; rēt'ro-spēkt² or rē'tro-spēkt²*. The first was indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855); the second was supported by Buchanan (1732), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [A looking back on things past].

retrospection: ret'ro-spek'shan¹ or ri'tro-spek'shan¹; rēt'ro-spēe'shon² or rē'tro-spēe'shon² [The act of recalling to remembrance].—**retrospective:** ret'ro-[or ri'tro]-spek'tiv¹; rēt'ro-[or rē'tro]-spēe'tiv² [Looking back on the past].

retroussé [Fr.]: rə-trū'sē¹; re-trū'sē² [Tip-tilted: said of a nose].

retroversion: ri'tro-vēr'shan¹ or ret'ro-vēr'shan¹; rē'tro-vēr'shon² or rēt'ro-vēr'shon² [A turning or tipping back].

retrovert: ri'tro-vūrt¹; rē'tro-vērt², *Standard, E., I., M., & W.; C. ri'tro-vūrt¹; St. ri'tro-vūrt¹; Wr. ret'ro-vūrt¹* [To turn back].

Reu: ri'u¹ or rū¹; rē'u² or rū² [Bible].—**Reuben:** rū'ben¹; rū'bēn² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **E. Kuben:** rū'hān¹; rū'hān²; **L. Reubenus:** rū-bi'nus¹; rū-bē'nūs².—**Reubenites:** rū'ben-āts¹; rū'bēn-īts² [Bible].—**Reuel:** rū'-el¹; rū'el² [Bible].—**Reumah:** rū'mā¹; rū'mā² [Bible].

Réunion: rē'u'ni-ōn¹; rē'u'ni-ōn² [Fr. island colony in Indian ocean].

Reuter: rei'tər¹; rōi'tər¹ [Eng. founder (of Ger. birth) of the telegraphic news agency that bears his name (1821-99)].

revellie: rev'e-lī¹; rēv'ē-lē², *Standard; C. re-vēl'ye¹; E. ri-vē-yā¹; I. ri-vēl'yā¹; M. ri-vēl'yē¹; St. rē-vēl'yē¹; W. ri-vēl'yā¹; Wr. ri-vēl'¹*. The military pronunciation in the United States is rev'e-lī¹; in Great Britain ri-vēl'¹. In Fr. rēv'lyā¹ [A morning signal to waken soldiers and notify them it is time to rise].

revenue: rev'i-niū¹; rev'e-nū², *Standard*. The penultimate *e* should be pronounced as *e* in "valley," not as in "moment." *C., M., W., & Wr. rev'e-niū¹; E. & St. rev'en-yū¹; I. rev'e-niū¹*. Altho Walker claimed that Bailey and Johnson were for the accent on the second syllable, neither Bailey (1724-1732) nor Johnson (1755) indicates the position of any stress. Johnson says, "Its action is uncertain." Nares stresses the second syllable, but adds, "Revenue is accented both ways by the best writers." Shakespeare used the stress on the first and on the second syllable, Jonson, Milton, and Young on the second, and Dean Swift on the first [The yearly income of a government or state from all sources].

What are they but the black *reven'ue* of Purgatorie. MILTON *Animadversions* [1641].

When men grow great from their *reven'ur* spent,
And fly from balliffs into parliament.

YOUNG *Love of Fame* I, st. 21, l. 189 [1728].

The stressing *reven'ue*, common or usual during the 17th and 18th centuries and until recently in legal and parliamentary usage, is now obsolescent.

W. A. CRAIGIE in Murray's *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, p. 597. [Oxford, 1910.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; full, rʌl, cʌr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

I have a Widdow Aunt, a dowager,
Of great *reuen'new*, and she hath no childe.

SHAKESPEARE *A Midsummer Night's Dreame* act 1, sc. 1 [1599].

A confidence sams bound, He being thus Lorded,
Not only with what my *reue'new* yeilded,
But what my power might else exact.

SHAKESPEARE *The Tempest* act 1, sc. 2 [1611].

By that one spell he lives, eats, drinks, arrays

Himself: his whole *reuer'ue* is, God pays. JONSON *Epigrammes* xii [1612].

Revere¹: rī-vīr¹; re-vēr² [Am. patriot (1735-1818)].

revere²: rī-vīr¹; re-vēr² [To regard with veneration].

reverence: rev'ər-ens¹; rēv'er-ēnç² [To regard with profound respect].

reverend: rev'ə-rənd¹; rēv'e-rend² [Being a clergyman].

reverent: rev'ə-rent¹; rēv'e-rēnt² [Feeling reverence].

revere: rev'ər-¹; rēv'er-². *Wr.* rev-ə-rī¹. The Anglicized form *rev'er-y*, now almost archaic, was noted by Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Worcester (1859). The form *revere* was stressed on the final syllable by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Rees (1826), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [Day-dreaming]. [canceled].

revocable: rev'o-kə-bl¹; rēv'o-ea-bl² [Capable of being taken back or

revocation: rev'o-kē'shən¹; rēv'o-eā'shon² [The act of taking back].

revolt (*n. & v.*): rī-vōlt¹ or rī-volt¹; re-vōlt² or re-vōlt². The former was supported by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Nares (1784), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797). The latter is indicated as second choice by *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; it was the preferred pronunciation of Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855). Walker misquotes Sheridan and others as favoring a pronunciation that rhimes with *mall*. As indicated above, the distinction made was between *o* as in "not" and *o* as in "go" [I. *n.* An uprising against constituted authority. II. *v.* To rise in opposition to such authority].

Reybaud: rē'bō¹; rē'bō² [Fr. publicist (1799-1879)].

Reyes: rē'yēs¹; rē'yēs² [Colombian soldier-statesman (1859-)].

Reykjavik: rē'kyā-vīk¹; rē'kyā-vīk² [Capital of Iceland].

reynard: rē'nərd¹; rē'nərd², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E. & Wr.* ren'ərd¹; I. rē'nərd¹; *St.* ren'ərd¹ [The fox, especially as the personification of cunning].

Believe not every flattering Knave's report.

There's many a *Reynard* lurking in the court.

DRYDEN *The Cock and Fox* l. 662 [1700].

Rezeph: rī'zef¹; rē'zēf² [Bible].—**Rezia**: rī-zai'ə¹; re-zī'a² [Bible].—**Rezin**: rī-zin¹; rē-zin² [Bible].—**Rezon**: rī-zən¹; rē-zon² [Bible].

rh. A digraph occurring in words of Greek origin. See H and R.

H is always silent when it follows *r* in the beginning of a word, as in *rhapsody, rhetoric, rhyme*, etc., and elsewhere in the same syllable, as *skirrhous*. It is also silent when a final letter, as in *ah, halloo, catarrh, myrrh*, etc.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* ch. viii, pt. 1, p. 109. [London, 1784.]

Rhegium: rī'ji-um¹; rē'gi-ūm² [Bible].

Rhelms: rīmz¹ or (*Fr.*) rānz¹; rēmz² or (*Fr.*) rānz². Same as REIMS.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hīt, fce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Rheingold: rain'göld¹ or (Ger.) -gölt¹; rin'göld² or (Ger.) -gölt² [In Ger. myth, the gold snatched from the Rhine from which a talismanic ring that rendered its owner all-powerful was made].

Rhesa: rī'sə¹; rē'sə² [Bible].

rhetoric: ret'o-rik¹; rēt'o-rīe² [The art of perfecting discourse].—**rhetorical:** ri-tēr'i-kal¹; rē-tō'rī-eal² [Pert. to or of the nature of rhetoric].—**rhetorician:** ret'o-rish'en¹; rēt'o-rish'an² [A master of rhetoric].

rheum: rūm¹; rūm² [Catarrhal discharge from the eyes and nose].

rheumatic: ru-mat'ik¹; rū-măt'ie² [Pert. to rheumatism].

rheumatism: rū'ma-tizm¹; rū'ma-tīzm² [An inflammatory disease affecting connective-tissue structures].

rhind: rind¹ or rind²; rūnd² or rīnd² [A millstone-supporter].

rhinitis: ri-nai'tis¹ or -nī'tis¹; ri-nī'tis² or -nī'tis² [Inflammation of the [nose].]

rhinoceros: rai-nēs'a-rēs¹; rī-nōg'e-rōs² [A large, thick-skinned, African or Asiatic quadruped, having one horn, sometimes two horns, on its nose].

rhizoma, rhizome: rai-zō'mā¹; rai'zōm¹; rī-zō'ma²; rī'zōm² [A plant-stem that produces roots below the earth and leaves above].

Rhoda: rō'dā¹; rō'da² [Bible and feminine personal name].

Rhode: rōd¹; rōd² [Douai Bible].

rhodeoretin: rō'di-o-ret'in¹; rō'de-o-rēt'in², *Standard*; C. rō-di-or'e-tin¹; E. rō-de-or'e-tin¹; M. rō-di-or'e-tin¹. Same as CONVULVULIN.

Rhodes: rōdz¹; rōds² [1. Turk. island in the Ægean sea. 2. Brit. South-African administrator (1853-1902)].

Rhodesia: rō-dī'zi-a¹ or -dī'si-a¹; rō-dē'si-a² or -dē'si-a²; *not* rō-dī'zi-a¹ [Brit. territory in South Africa].

Rhodocus: rēd'o-kus¹; rōd'o-eūs² [Apocrypha].

Rhododendron: rō'do-den'drən¹; rō'do-dēn'dron². Jameson (1827) and Reid (1844) rō-dēn'drən¹ [A shrub or small tree with clusters of large beautiful bright flowers].

rhomb: rōmb¹; rōmb², *Standard*, C., M., & W.; E., I., & St. rōm¹; Wr. rumb¹. The first was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864); the second was supported by Buchanan (1767), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fauton & Knight (1802), and Worcester (1859), but it has gone out of use.

Dr. Ash, who recorded *rhomb*, *rhombus*, and *rumb*, made no comment whatever on the pronunciation of any one of them. Nares (1784) remarks that "B is usually silent when it follows m in a termination, as in *lamb*, *climb*, *dumb*, etc., but it is spoken in *rhomb*." He makes no comment on the sound of o in this word, but omits the word from his "list of words in which o has the sound of short u" [An equilateral parallelogram having oblique angles].

rhumb: rūm¹; rūm², *Standard*, E., I., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr. rumb¹. Of the earlier lexicographers Ash (1775) seems to be the only one who notes this word: "Rhumb (s. in navigation). The vertical circle of any given place, the intersection of the vertical circle with the horizon."

Rhys: rīs¹; rīs² [1. Eng. author (1859-). 2. Welsh scholar (1840-)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊle, eʊre, hʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔv; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rūle**; but, **būrn**;

rhythm: rithm¹; rŷthm², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., St., & Wr.* rīthm¹; *W.* rith¹m¹. By the earlier lexicographers the *th* was indicated as having the sound of *th* in *thērū*, only Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Cull (1864) gave it the sound of *th* in this¹ [The harmonious repetition of certain fixed sounds]. So also with its relatives **rhythmic**, **rhythmic**, **rhythmic**, **rhythmic**, **rhythmic**, **rhythmic**.

Rialto: rī-āl'tō¹ or (*It.*) rī-āl'tō¹; rī-āl'tō² or (*It.*) rī-āl'tō² [A famous bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice; also, the commercial quarter of ancient Venice].

Ribai: rai'bē¹ or rai-bē'ai¹; rī'bā³ or rī-bū'i² [Bible].

ribald: rib'əld¹; rib'ald² [Indulging in obscenity].—**ribaldry**: rib'əld-rī¹; rib'ald-ry² [Coarse or indecent language or conduct].

Ribault: rī'bō'¹; rī'bō'²—the *l* and *t* are silent [Fr. explorer and colonizer of Florida (1520-65)]. **Ribaut**.

ribband: rib'band'¹; rib'bānd'². *M.* rib'ənd¹; *not* rib'ən¹ [A timber used in ship-building and launching]. In Eng. written correctly as a solid word.

Ribera: rī-bē'ra¹; rī-bē'rā² [Sp. painter (1588-1656)].

Riblah: rib'lā¹; rib'lā² [Bible].

Ribot: rī'bō'¹; rī'bō'² [1. Fr. psychologist (1839-). 2. Fr. statesman and premier (1842-).] [1741-1810].

Ricci: rīt'chī¹; rīt'chī² [1. Jesuit missionary (1552-1610). 2. It. prelate

rice: rois¹; rīc² [A cereal grass the grain or seeds of which are eaten by more human beings than any other cereal].

rich: rīch¹; rīch²; *not* rīsh¹, *nor* rīsh¹ as sometimes pronounced by the foreign-born [Having much money, land or other valuable property].

Richard: rīch'ərd¹; rīch'ard² [A masculine personal name]. **D. Richart**: rī'shārt¹; rī'chārt²; **F. Richard**: rī'shār'¹; rī'chār'²; **G. Richard**: rī'hart¹; rī'hārt²; **Reichard**: rai'hart¹; rī'hārt²; **It. Ricardo**: rī-kār'do¹; rī-cār'do²; **Riccardo**; **L. Ricardus**, **Richardus**: rī-kār'dus¹; rī-cār'dus²; **Pg. Sp. Ricardo**: rī-kār'do¹; rī-cār'do².

Richelleu: rī'shə-lyū'¹ or (*Anglice*) rīsh'ə-lū¹; rī'ghe-lyū'² or (*Anglice*) rīch'e-lyū'² [Fr. cardinal and statesman (1585-1642)].

Richepin: rīsh'pān'¹; rīch'pān'² [Fr. poet; playwright (1849-)].

Richter: rīh'tər¹; rīh'tər² [Ger. author (1763-1825)].

ricochet: rik'o-shē'¹; rīe'o-ghē'², *Standard & W.; C. & Wr.* rik-o-shē'¹; *E.* rik'o-shet¹; *I.* rik'o-shet¹; *M.* rik'o-shē'¹; *St.* rik'o-shē'¹ [The bounding or skipping, as of a projectile when fired at a low angle].

Ricord: rī'kōr'¹; rī'eōr'² [Fr. physician (1800-89)].

ridiculous: rī-dīk'yū-lus¹; rī-dīe'yū-lūs²—a word of four syllables; *not* rī-dīk'lās¹ [Calculated to excite laughter].

Riel: rīl¹; rēl² [Canadian agitator (1844-85)].

Rienzi: rī-en'zī¹; rī-ēn'zī² [Rom. tribune (1313-54)].

Riesen-Gebirge: rī'zen-gə-bīr'gə¹; rē'sēn-ge-bīr'gē² [Mountains between Bohemia and Prussia]. [from it].

Riesling: rīs'liŋ¹; rēs'liŋ² [A variety of grape; also, a white wine made

2: **ärt**, **āpe**, **fāt**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **āl**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **īce**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Biga: rī'gə¹; rī'gə² [Rus. gulf and spt.].

[to moral law].

right: rait¹; rit²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [That which conforms

righteous: rai'chus¹; rī'chūs², *Standard*; C. rai'tyus¹; E., I., & St. rait'-yus¹; M. rait'yas¹; W. & Wr. rai'chas¹. By Buchanan (1757) rait'yus¹, which was indicated also by Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). Both Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) noted rai'chus¹; Jameson (1827) rai'ti-us¹ [Conforming to the divine standard of right and justice].

Rigi-Culm: rī'gī-kūlm¹; rī'gī-eulm² [A Swiss mountain peak].

[to rule].

rigid: rij'id¹; rīg'id². See G [Not pliant or flexible; also, adhering strictly

rigidity: ri-jid'i-ti¹; ri-gīd'i-ty². Sheridan (1780) indicated the *i* of the first syllable long and repeated it in his edition of 1789 [The state of being rigid].

Riis: ris¹; ris² [Am. reformer; born in Denmark (1849-1914)].

rile: rail¹; ril² [Same as ROIL: a colloquial or provincial form common to the United States].

Roll is not merely heard as *rile* [rail¹: ril²], but is not unfrequently found so printed. THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *English Spelling and Spelling Reform* ch. iii, § 3, p. 134. [H. 1909.]

rilievo [It.]: rī-lyé'vo¹; rī-lyé'vo² [Relief in sculpture]. Compare RELIEVO.

rime: raim¹; rīm². The original and etymologically correct spelling of *rhyme*, a form which Dr. Craigie ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. viii, s. v.) says was introduced about 1560 and continued in use until about the close of the 17th century. [Correspondence in the terminal sounds of lines or words].

Rimmon: rim'on¹; rīm'on² [Bible].—**Rimmono:** ri-mō'no¹; rī-mō'no² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rimmon-parez:** rim'an-pē'rīz¹; rīm'on-pā'rēz² [Bible].—**Rimmon-perez:** rim'an-pē'rīz¹; rīm'on-pē'rēz² [Bible (R. V.)].

rimose: rai-mōs'¹; rī-mōs'², *Standard*, M., & St.; C., E., & W. rai'mōs¹; I. raim'ōs¹; Wr. ri-mōs'¹.

Rimose, -sous, l. full of Chinks.

E. COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. [1676].

rind: raind¹; rīnd² [The skin or outer coat of flesh, fruit, or trees].

rinderpest: rin'dər-pest¹; rīn'dər-pēst²; *not* rain'dər-pest¹ [Cattle-plague].

ring (*n.* & *v.*): riŋ¹; rīŋ². On the mispronunciation of *ng* final and medial, see Introductory, pages xix-xx, and NG (p. 621).—**ringing:** riŋ'ŋ¹; rīŋ'ing².

Rinnah: rin'ā¹; rīn'ā² [Bible].

rinse: rins¹; rīns². Provincially, in the United States, rens¹ [To cleanse by dipping and redipping in water].

Rio de Janeiro: rī'o dē zā-nē'ro¹ or (*Pg.*) rī'o dē zā-nē'ī-ro¹; rī'o dē zha-nē'ro² or (*Pg.*) rī'o dē zhā-nē'ī-ro¹ [Braz. state and capital].

Rio de la Plata: rī'o dē la plā'tā¹; rī'o dē lā plā'tā² [S. Am. estuary].

Rio Grande: rī'o grān'dē¹ or rī'o-grān'dī¹; rī'o grān'dē² or rī'o-grān'dē² [River between U. S. and Mexico].

ripen: roip'n¹; rīp'n² [To mature, as fruit or grain, and be fit for use].

Riphath: rai'fath¹; rī'fāth² [Bible].

Ripon: rip'on¹; rīp'on² [1. Eng. city. 2. City in Wis.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŋle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

rise (*n.*): *raiz*¹; *ri*². *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.* Buchanan (1766) indicated *rise* *riss*, without distinguishing between the verb and noun. Ash (1775) noted "the *s* is sounded sharp." Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) all indicated the *s* as sharp—*rais*¹; *ris*².

Some nouns and verbs . . . are distinguished from each other by the different sounds of *s* in the final *se*: thus *grease* is spoken with *s* hard: *to grease*, with the sound of *z*: so . . . *rise* and *to rise*: the *s* being in every instance hard in the substantive, and like *z* in the verb.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 124. [London, 1784.]

The nouns "enterprise" and "surprise" are exceptions to this rule.

This consistent pronunciation, though enforced by our author [Walker] in a note in this place, is scarcely known in Ireland and is monopolized in England by the polite and the educated. TOWNSEND YOUNG *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

In 1599 Shakespeare wrote:

My heart doth charge the watch: the morning *rise*
Doth cite each moving sense from idle rest.
Not daring trust the office of mine *eyes*
While Philomela sits and sings, I sit and mark.

The Passionate Pilgrim st. xv.

Waller used the same words in rime about 1650.

The world to which you fly so fast,
From us to them can pay your haste
With no such object, and salute your *rise*
With no such wonder as De Mornay's *eyes*.

WALLER as cited by Johnson in his *English Dictionary* s. v. [1755].

Creech (1697) rimed *rise* with *skies*, and Scott, with *flies* (see below):

Rais'd so high, from that convenient *rise*
She took her flight, and quickly reacht the *skies*.

THOMAS CREECH translation of *Mamillius* l. 6.

Wesley (1738) favored *rais*¹:

Death in vain forbids His *rise*;
Christ hath opened *Paradise*.

Easter Hymn st. 3.

Bailey (1724-32) makes no comment on the word; Johnson (1755) says laconically, "From the verb," but cites Waller and Creech, who, as quoted above, favor the *z* sound. Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Townsend Young (1859), and Cull (1864) give to the *s* the sound of *z*, as do all the modern dictionaries except "Webster's Revised Unabridged Dict." (1913).

The steed along the drawbridge *flies*,
Just as it trembled on the *rise*.

SCOTT *Marmion* vi, st. 25 [1808].

To-day best usage makes no distinction in the pronunciation of *rise*, verb or noun.

rise (*v.*): *raiz*¹; *ri*². See the preceding word [To move from a lower to a higher position].

risqué [Fr.]: *ris*¹*kē*¹; *ris*¹*kē*² [Of questionable taste; daring; suggestive].

Rissah: *ris*¹*ā*¹; *ris*¹*ā*² [Bible].

risso [Fr.]: *ri*¹*sō*¹*lō*¹; *ri*¹*sō*¹*lō*² [Browned by frying].

[rolls].

rissole [Fr.]: *ri*¹*sō*¹*lō*¹; *ri*¹*sō*¹*lō*² [In cookery, mince-meat served in sausage-like

Ristori: *ris*¹*tō*¹*ri*¹; *ris*¹*tō*¹*ri*² [It. actress (1822-1906)].

Rithmah: *ri*¹*th*¹*mā*¹; *ri*¹*th*¹*mā*² [Bible].

Riviera: *ri*¹*vi*¹*ē*¹*ra*¹; *ri*¹*vi*¹*ē*²*rā*² [Coast of Gulf of Genoa].

rivière [Fr.]: *ri*¹*vyār*¹; *ri*¹*vyār*² [A necklace].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʊu = out; ɔll; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Rivière: rī'vyār¹; rī'vyēr² [Eng. artist (1840-)]. [ans, 1797].

Rivoli: rī'vo-lī¹; rī'vo-lī² [It. village where Napoleon defeated the Austri-

rivose: rī-vōs¹; rī-vōs², *Standard & Wr.; C., E., I., St., & W.* rai'vōs¹ [Having irregular grooves].

Rizia: riz'ī-ə¹; rīz'ī-a² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Rizpah:** riz'pā¹; rīz'pā² [Bible].

Rizzio: rīt'sī-ō¹ or (*Anglice*) riz'ī-ō¹; rīt'sī-ō² or (*Anglice*) rīz'ī-ō² [It. musician (1540-66)].

road: rōd¹; rōd². See O [A path for vehicles].

Roaga: rō'ə-gā¹; rō'a-gā² [Douai Bible].

roam: rōm¹; rōm². See O [To move from place to place].

roan: rōn¹; rōn². See O [Of a chestnut color].

Roanoke: rō'ə-nōk¹; rō'a-nōk² [1. A city in Virginia. 2. An island off [North Carolina].

roar: rōr¹; rōr². See O [A loud prolonged sound].

roast: rōst¹; rōst². See O [To cook before an open fire or subject in an oven to the action of radiant heat and hot air].

Robartes: ro-bārts¹; ro-bārts² [Eng. family name].

Robbia (della): del'la reb'bi-a¹; dēl'lā rōb'bi-ā² [Family of It. sculptors [(1400-1566)].

Robert: reb'ert¹; rōb'ert² [A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Robert:** rōb'ert¹; rōb'ert²; F. **Robert:** rō'bār¹; rō'bār²; **Rupert:** rū'per¹; rū'pēr²; G. **Robert:** rō'bērt¹; rō'bērt²; **Eupert:** rū'pērt¹; rū'pērt²; It. Pg. Sp. **Roberto:** rober'to¹; ro-bēr'to²; It. Sp. **Ruberto:** rū-ber'to¹; rū-bēr'to²; L. **Robertus:** ro-būr'tus¹; ro-bēr'tūs². [71].

Robert-Houdin: rō'bār'ū'dān¹; rō'bēr'ū'dān² [Fr. mechanician (1805-1913)].

Robespierre: reb'əs-pīr¹ or (*Fr.*) rō'bes'pyār¹; rōb'es-pēr² or (*Fr.*) rō'bēs'pyēr² [Fr. revolutionist (1758-94)].

Roboam: ro-bō'am¹; ro-bō'am² [Bible].

robust: ro-bust¹; ro-büst² [Strong and hardy].

Robusti: ro-būs'ti¹; ro-būs'ti². Same as TINTORETTO.

robustious: ro-bust'yus¹; ro-büst'yūs², *E., I., M., & Wr.; C.* ro-bus'tius¹; *Standard* ro-bus'chus¹ [Recently revived but still archaic form of *robust*].

Rochambeau: ro"shañ'bō¹; ro"ghāñ'bō² [Fr. marshal (1725-1807)].

Roche¹: rōch¹; rōch² [Eng. novelist (1764-1845)].

Roche²: rōsh¹; rōch² [Fr. astronomer (1820-83)].

Rochefort=Lucay: rōsh'fōr'lu'sē¹; rōch'fōr'lu'gā² [Fr. agitator (1830-1913). More commonly known as *Henri Rochefort*].

rochet: rōch'et¹; rōch'ēt². *I.* rōch'et¹; *M. & Wr.* rōch'it¹; Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) rok'it¹; *E.* ro-chet¹ [An ecclesiastical garment].

Rocinante: rō"chī-nān'tē¹; rō"thī-nān'tē² [The raw-boned steed of Don Quixote].

rococo: ro-kō'ko¹; ro-eō'eo² [Style of decoration].

Rodanim: red'ə-nim¹; rōd'a-nīm² [Bible (R. V.)].

2: wɒlf, dg; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe, fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Roderick: red'ar-ik¹; röd'er-ik² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Rodrigue:** ro'drig¹; ro'drig²; G. **Roderich:** rö'da-rih¹; rö'de-rih²; It. Sp. **Rodrigo:** ro-dri'go¹; ro-dri'go²; L. **Rodericus:** rö'der-ai'kus¹; rö'der-i'eus²; Rus. **Burik:** rū'rik¹; rū'rik²; Sp. **Buy:** rū-r¹; rū-y². [ro"]].

Roderigo: red'ar-i'go¹; röd'er-i'go² [A character in Shakespeare's "Othel-"]

Rodin: rö'dän¹; rö'dän² [Fr. sculptor (1840-)].

rodomontade: red'o-men-täd¹; röd'o-mön-täd². In Fr. rö'dö"men"-täd¹; rö'dö"mön-täd² [Vainglorious boasting].

Rodriguez: ro-dri'gēs¹; ro-dri'gēs² [Sp. theologian (1526-1617)].

Roebing¹: rū'bliŋ¹; rū'bliŋ² [Ger. engineer (1806-69)].

Roebing²: rōb'liŋ¹; rōb'liŋ² [Am. engineer (1837-)].

Roentgen: rūnt'gen¹; rūnt'gēn² [Ger. physicist, discoverer of X-rays (1845-)]. **Röntgen¹.**

Rogellim: rō'ji-lim¹; rō'gē-lim² [Bible].

Roger: rej'ar¹; rög'er² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Rutger:** rut'-gar¹; rūt'ger²; F. **Roger:** ro'žē¹; ro'žhē²; G. **Rüdiger:** rū'di-ger¹; rū'di-ger²; It. **Eugliero:** rūd-jē'ro¹; rūd-gē'ro²; **Rogero:** ro-jē'ro¹; ro-gē'ro²; L. **Rogerus:** ro-jī'-rus¹; ro-gē'rūs²; Pg. **Rogério:** ro-žē'ri-o¹; ro-žhē'ri-o²; Sp. **Rogério:** ro-hē'ri-o¹; ro-hē'ri-o².

Roget: rō'žē¹; rō'žhē² [Eng. author (1779-1869)].

Rogommelech: ro-gem'i-lek¹; ro-gōm'e-lēe² [Douai Bible].

Rohan: rō'ān¹; rō'ān² [1. Fr. soldier (1579-1638). 2. Fr. cardinal; diplomat (1734-1803)].

Rohgah: rō'gā¹; rō'gā² [Bible].

Rohobia: rō'ho-bai'a¹; rō'ho-bi'a² [Douai Bible].

roil: roil¹; röil². See BOIL, COIN, JOIN, and RILE [To irritate; annoy].

Roimus: rō'i-mus¹; rö'i-mūs² [Apocrypha].

Rokeyby: rōk'bi¹; rōk'by² [Eng. town, scene of a poem by Scott].

Roland: rō'land¹; rō'land² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Roland:** rō'lān¹; rō'lān²; D. **Roeland:** rū'lant¹; rū'lant²; F. **Roland:** rō'lān¹; rō'lān²; G. **Roland:** rō'lant¹; rō'lant²; It. **Rolando:** ro-lān'do¹; ro-lān'do²; L. **Rolandus:** ro-lan'dus¹; ro-lān'dūs²; Pg. **Rolando:** ro-lān'do¹; ro-lān'do²; **Roldão:** rol-daun¹; rōl-doun²; **Roldan:** rol-dān¹; rōl-dān²; Sp. **Rolando:** ro-lān'do¹; ro-lān'do².

rôle [Fr.]: rōl¹; röl² [A part or character taken by an actor in a play].

roll: rōl¹; röl² [Anything wrapped round and around itself].

Rolla: rel'a¹; rōl'a² [A character in Sheridan's "Pizarro"].

Rolleston: rōl'stən¹; rōl'stən²; *not* rel'ə-stən¹ [Ir. author (1857-)].

Rollin: rō'lañ¹; rō'lāñ² [Fr. historian (1661-1741)].

Bollo: rel'o¹; röl'o² [A masculine personal name]. D. Sw. **Rudolf:** rū'-delf¹; rū'dölf²; F. **Raoul:** rō'ul¹; rā'ul²; **Rodolphe:** rō'dölf¹; rō'dölf²; G. **Rudolf:** rū'dölf¹; rū'dölf²; It. **Rodolfo:** ro-döl'fo¹; ro-döl'fo²; Pg. Sp. **Rodolfo:** ro-döl'fo¹; ro-döl'fo².

Rom: rem¹; röm² [A Romany].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, āl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Romaic: ro-mē'ik¹; ro-mā'ie² [Modern Greek].

romaine: ro-mēn'1; ro-mān'2 [A variety of lettuce].

Romanti-ezer: ro-mam'ti-ī'zar¹; ro-mām'ti-ē'zer² [Bible].

Roman: rō'mən¹; rō'man² [Belonging to Rome].

romance (n. & v.): ro-mans'1; ro-mānç'2. In the blank verse of the Chaucerian or Late Middle English period the stress was usually on the first syllable.

Romanof, Romanov: ro-mā'nēf¹; ro-mā'nōf² [Rus. dynasty, 1613-1762].

Romany: rem'a-ni¹; rōm'a-ny² [A Gipsy, or the Gipsy dialect].

Rome: rōm¹; rōm². See O and Introductory, page x [It. capital city].

The o in this word is irrevocably fixed in the English sound of that letter in move, prove, etc. Pope, indeed, rhymes it with dome,

*Thus when we view some well-proportion'd dome,
The world's just wonder, and even thine, O Rome!*

But, as Mr. Nares observes, it is most probable that he pronounced this word as if written *doom*, as he rhymes *Rome* with *doom* afterwards in the same poem.

"From the same foes at last both felt their doom;

"And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome." Essay on Criticism v. 685.

The truth is, nothing certain can be concluded from the rhyming of poets. It may serve to confirm an established usage, but can never direct us where usage is various and uncertain. But the pun which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Cassius in Julius Cæsar decidedly shows what was the pronunciation of this word in this time:

"Now it is Rome, indeed, and room enough,

"When there is in it but one only man."

And the Grammar in Queen Anne's time, recommended by Steele, says, the city *Rome* is pronounced like *Room*; and Dr. Jones in his Spelling Dictionary, 1704, gave it the same sound.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [1809.]

The unstable quality of this vowel-sound in English could not be better demonstrated than has been done by Walker himself.

The word *Rome* universally pronounced so as to rhyme with *dome*. The pun of Cassius proves nothing, as has been shown by my learned friend Professor Sullivan, one of the living few who have thought English worthy of careful study. The professor quotes another pun from Shakespeare (Hen. VI, Act 3, s. 1), where, when Winchester exclaims, "*Rome* shall remedy this," Warwick retorts, "*Room* thither then."

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

The pronunciation *room* for *Rome* is now as dead as Queen Anne; but "*Room* for *Rome* was the correct descendant of Old English *Rōm*, just as *doom* of Old English *dōm*."

DR. W. A. CRAIGIE in letter to author, June 27, 1917.

Romella: rō'mi-lai'ə¹; rō'me-lī'a² [Douai Bible].

Romemthi-ezer: ro-mem'thi-ī'zar¹; ro-mēm'thi-ē'zēr² [Douai Bible].

Romilly: rem'1-lī¹; rōm'i-ly² [Eng. statesman (1757-1818)].

Romney: rom'nī¹; rōm'ny² [I. Eng. town. II. Eng. painter (1734-1802)].

Romola: rom'o-lā¹; rōm'o-la² [Novel by George Eliot].

Romsey: rum'zi¹; rōm'sy² [Eng. market-town].

Ronaldshay: ren'ald-shē¹; rōn'ald-shā² [Scot. islands].

Roncesvalles: ren'si-vāl'es¹ or (Sp.) rōn'thēs-vāl'yēs¹; rōn'ge-vāl'ēs² or (Sp.) rōn'thēs-vāl'yēs² [Sp. village and pass].

rondeau: ren-dō¹ or rōn'dō¹; rōn-dō² or rōn'dō². C. & M. ren'do¹ [Poem].

rondo: ren'do¹; rōn'do² [A musical setting for a rondeau]. [New York].

Rondout: ren'daut¹; rōn'dout². Not as if spelt *Roundout* [Village in

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʉl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, hɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1 artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

ronion: run'yun¹; rôn'yŭn² [A scurvy person or mangy animal]. **run-niont;** runyont¹.

roof: rūf¹; rōōf²; *not* ruf¹. Compare quotation under **root** [The upper covering of a building].

In that part of the West whence the visitor to New York came they have a way of pronouncing "oo" as if it were short "u." So when the visitor said to his host that he would like to go to a rough garden he stared at him in perplexity.

"A rough garden, where they have things to drink and music and dancing."

"Oh, you mean a *roof* garden?"

"Yes, a rough garden."

"Well, you may speak more truly than you know. Come along, we will try to find a rough one." *The Morning Telegraph*, New York.

root: ruk¹; rōōk². Formerly rūk, and so indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791). See note under **Rome** and compare **foot** [An old-world crow].

room: rūm¹; rōōm²; *not* rum¹. See **O** and quotation under **foot**.

Roosevelt: rō'zə-velt¹; rō'se-vēlt² [Am. statesman (1858—) and President of the United States].

root: rūt¹; rōōt². Webster (1828) rut¹. See quotation under **foot** [The part of a plant that is set and grows underground, by which it obtains nourishment].

Roquefort: rōk'fart¹ or (*Fr.*) rōk'fōr'¹; rōk'fort² or (*Fr.*) rōk'fūr'² [*Fr.* commune, or a cheese originally made there].

roquelaure: rek'ī-lēr¹; rōk'e-lār², *Standard*; C. rek'e-lōr¹; E. & I. rō'ke-lōr¹; M. rek'e-lōr¹; St. rek'e-lōr¹; W. rek'ī-lōr¹; Fr. rek'ī-lōr¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780) rek'e-lōr¹; Perry (1777) rek'e-lōr¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) rek-ī-lōr¹ [A short cloak worn by men in the 18th cent.].

roquet: rō'ket¹; rō'kēt² [An American crested lizard].

roquet: rō-kē'¹; rō-ke'² [In croquet, the act of striking an opponent's ball with one's own].

Roquet: rō'kē'¹; rō'ke'² [Emma Calvé, *Fr.* operatic star]. See **CALVÉ**.

rorqual: rēr'kwāl¹; rōr'kwāl², *Standard*, C., W., & W.; E., I., & St. rōr'-kwāl¹; M. rēr'kwēl¹ [A finback whale]. [name].

Rosa: rō'zā¹; rō'sā² [1. A feminine personal name. 2. An Italian family name].

Rosabel: rez'a-bel¹; rōs'a-bēl² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosabella**†.

Rosaceæ: rō-zē'sī-ī¹; rō-sā-ge-ē² [A family of flowering plants—the roses].

Rosalie: rōz'a-lī¹; rōs'a-lē² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosalia**†.

Rosalind: rez'a-līnd¹; rōs'a-līnd² [A feminine personal name; also, a character in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"]. See **Introductory**, page xi.

Rosaline: rez'a-līn¹; rōs'a-līn² [A character in Shakespeare's "Love's Labour's Lost"].

Rosamond: rez'a-mēnd¹; rōs'a-mōnd² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Bozamond:** rō'zə-mēnt¹; rō'zə-mōnt²; F. **Rosemonde:** rō'zə-mōnd¹; rō'se-mōnd²; It. **Rosmonda:** rōs-mōn'dā¹; rōs-mōn'dā²; L. **Rosamunda:** rō'zə-mūn'dā¹; rō'zə-mūn'dā²; Sp. **Rosamunda:** rō'sa-mūn'dā¹; rō'sā-mūn'dā².

rosary: rō'zə-rī¹; rō'sa-ry² [A chaplet of beads].

[[62 B. C.]].

Roscius: res'yus¹ or resh'ī-us¹; rōs'yūs² or rōsh'ī-ūs² [Roman comic actor]

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Roscommon: res-kem'an¹; rös-ədm'on² [Irish county and county=town].

rose¹: röz¹; rös² [A flowering plant].

Rose²: röz¹; rös² [A feminine personal name]. **Rosie:** rō'zī¹; rō'sē² (Diminutive). Dan. D. It. **Rosa:** rō'zā¹; rō'sā²; F. **Rose:** röz¹; rös²; G. **Rose:** rō'zā¹; rō'se²; L. **Rosa:** rō'zā¹; rō'sā²; Sp. **Rosa:** rō'sā¹; rō'sā²; Sw. **Rosa:** rō'sā¹; rō'sā²; **Rosina:** rō-sī'nā¹; rō-sī'nā².

roseate: rō'zī-ēt¹; rō'se-āt². By Buchanan (1757) rōz'yēt¹; Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) rō'zīt¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) rō'zī-it¹ [Of a rose or pinkish color].

Roseau: rō'zō¹; rō'sō² [Capital of Dominica Island, B. W. I.].

Rosebery¹: rōz'bər-¹; rōs'ber-y² [Scottish earldom].

Rosecrans: rō'zī-kranz¹; rō'se-erānz² [Am. general (1819-98)].

rosemary: rōz'mē-rī¹; rōs'mā-ry² [An evergreen flowering shrub].

roseola: rō-zī'o-lā¹; rō-sē'o-lā² [A rose-colored rash].

rosette: rō-zet¹; rō-sēt² [A badge or something resembling a rose].

Rosh: resh¹; rōsh² [Bible (R. V.)].

Rosicrucian: rō'zī-[or rōz'ī-]krū'shān¹; rō'sī-[or rōs'ī-]erū'shān² [One of a reputed German secret society of occult philosophers (15th cent.)].

rosin: rōz'in¹; rōs'in² [A resinous substance].

rosmarine: rōz'mā-rīn¹; rōs'mā-rīn². E. res'mā-rain¹; M. rōz'mā-rain¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England [1. The walrus. 2. Seadew. 3. Rosemary].

Roszbach: rōs'bāh¹; rōs'bāh² [Prus. village].

Rossetti: rō-set'tī¹; rō-sēt'tī² [Eng. poets (1) 1830-95; (2) 1828-82].

Rossini: res-sī'nī¹; rōs-sī'nī² [It. composer (1792-1868)].

Rostand: rō'stān¹; rō'stān²; not res'tand¹ [Fr. playwright].

roster: res'tər¹; rō'ster² [A list of men enrolled for duty].

rot: ret¹; rōt². See O and compare ROTÉ.

rotary: rō'tā-rī¹; rō'tā-ry² [Turning around like a wheel]. [ter, as a wheel].

rotate: rō'tēt¹ or rō-tēt¹; rō'tāt² or rō-tāt² [To turn around its own cen-].

Rothschild: rōths'chaild¹ or (Ger.) rōt'shilt¹; rōths'child² or (Ger.) rōt'shilt² [Noted family of financiers]. [town]

Rothwell: rōth'wel¹ or (colloq.) rau'el¹; rōth'wēl² or (colloq.) row'ēl² [Eng.].

rotifer: rō'tī-fər¹; rō'tī-fər². Wr. rōt'ī-fər¹ [A fresh-water animalcule].

rôtisserie [Fr.]: rō'tī'sə-rī¹; rō'tī'se-rē² [A grill-room or restaurant where meats selected by patrons are roasted within sight]. [method of printing].

rotogravure: rō'to-grā'viur¹; rō'to-grā'vūr² [A proprietary name for a].

rotund: rō-tund¹; rō-tünd² [Rounded out].

Roubaix: rū'bē¹; rū'hā² [Fr. town].

roué [Fr.]: rū'ē¹; rū'ē² [One who devotes his time to sensual pleasures].

Rouen: rū'ān¹; rū'ān² [Fr. cathedral city: ancient capital of Normandy].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʌl, rʌl, cʌr, bʊt, bʊrn; ōl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1 artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ēr*; full, *rûle*; but, *bûrn*;

rouge [Fr.]: *rûz*¹; *rûzh*² [A cosmetic that imparts a pinkish color to the skin].

Rouget de Lisle: *rû"zê' də lil*¹; *rû"zhê' de lil*² [Fr. military engineer (1836)].

rough: *ruf*¹; *rûf*². See GH and compare *roof* [Not even or polished].

roughhew: *ruf'hîu*¹; *rûf'hû*² [To shape roughly].

There is a Divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act v, sc. 2. [First folio ed. 1623.]

Roulers: *rû'lê*¹; *rû'le*² [Belg. town].

Roumania: *rû-mê'ni-a*¹; *rû-mā'ni-a*² [A kingdom of southern Europe]. [Rumania].

Roumelia: *rû-mî'h-a*¹; *rû-mê'li-a*² [A region in Albania].

rouse: *rau*¹; *rou*² [To awaken suddenly].

Rousseau: *rûs'sô*¹; *rûs'sô*² [Fr. philosopher (1712-78)].

Roussillon: *rû'sî'yôn*¹; *rû'sî'yôn*² [Former Fr. province].

Roustam: *rus'tum*¹; *rûs'tûm*². Same as *RUSTAM*.

rout: *rau*¹; *rou*² [To put to flight; drive away].

route: *rû*¹; *rû*². The pronunciation *rau*¹ is indicated as permissible by C. & W., and was recorded by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828). Best modern usage pronounces the word as if written *root* (*rû*¹; *rû*²), a pronunciation noted by Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) [Course traveled or to be traveled].

In British military usage the pronunciation *rau*¹; *rou*², still prevails.

Routh: *rau*¹; *rou*² [Eng. scholar (1755-1854)].

routine: *rû-tîn*¹; *rû-tîn*²; *not rau-tîn*¹, *nor rō-tîn*¹ [A regular course of action day by day].

[cian and bacteriologist (1853-)].

Roux: *rû*¹; *rû*²—the x is silent [1. Fr. surgeon (1780-1854). 2. Fr. physi-

Rovigo: *ro-vî'go*¹; *ro-vî'go*² [It. province and its capital].

row¹ (n.): *rō*¹; *rō*² [An arrangement of things in line].

row² (n.): *rau*¹; *row*² [A noisy quarrel].

[oars].

row (v): *rō*¹; *rō*² [To propel on the surface of the water, as a boat, with

rowan: *rō'an*¹, *Standard, M., W., & Wr., or rau'an*¹, *C., E., I., & St.*; *rō'an*² or *row'an*². The second pronunciation is Scottish [A tree, the mountain-ash].

rowdy: *rau'di*¹; *row'dy*² [One who is given to noisy disturbance].

rowel: *rau'el*¹; *row'el*²; *not rō'el*¹ [A toothed wheel as on a spur].

Rowena: *ro-i'nə*¹; *ro-ē'na*² [1. Wife of Vortigern. 2. A Saxon princess in Scott's "Ivanhoe"].

Rowland: *rō'lənd*¹; *rō'land*². Same as *ROLAND*.

Rowlandson: *rō'lənd-sən*¹; *rō'land-son*² [Eng. caricaturist (1756-1827)].

Rowley: *rau'h*¹; *row'ly*² [Eng. family name].

[played].

rowlock: *rō'lək*¹ or *rul'ək*¹; *rō'lök*² or *rû'lök*² [A device in which an oar is

Rowton: *rō'tən*¹; *rō'ton*²; *not rau'tən*¹ [Eng. philanthropist (1838-1903)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prey*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; go; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Roxana: rɒks-ən'ə¹ or -ē'nə¹; rɒks-ən'a² or -ā'na² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Roxane:** rɒks'ən¹; rɒks'ən².

Roxburgh: rɒks'bur-o¹; rɒks'būr-o² [Scot. county].

Roye: rwā¹; rwā² [Fr. town].

Royer-Collard: rwā'yē-kō'lār¹; rwā'yē-eō'lār² [Fr. philosopher (1763-1845)].

Rozinante: rɒz'ɪ-nan'tɪ¹; rɒz'ɪ-nān'te². Same as ROCINANTE.

rubai [Per.]: rū-bā'ɪ¹; rū-bā'ɪ² [A Persian quatrain or epigram].

rubaiyat: rū'bai-yāt¹; rū'bi-yāt² [Plural of RUBAI].

rubefacient: rū'bi-fē'shent¹; rū'be-fā'shent² [A medicament for producing irritation of the skin].

Rubens: rū'benz¹; rū'bēnz² [Flem. painter (1577-1640)].

rubeola: ru-bī'o-lā¹; rū-bē'o-lā² [The measles].

Rubicon: rū'bi-ken¹; rū'bi-eōn² [A river in Tuscany, It., the crossing of which committed Cæsar to a war with Pompey].

rubiginous: ru-bij'ɪ-nus¹; rū-bīg'ɪ-nūs² [Having a brownish-red color].

Rubinstein: rū'bin-stain¹; rū'bin-stīn² [Rus. pianist (1829-94)].

ruble: rū'bl¹; rū'bl² [Rus. coin].

Rubruquis: rū'brū'ki¹; rū'brū'ki²—the s is silent [traveler (—1293)].

ruby: rū'bi¹; rū'by² [A deep-red gem-stone].

rude: rūd¹; rūd². In English words when long *u* is preceded by *r* in the same syllable it is frequently pronounced as *oo* in "pool," but see U [ill-mannered and impolite].

rudiment: rū'di-ment¹; rū'di-ment²; *not* rud'ɪ-ment¹. So also with its relatives **ru'di-men'tal**, **ru'di-men'ta-ry**, etc. [A first principle or element].

Rudolph: rū'delf¹; rū'dölf² [A masculine personal name]. D. G. & Sw.

Rudolf: rū-delf¹; rū-dölf²; F. **Rodolphe:** rɔ'dölf¹; rɔ'dölf²; It. & Sp. **Rodolfo:** ro-del'fo¹; ro-döl'fo²; L. **Rodolphus:** ro-del'fus¹; ro-döl'fus²; Pg. **Rodolpho:** ro-del'fo¹; ro-döl'fo².

Rufus: rū'fus¹; rū'fūs² [A masculine personal name].

Rügen: rū'gen¹; rū'gēn² [Pomeranian island in Baltic sea].

rugged: rūg'ed¹; rūg'ēd²; *not* rūgd¹ [Having an uneven surface]. Compare BEQUEATHED.

Ruhamah: ru-hē'mā¹; rū-hā'mā² [Bible].

rule: rūl¹; rūl². See RUDE [A settled principle for action].

rum: rum¹; rüm² [An alcoholic liquor distilled from molasses or cane-juice].

Rumah: rū'mā¹; rū'mā² [Bible].

ruminant: rū'mi-nant¹; rū'mi-nant² [A quadruped that chews the cud, as an ox or a cow].

running: run'ɪn¹; rün'ing². See Introductory, pages xix-xx [The act of moving swiftly, as on the feet].

Runnymede: run'ɪ-mīd¹; rün'y-mēd²; *not* run-i-mīd¹ [A meadow in Surrey, Eng., where Magna Charta was sealed June 15, 1215].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *fäst*; get, *prēy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

rupee: *rū-pī*¹; *ru-pē*² [E.-Ind. coin].

Rupert: *rū'part*¹; *ru'pert*² [A masculine personal name]. See **ROBERT**.

rural: *rū'rāl*¹; *ru'ral*²—the *u* as in "rule," not as in "feud" [Pert. to the country as distinguished from the city].

ruse: *rūz*¹; *ruş*² [An action intended to blind or deceive].

rush (*n.* & *v.*): *ruşh*¹; *rūsh*².

Russia: *ruşh'ə*¹; *rūsh'a*² [Country in Europe and Asia].

Russian: *ruşh'an*¹; *rūsh'an*². The pronunciation *ruşh'an*¹ is illiterate or dialectic [Belonging to Russia].

Rustam, Rustem, or Rustum: *rus'tum*¹; *rūs'tūm*² [In the Persian epic "Shah-Nameh," a legendary hero who kills his own son, Sohrab, without knowing that he is his son].

So, on the bloody sand, Sohrab lay dead;
And the great *Rustum* drew his horseman's cloak
Down o'er his face, and sate by his dead son.

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* l. 857.

rutabaga: *rū'tā-bē'gā*¹; *ru'ta-bā'gā*² [Turnip-like plant].

Ruth: *rūth*¹; *ruθ*² [A feminine personal name]. **F. Ruth:** *rūt*¹; *rüt*².

Rutherford: *ruθ'er-fərd*¹; *rūth'er-ford*² [Scot. family name].

ruthless: *rūth'les*¹; *ruθ'lēs*² [Having no pity; merciless].

Ruthven: *ruθ'ven*¹ or (*colloq.*) *riv'n*¹; *ruθ'ven*² or (*colloq.*) *rīv'n*² [Scot. castle near Perth]. [of the same name].

Ruy Blas: *rū-ī' blās*¹; *ru-ī' blās*² [A Spanish valet in Victor Hugo's drama

Ruysdael: *reis'dāl*¹; *rois'dāl*² [Dutch painter (1625?-82)]. [(1607-70)].

Buyter (de): *də roi'tər*¹ or *rai'tər*¹; *də rōy'tər*² or *rī'tər*² [Dutch admiral

Rycaut: *rī'kō*¹; *rī'eō*² [Eng. diplomat; historian (1628-1700)].

Rynd: *rind*¹; *rīnd*²; *not* *raind*¹ [Scottish promontory in Perthshire].

Ryswick: *ris'wik*¹; *rīs'wik*² [Dutch historic village].

Rzeszow: *zesh'əv*¹; *zhesh'ov*² [Aust. town].

Rzhev: *rjev*¹; *zhhev*² [Rus. town].

S

s: *es*¹; *ēs*². In indicating the pronunciations in this book the letter *s* is used in both keys to denote (1) the initial hissing consonant-sound heard in *so*; (2) the final consonant heard in *us*; or (3) the syllabic surd heard in *amidst*. In Key 2 the symbol *g* is used to indicate the sound of *z*, but in Key 1 the letter *z* is used.

The printed *s* following a vowel or a voiced consonant is generally pronounced *z*, but there are many exceptions: *boys, cars, does, boxes*, but *this, thus, house*. (See **Z**.) Common substitutes for *s* are *c* (before any high vowel), *ce* for final, *se, se; racy, race, scent, tense*. At the end of a monosyllable *s* is generally doubled: *mass, less, miss*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2151, col. 1. [1916.]

Compare **sh** and **3**.

Saadla: *sa-ā'dya*¹; *sā-ā'dyā*² [Jewish educator (892-942)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *prēy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Saale: zā'la¹; gā'la² [A river in Bavaria].

Saananim: si-an'ə-nim¹; sa-ān'a-nim² [Douai Bible].—**Saaphan:** sē'ə-fan¹; sā'a-fān² [Douai Bible].—**Saarim:** sē'a-rim¹; sā'a-rim² [Douai Bible].

Saavedra: sā'a-vē'dra¹; sā'ā-vē'drā² [1. Sp. diplomatist (1584-1648). 2. Sp. poet (1791-1865)].

sabacthani: sa-bak'thā-nai¹; sa-bā'e'thā-nī² [Bible (Matthew xxvii, 46)].

Sabal: sē'bui¹; sā'bi² [Apocrypha].—**Sabalm:** sē-bē'im¹; sa-bā'im² [Bible].—**Sabama:** sab'a-mā¹; sāb'a-mā² [Douai Bible].—**Sabanā:** sab'a-nai'at¹; sāb'a-nā'at² [Douai Bible].—**Sabanus:** sa-ban'us¹; sa-bān'ūs² [Apocrypha (R.V.)].

Sabaoth: sab'i-ēth¹; sāb'a-ōth², *Standard*; C. sab'ē-ēth¹; E. sē-bē'ōth¹; I. & St. sa-bē'ēth¹; M. sab'ē-ōth¹; W. sab'ē-ēth¹; Wr. sē-bē'ēth¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), and Ash (1775) sa-bē'ēth¹; Perry (1777) sab'ēth¹ [Bible: Armies; hosts].

Sabarim: sab'a-rim¹; sāb'a-rim² [Douai Bible].—**Sabat:** sē'bat¹; sā'bāt² [Apocrypha (R.V.)].—**Sabatācha:** sa-bat'a-kā¹; sa-bāt'a-ca² [Douai Bible].—**Sabateas:** sab'a-tē'as¹; sāb'a-tē'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sabateus:** sab'a-tē'us¹; sāb'a-tē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R.V.)].—**Sabatha:** sab'a-thā¹; sāb'a-thā² [Douai Bible].—**Sabathācha:** sa-bath'a-kā¹; sa-bāth'a-ca² [Douai Bible].—**Sabathal:** sa-bath'a-ai¹; sa-bāth'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sabatus:** sab'a-tus¹; sāb'a-tūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sabban:** sab'an¹; sāb'an² [Apocrypha].—**Sabbateus:** sab'a-tē'us¹; sāb'a-tē'ūs² [Apocrypha (R.V.)].—**Sabbatheus:** sab'a-thē'us¹; sāb'a-thē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sabbues:** sab'us¹; sā-bē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sabdi:** sab'dai¹; sāb'dī² [Apocrypha].—**Sabee:** sē'bi-i¹; sā'be-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Sabi:** sē'bai¹; sā'bi² [Apocrypha (R.V.)].

Sabina: sē-bai'na¹; sa-bi'na² [A feminine personal name]. D. G. **Sabine:** sē-bi'na¹; sa-bi'ne²; F. **Sabine:** sē-bin¹; sā-bin²; It. Sp. Sw. **Sabina:** sa-bi'na¹; sā-bi'nā².

Sabines: sē'bainz¹; sā'bingz² [Ancient people of central Italy].

Sabinus: sē-bai'nus¹; sa-bi'nūs² [Roman poet (40? B. C.-15 A. D.)].

Sabinus: sa-bi'nus¹; sā-bi'nūs² [Ger. educator (1508-60)].

sabot [Fr.]: sā'hō¹; sā'hō² [A wooden shoe]. Plural **sabots:** sā'hōz¹; sā'hōz².—**sabotage** [Fr.]: sā'hō'tāy¹; sā'hō'tāzh² [Malicious mischief, as to machinery, done by strikers].

Sabrina: sē-brai'na¹; sa-bri'na² [A feminine personal name].

Sabta: sab'ta¹; sāb'ta² [Bible].—**Sabtah:** sab'tā¹; sāb'tā² [Bible].—**Sabteca, Sabtecha:** sab'ta-kā¹; sāb'te-ca² [Bible].—**Sabtechah:** sab'tu-kā¹; sāb'te-ca² [Bible]. [Guide (1790?-1884)].

Sacajawea: sa-kā'ja-wē'a¹; sā-ē'jā-wē'ā² [A Shoshone Indian woman].

Sacar: sē'kar¹; sā'ēr² [Bible].

saccharic: sa-kar'ik¹; sā-ēr'ie² [Pertaining to sugar]. [sucrate or sugar].

saccharid, saccharide: sak'a-rid¹, sak'a-roid¹; sā'e'a-rid², sā'e'a-rid² [A

saccharify: sak'a-ri-fai¹; sā'e'a-ri-fy², *Standard & C.*; E., I., M., St., W., & W. sa-kar'i-fai¹ [To convert into sugar].

saccharin, saccharine: sak'a-rin¹, sak'a-rin¹; sā'e'a-rin², sā'e'a-rin². M., St., & W. (*saccharine*) sak'a-rin¹—the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Craig (1840), and Wright (1855). By Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) sak'a-rin¹ [A constituent of coal-tar 300 times sweeter than cane-sugar].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

sacerdotal: **sas'ər-dō'təl**¹; **säç'ər-dō'təl**². Perry (1777) **sē-sar-dō'təl**¹ [Pertaining to the priesthood].

Sachacha: **sak'ə-kə**¹; **sä'e-a-ea**² [Douai Bible].

sachem: **sə'chem**¹; **sä'chēm**² [In Amerind tribal organization, the supreme ruler of a territory inhabited by a number of tribes].

The name *sachem* first occurs in Mourt's "Relation" (1622), and next in Winslow's "Good Newes from New England" (1624). The plural form given by Roger Williams (1643) shows that the word is an abbreviation of *sachimau*. The name is from the Narraganset dialect, one of the prominent phonetic peculiarities of which was the assimilation of gutturals. *Sächimau* (= *sätshimau*) is by assimilation of original *k* from *säkimau* = Abnaki *sang'man* (whence, by corruption, *sagamore*) = Passamaquoddy *sogmo* = Lenape *sakimau* = Chippewa *sägima*, all radical words—words that can not now be referred to any known root. The word has given rise to the adjective *sachenic*, and the substantives *sachemdom* and *sachemship* (Gookin, 1674).

W. R. GERARD *Handbook of American Indians* part II, pp. 401-402. [Govt. Ptg. off. '10.]

So also **sa'chem-dom**, **sa'chem-ic**, **sa'chem-ship**.

sachet: **sa'shē**¹; **sä'che**², *Standard* (1894-1912); *C.* **sa-shē**¹; *E.* **sa-shā**¹; *I.* **sā-shē**¹; *M.* **sa-shē**¹; *St.* **sach'ē**¹; *W.* **sa'shē**¹; *Wr.* **sash-ē**¹ [A small ornamental bag containing lavender heads or perfumed cotton]. Judging from the evidence afforded by the *Encyclopædic*, *Murray's New English Dictionary*, the *Imperial*, and *Stormonth*, there is no settled British usage as claimed by the editors of "Webster's New International Dictionary."

Sacheverell: **sə-shēv'ər-el**¹; **sa-chēv'ər-ēl**² [Eng. preacher (1672-1724)].

Sachs: **sāhs**¹; **sāhs**² [Ger. poet (1494-1576)].

Saco: **sə'ko**¹; **sə'eo**² [A U. S. geographical name].

sacque: **sak**¹; **sāk**² [A loose garment with sleeves; sack].

sacrament: **sak'rə-ment**¹ or **-mənt**¹; **sä'e-ra-mənt**². Walker (1809) noted that "this word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege*, is sometimes pronounced with the *a* in the first syllable long as in *sacred*," and Worcester (1859) declared "the English orthoepists are unanimous against the practise;" but Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), and Marriott (1780) all indicated *sa'era-ment* and *sa'crel*, *sa'crifice*, and *sa'crilege* [A rite ordained by the Christian church].

sacrarium: **sə-kre'ri-um**¹; **sa-erā'ri-um**² [A stone basin for water used in washing the vessels, etc., employed in the altar-service].

sacred: **sə'kred**¹; **sä'erēd**² [Dedicated to religious use].

sacrifice (*n.*): **sak'ri-fais**¹; **sä'e-ri-fiz**², *C., E., I., M., St., & W.* (1909); *W.* (1913), and *Wr.* **sak'ri-faiz**¹, a pronunciation noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The first pronunciation indicated above, however, was recorded by Buchanan in 1766, approved by Smart (1840), and prevails to-day [A loss incurred or endured without return].

sacrifice (*v.*): **sak'ri-faiz**¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or sak'ri-fais¹, *E., I., M., & St.*; **sä'e-ri-fiz**² or **sä'e-ri-fiz**². In Great Britain the verb and noun are now both pronounced in the same way. See the noun above. Formerly British usage followed Nares's rule that "c is spoken usually like z in *sacrifice*," but Buchanan indicated the sound of c soft, which Smart (1840) approved, and this pronunciation prevails in Britain to-day [To surrender or devote (to), with loss or suffering]. See **SACRAMENT**.*

sacrificed: **sak'ri-faizd**¹ or **-faisd**¹; **sä'e-ri-fizd**² or **-fizd**²; *not* **sak'ri-fai-sid**¹.

Compare **BEQUEATHED** [Given up or abandoned for the sake of others].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wón**,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; ʒo; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

sacrilege: sak'ri-lɪj¹; sǎ'e'ri-lɛg². See SACRAMENT [The profanation of anything sacred].

sacrilegious: sak'ri-lɪ'jʊs¹; sǎ'e'ri-lɛ'gʊs². This pronunciation has been noted by lexicographers since Bailey (1732), but the word is now more frequently heard sak'ri-lɪj'ʊs [Having committed sacrilege].

sacrist: sɛ'krist¹; sǎ'erist² [One who has charge of a sacristy].

sacristy: sak'ris-tɪ¹; sǎ'e'ris-ty² [A room where the sacred vessels of a church are kept].

sacrum: sɛ'krum¹; sǎ'erŭm² [A composite triangular bone in man].

Sadamias: sad'ə-mai'əs¹; sǎd'a-mi'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sadas:** sɛ'dəs¹; sǎ'das² [Apocrypha].—**Saddeus:** sa-di'ʊs¹; sǎ-dɛ'ʊs² [Apocrypha].—**Sadduc:** sad'uk¹; sǎd'ʊc² [Apocrypha].—**Sadducee:** sad'yū-si¹; sǎd'yū-cɛ² [Bible].—**Sadduk:** sad'uk¹; sǎd'ʊk² [Bible (R. V.)].

Sade: sǎd¹; sǎd² [Fr. writer (1740-1814)].

Sadi: sǎ'di¹; sǎ'di² [Per. poet (1184?-1291?)].

Sadism: sǎ'dizm¹; sǎ'diʒm² [Sexual perversion].

Sadowa: sa'do-vǎ¹; sǎ'do-vǎ² [Town in Bohemia].

saengerbund [Ger.]: zɛŋ'ər-bunt¹; ʒɛŋ'ər-hunt² [A choral association].

saengerfest [Ger.]: zɛŋ'ər-fest¹; ʒɛŋ'ər-fɛst² [A singing festival].

Saeter: sǎ'tar¹; sǎ'ter² [In Teut. myth, a god represented as an old man from whom *Saturday* takes its name].

safari [Swahili]: suf'ə-rɪ¹; sǎf'a-rɪ² [A hunting expedition].

safe: sǎf¹; sǎf² [Free from danger].

Safed: sǎ'fed¹; sǎ'fɛd² [A town in Galilee].

saffron: saf'rən¹; sǎf'ron². By Buchanan (1757), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) saf'ərən¹. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1840), Wright (1855), Worcester (1859), and all modern dictionaries saf'rən¹. Compare APRON [An orange-red vegetable product used for coloring].

sag: sag¹; sǎg² [To bend downward in the middle].

saga: sǎ'gə¹; sǎ'gə². *St. & Wr.* sɛ'gə¹ [A Scandinavian myth or heroic story].

sagacious: sa-gɛ'shʊs¹; sa-gǎ'shʊs² [Able to discern and distinguish with wise perception].

sagan: sǎ'gən¹; sǎ'gən² [A prefect of a province in Bible times].

Sagasta: sa-gās'ta¹; sǎ-gās'tǎ² [Sp. statesman (1827-1903)].

sage: sɛj¹; sǎg² [A person of calm, far-seeing wisdom].

Sage²: sɛj¹; sǎg² [Am. financier (1816-1906)].

Sage³: sǎʒ¹; sǎzh² [Fr. chemist (1740-1824)].

Saghalen: sǎ'ga-lɪn¹; sǎ'gǎ-lɛn². Same as SAKHALIN.

Sagina: sa-jai'nə¹; sa-gi'na² [A genus of herbs—the pearl-worts].

Saginaw: sag'i-nō¹; sǎg'i-nǎ² [A county, bay, or city in Mich.].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Sagitta: sə-jit'ə¹; sa-ğit'ua² [A constellation, the Arrow].

sagittal: səj'it-təl¹; sǎğ'it-tul²; *M.* sa-jit'al¹, a pronunciation noted also by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) [Resembling an arrow]. [Archer]

Sagittarius: səj'it-tē-ri-us¹; sǎğ'it-tā-ri-ūs² [A zodiacal constellation—the

sagittary: səj'it-tē-ri¹; sǎğ'it-tā-ry² [1. In mythology, a centaur. 2. A place mentioned by Shakespeare ("Othello," act i, sc. 1, l. 159), erroneously conjectured by Charles Knight to be the name of an inn. Compare H. H. Furness's "Variorum Shakespeare." 3. [S.] Sagittarius].

Saguenay: sag'it-nē¹; sǎğ'e-nā² [A river in Quebec, Canada].

Sahara: sa-hā'ra¹; sǎ-hā'rā². Anglicized sə-hār'ə¹ [Desert in N. E. Africa].

sahib [Hindu.]: sā'ib¹; sǎ'ib² [Master].

said: sed¹; sēd²; *not* sē'id¹, as heard frequently in dialect speech [Previously mentioned]. [(1830-1914)].

Said: sa'id¹; sǎ'id² [1. Egypt. viceroy (1822-63). 2. Turk. grand vizier]

Saida: sai'da¹ or sā'i-da¹; si'dā² or sā'i-da² [Seaport in Syria].

saiga: soi'gə¹; si'gə², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* sē'i-gə¹; *I.* sē'ga¹; *M.* sē'gə¹ [A sheep-like antelope of Russia and Persia].

Salgon: sui-geon¹ or (*Fr.*) sa'it'gōn¹; si-gōn² or (*Fr.*) sǎ'it'gōn² [Capital of Cochinchina]. [mast or yard of a ship].

sail: sēl¹; sāl²; *not* sail¹. Compare **SALE** [A piece of shaped canvas for a

sailer: sēl'ər¹; sāl'er² [A sailing vessel].

sailor: sēl'ər¹; sāl'er² [A seaman].

sainfoin: sēn'fein¹; sǎn'fōin². *I.* sen'fein¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807). By Walker (1791), Jones (1797), and Fulton & Knight (1802) san'fein¹; Buchanan (1766), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Smart (1857) sēn'fein¹, and also by the leading dictionaries of the present day [A clover-like herb]. [names].

saint: sēnt¹; sǎnt² [A holy or godly person: also used frequently in place-names]
sainte: sēnt¹ or (*Fr.*) sañt¹; sǎnt² or (*Fr.*) sǎnt² [Feminine form of *saint*: used frequently in place-names].

Saint Albans: sēnt əl'bənz¹; sǎnt əl'bənz² [Cathedral city in Eng.].

Saint Aubyn: sēnt ə'bin¹; sǎnt ə'byn² [Eng. family name].

Saint Augustine: sēnt ə'gus-tin¹ or ə-gus'tin¹; sǎnt ə'gūs-tin² or ə-gūs'-tin². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Father of the Church (354-430)]. [founded 1565].

St. Augustine: sēnt ə'gus-tin¹; sǎnt ə'gūs-tin² [Oldest town in U. S.,

Saint Bernard: sañ bār'nūr¹ or (*Anglice*) sēnt bār-nōrd¹; sǎñ bēr'nār² or (*Anglice*) sǎnt bēr-nārd² [Pass in the Swiss Alps]. [1818].

Saint Clair: sēnt klār¹; sǎnt elār² [Am. general and statesman (1735-

Saint Cloud: sañ klū¹; sǎñ elu² [Fr. town near Paris].

Saint Cloud: sēnt kloud¹; sǎnt eloud² [A town in Minnesota].

Saint Croix: sēnt kreï¹; sǎnt erōi²—the *x* is silent [Danish island].

Saint-Cyr: sañ'sür¹; sǎñ'syŕ² [Fr. town].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǎl; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Saint Cyres: sin sɪr¹; sɪn çy^r2 [Eng. family name].

Saint Denis: saɪn də-nɪ¹; sɔ̃n də-nɪ² [Fr. town].

Saint-Dié: saɪn¹=di¹ə¹; sɔ̃n²=di²ə² [Fr. town].

Saint Dizier: saɪn¹=di¹zy¹; sɔ̃n² di²zy² [Fr. town].

Sainte-Beuve: saɪnt¹=būv¹; sɔ̃nt²=būv² [Fr. literary critic (1804-69)].

Saint-Germain: saɪn=ʒər¹maɪ¹; sɔ̃n=zhər²maɪ² [Pleasure=resort near Paris, France].

Saint Gothard: sɛnt gəθ¹ard¹ or (Fr.) saɪn go¹tār¹; sɔ̃nt gəθ²ard² or (Fr.) sɔ̃n gə²tār² [A mountain and tunnel of the Swiss-It. Alps].

Saint Helena: sɛnt hi-lɪ¹na¹; sɔ̃nt he-lɛ²na² [Brit. island where Napoleon was held in exile (1815-21)].

Saint Hellers: sɛnt hel¹yər¹; sɔ̃nt hɛl²yər² [The capital of the island of Jersey].

Saint-Hilaire: saɪn¹=ti¹lār¹; sɔ̃n² ti²lār² [Fr. naturalist (1779-1853)].

Saint Ives: sɛnt aɪvz¹; sɔ̃nt ɪvz² [A seaport in Cornwall].

Saint-Jean d'Angély: saɪn¹=ʒən¹ dən¹ʒe¹lɪ¹; sɔ̃n²=zhən² dən²zhɛ²lɪ² [Fr. Huguenot town].

Saint John: sɛnt jən¹; sɔ̃nt jən².

St. John: sɪn¹ jɪn¹; sɪn² jɪn² [British family name].

Saint Leger¹: sɪl¹ɪn-jər¹; sɪl²ɪn-ʒer² [Eng. family name].

Saint Leger²: sɛnt lej¹ər¹; sɔ̃nt lɛʒ²ər² [Eng. horse-race].

St. Louis: sɛnt lū¹ɪs¹ or lū¹i¹ or (Fr.) saɪn lū¹i¹; sɔ̃nt lū²ɪs² or lū²i² or (Fr.) sɔ̃n lū²i² [City in Mo.].

Saint-Maur: saɪn¹=mōr¹; sɔ̃n²=mōr² [Fr. town].

Saint Michael: sɛnt maɪ¹kəl¹; sɔ̃nt mi²eel² [1. Island of the Azores. 2. A province in S. E. Finland; its capital].

Saint-Michel: saɪn¹=mi¹ʃel¹; sɔ̃n²=mi²ʃhɛl² [Rocky islet in N. France].

Saint-Mihlel: saɪn¹=mi¹yel¹; sɔ̃n²=mi²yɛl² [Fr. town].

Saint Neots: sɛnt nɪts¹; sɔ̃nt nɛts² [Town in Huntingdonshire, Eng.].

Saint-Omer: sɛnt¹=ō¹mar¹ or (Fr.) saɪnt¹=ō¹mār¹; sɔ̃nt²=ō²mer² or (Fr.) sɔ̃nt²=ō²mēr² [Fr. town].

Saint Pancras: sɛnt pan¹krəs¹; sɔ̃nt pæn²eras² [Borough in north London, Eng.].

St.-Pierre: saɪn¹=pyār¹; sɔ̃n²=pyēr² [1. Fr. colony. 2. Town on the island of Martinique destroyed by volcanic eruption May 8, 1902]. See PIERRE.

Saint-Privat: saɪn¹=pri¹vā¹; sɔ̃n²=pri²vā² [Battle-field of Franco-Prussian War (Aug., 1870) where a memorial to the dead of the Prussian troops stands].

Saint-Quentin: saɪn¹=kaɪn¹taɪn¹; sɔ̃n²=kæn²tæn² [Fr. town].

Saint-Saëns: saɪn¹=sūns¹; sɔ̃n²=sāns² [Fr. composer (1835-)].

Saint-Simon: saɪn¹=si¹mōn¹ or (Anglice) sɛnt=sui¹mən¹; sɔ̃n²=si²mōn² or (Anglice) sɔ̃nt=sɪ²mon² [Fr. social reformer; founder of Fr. socialism (1760-1825)].

Saint-Yriex: saɪn¹=ti¹ri¹eks¹; sɔ̃n²=tɪ²ri²eks² [Fr. town with kaolin=beds].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; full, rʌl, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Sais: sēs¹ or (Gr.) sē'is¹; sās² or (Gr.) sā'is² [City in Egypt].

Sakharoff: sāk'kū'ref¹; sāk'kū'rōf² [Rus. general].

Sala¹: sē'lā¹; sā'lā² [Bible].

[(1828-95)].

Sala²: sē'lā¹; sū'lā²; not sē'lā¹ [Eng. special correspondent and essayist

salaam: sē-lām¹; sa-lām² [An Oriental salutation]. **salam**†.

Salaboni: sal'ā-bō'nai¹; sāl'a-bō'nī² [Bible].

Salabonite: sal'ā-bō'nait¹; sāl'a-bō'nīt² [Bible].

Saladin: sal'ā-din¹; sāl'a-dīn² [Sultan of Egypt and Syria (1137-93)].

Salah: sē'lā¹; sā'lā² [Bible].—**Salai:** sal'i-ai¹; sāl'a-i² [Douai Bible].—

Salamiel: sē-lē'mi-el¹; sa-lā-mi-ēl² [Douai Bible].—**Salamina:** sal'ā-mai'nē¹; sāl'a-mi'nā² [Douai Bible].—**Salamis:** sal'ā-mis¹; sāl'a-mīs² [1. Bible. 2. Gr. island].

Salamambo: sāl'lām'bō¹; sāl'lām'hō². Sometimes Anglicized sē-lam'bo¹ [Heroine of novel of the same name by Gustave Flaubert].

Salanio: sa-lā-ni-o¹; sāl-lā-nī-o² [Character in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice"].

[of Venice"].

Salarino: sāl'la-rī-no¹; sāl'lā-rī-no² [Character in Shakespeare's "Merchant

salary: sal'ā-rī¹; sāl'a-ry²; not sē'lā-rī¹, nor sal'rī¹ [A sum of money paid at stated times for regular work; so called from the Latin *salarium*, of salt, from *sal*, salt, a commodity which formed a part of the pay of a Roman soldier].

Salathi: sal'ā-thai¹; sāl'a-thī² [Douai Bible].—**Salathiel:** sē-lē'thi-el¹; sa-lā'thi-ēl² [Bible].—**Salcah, Salechah:** sal'kā¹; sāl'eā² [Bible].—**Salebim:** sal'i-bim¹; sāl'e-bim² [Douai Bible].—**Salecha:** sal'i-kā¹; sāl'e-eā² [Douai Bible (R. V.)].—**Salem:** sē'lem¹; sāl'ēm² [Bible and geographical name].—**Salemas:** sa-lī-mas¹; sa-lē-mas² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Salemoth:** sa-lī-meth¹ or -mōth¹; sa-lē-mōth² or -mōth² [Douai Bible].

Sales: sēlz¹ or (Fr.) sāl¹; sāl's² or (Fr.) sāl² [Francis de Sales, a Fr. churchman; Bishop of Geneva (1567-1622)].

Saléza: sāl'lē'zā¹; sāl'lā'zā² [Belg. operatic singer (1867-)].

Salic: sal'ik¹; sāl'ie² [Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks or the code of laws named after them].

[acid].

salicyl: sal'i-sil¹; sal'i-çyl² [In chemistry, a hypothetical radical of salicylic

salicylate: sal'i-sil-ēt¹; sāl'i-çyl-āt²; not sē-lis'i-lēt¹ [A salt of salicylic acid].

salicylic: sal'i-sil'ik¹; sāl'i-çyl'ie² [Relating to or derived from the willows or a crystalline compound obtained from various plants].

sallent: sē'h-ent¹; sāl'i-ent². By Buchanan (1757) and Knowles (1835) sē'yent¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) sal'yent¹ [Standing out prominently; striking, as the features of a landscape].

Salli: sē'h-ai¹; sāl'i-i² [In Roman antiquity, priests of Mars].

Salim: sē'lim¹; sāl'īm² [Bible].

[(R. V.)].

Salimoth: sal'i-meth¹ or -mōth¹; sāl'i-mōth² or -mōth² [Apocrypha

Salina¹: sē-loi'nē¹; sa-lī'nā² [City in Kan.; town in N. Y.].

Salina²: sa-lī'nā¹; sāl-lī'nā² [Island of the Lipari group, Mediterranean sea].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lōc; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

saline: sē'lain¹, *Standard, M., St., & W., or sē-lain¹, C., E., I., & Wr.*; sē'lin² or sa-lin²; not sē'lin¹. By Bailey (1732) *saline*, but later, like Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), and Craig (1849), sē'lain¹; Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sē-lain¹ [Consisting of or containing salt].

Salins: sū'lan¹; sū'lin² [Fr. town].

Salisa: sal'i-sē¹; sāl'i-sa² [Douai Bible].

Salisbury: sēlz'bār-i¹; sāl'sbur-y² [Eng. cathedral city]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

saliva: sē-lai'vā¹; sa-lī'vā² [An odorless, tasteless fluid secreted by the salivary glands; spittle].

salival: sē-lai'vāl¹; sa-lī'vāl², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St. sal-lai'vāl¹*. The stress was indicated on the first syllable by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), and Walker (1791), but upon the second by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Pert. to saliva].

salvary: sal'i-vē-rī¹; sāl'i-vā-ry² [Relating to, secreting, or conveying saliva, as certain glands].

salvuous: sē-lai'vus¹; sa-lī'vūs²—the pronunciation indicated by all modern dictionaries. By Ash (1775) and Perry (1805) sal'i-vus¹, but by Johnson (1755), Barclay (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) sa-lai'vus¹ [Having the nature of saliva].

Sallai: sal'i-ai¹ or sal'ai¹; sāl'a-ī² or sāl'ī² [Bible].—**Sallu:** sal'ū¹; sāl'ū² [Bible].—**Sallum:** sal'um¹; sāl'ūm² [Apocrypha].—**Sallumus:** sa-lū'mus¹; sa-lū'mūs² [Apocrypha].—**Salma:** sal'mā¹; sāl'mā² [Bible].—**Salmana:** sal'mā-nā¹; sāl'mā-nā² [Douai Bible].—**Salmanasar:** sal'mā-nē'sar¹; sāl'mā-nā'sar² [Apocrypha].—**Salmias:** sal-mā'i'as¹; sāl-mī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Salmon:** sal'men¹; sāl'mōn² [Bible].

salmon¹: sam'un¹; sām'on²—the l is silent. See L [A game- and food-fish].

Salmon²: sām'en¹; sām'on² [Eng. naval officer (1835-1912)].

Salmona: sal-mō'nā¹; sāl-mō'nā² [Douai Bible].

Salmone: sal-mō'nī¹; sāl-mō'ne² [Bible].

salmonoid: sal'mo-noid¹; sāl'mo-nōid², *Standard, C., & Wr.; E. & I. sam'-un-oid¹; M. sal'mo-noid¹; St. sal'mon-oid¹; W. sal'men-oid¹* [Resembling a salmon pert. to the fishes of the salmon family].

Salos: sa-lō'as¹; sa-lō'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Salom:** sē'lem¹; sāl-lōm² [Apocrypha].—**Salome:** sa-lō'mē¹; sa-lō'mē² [Bible and feminine personal name]. F. **Salomé:** sa-lō'mē¹; sāl-lō'mē²; G. **Salome:** sa-lō'mē¹; sāl-lō'mē².—**Salomi:** sal'o-mai¹; sāl'o-mī² [Douai Bible].—**Salomith:** sa-lō'mith¹; sāl-lō'mith² [Douai Bible].—**Salomon¹:** sal'o-mon¹; sāl'o-mōn² [Douai Bible].

Salomon²: sāl'o-mon¹; sāl-lo-mon² [Ger. musical composer (1745-1815)].

salon: sū'lōn¹; sū'lōn² [1. A drawing-room; hence, a fashionable reception; also, fashionable society. 2. [S-] An annual exhibition of works of art held in Paris, France].

Salonica: sē-len'i-kā¹ or sū'lō-nī'kā¹; sa-lōn'i-ea² or sū'lō-nī'eā² [Gr. department and city].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ŭnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Saloniki: *sā'lo-nī'kī*; *sā'lo-nī'kī*² [Same as SALONICA].

saloon: *sā-lūn'*¹; *sa-lōōn'*² [1. A large public parlor; also, a hall devoted to some specific use, as a dining-saloon. 2. A place licensed to sell alcoholic and other beverages]. Compare SALON.

salpinx: *sal'pinks*¹; *sāl'pinks*² [A long trumpet used by the Greeks].

salsafy, salsify: *sal'sə-fi*¹; *sal'si-fi*¹; *sāl'sa-fy*², *sāl'si-fy*² [An Old World plant of which the roots are eaten; oyster-plant].

salt: *sōlt*¹; *sālt*². *M. selt*¹ [Sodium chlorid].

The long sound of the deep broad German *a* is produced by *ü* after it, as in *all*, *wall*, *call*; or, indeed, by one *l*, and any other consonant, except the mute *labials* *p*, *b*, *f*, and *v*, as *salt*, *baud*, *false*, *falcon*, *falcon*, etc. The exceptions to this rule are generally words from the Arabic and Latin languages.

WALKER *A Critical Pronouncing Dict.* note 84. [1809.]

saltation: *sal-tē'shən*¹; *sāl-tā'shōn*² [The act of leaping or jumping as in a dance].—**saltatorial:** *sal'tā-tō'rī-al*¹; *sāl'tā-tō'rī-al*² [Given to or characterized by leaping].—**saltatory:** *sal'tā-to-rī*¹; *sāl'tā-to-ry*² [Relating to or fitted for leaping or dancing].

saltire: *sal'tir*¹; *sāl'tir*² [A charge in heraldry].

Saltoun: *sāl'taun*¹ or *sāl'tən*¹; *sal'toun*² or *sāl'ton*² [Scot. peerage].

salt-rheum: *sōlt'-rūm*¹; *sālt'-rūm*² [An affection of the skin].

Salu: *sē'lū*¹; *sā'lyū*² [Bible].—**Salum:** *sē'lum*¹; *sā'lūm*² [Apocrypha].—**Salumith:** *sē-lū'mith*¹; *sa-lū'mith*² [Douai Bible].—**Salusa:** *sal'yu-sā*¹; *sāl'yu-sā*² [Douai Bible].

Salus: *sē'lus*¹; *sā'lūs*² [In Roman myth, the goddess of health, identical with the Gr. Hygeia]. [evil].

salutary: *sal'yu-tē-rī*¹; *sāl'yu-tā-ry*² [Tending to promote good or correct

salutatorian: *sē-lū'tā-tō'rī-an*¹; *sa-lū'tā-tō'rī-an*² [In American colleges and schools, the graduating student who delivers the salutatory].

salutatory: *sē-lū'tā-to-rī*¹; *sa-lū'tā-to-ry*² [The opening oration at the commencement in American colleges and schools].

salute (*n.* & *v.*): *sē-lūt*¹; *sa-lūt*². Frequently mispronounced *sē-lūt*¹.

salve (*n.*): *sāv*¹; *sāv*². All the leading modern dictionaries give this as the preferred pronunciation, but *Standard* indicates *sav*¹, *E. & I.* *salv*¹, and *W.* *salv*² as in use. Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) noted *sav*¹; Johnston (1764) and Barclay (1774) *sav*¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1835), Nares (1784) *sav*¹; Walker (1791) *salv*¹; Craig (1849) *sēv*¹ [A healing ointment].

salve¹ (*v.*): *sāv*¹; *sāv*² [To dress with salve]. See the preceding word.

salve² (*v.*): *salv*¹; *sāl*² [To save from loss at sea].

salve (*interj.*): *sal'vī*¹; *sāl'vē*² [L. Hail! literally, "be well"].

salver¹: *sal'vēr*¹; *sāl'ver*² [A tray, especially one of silver].

salver²: *sal'vēr*¹; *sal'ver*² [One who salves a vessel at sea].

salver³: *sā'vēr*¹; *sā'ver*² [One who applies salve as a remedy for illness].

Salvini: *sal-vī'nī*¹; *sāl-vī'nī*² [It. actor and patriot (1829-1916)].

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fēr*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *uōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

sal volatile: sal vo-lat'i-l¹; sāl vo-lāt'i-le² [Ammonium carbonate].

Samaa: sam'a-a¹; sām'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Samachias:** sam'ə-kai'as¹; sām'a-ai'as² [Douai Bible].—**Samael:** sam'i-el¹; sām'a-ēl² [Apocrypha].—**Samaia:** sam'i-ai'el¹; sām'a-i'a² [Douai Bible].—**Samalas:** sə-mə'yes¹; sa-mā'yas² [Apocrypha].—**Samaoth:** sam'i-eth¹ or -ōth¹; sām'a-ōth² or -ōth² [Douai Bible].

Samar: sām'ar¹; sām'ar²; not sē'mar¹ [An island of the Philippine group].

samara¹: sə-mē'rē¹; sa-mā'ra², *Standard & Wr.*; C. sə-mar'ə¹; E., M., & W. sam'ə-rə¹; I. & St. sam'a-ra² [An indehiscent fruit of the ash, elm, or maple].

Samara²: sa-mā'ra¹; sām-mā'rā² [River in Rus.].

Samaraim: sam'ə-rē'im¹; sām'a-rā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Samarath:** sam'ə-rath¹; sām'a-rāth² [Douai Bible].—**Samareth:** sam'ə-rēth¹; sām'a-rēth² [Douai Bible].—**Samaria:** sə-mē'rī-ai¹; sa-mā'ri-a² [Bible].—**Samaris:** sam'ə-rai'as¹; sām'a-rī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Samaritan:** sə-mar'i-tan¹; sa-mār'i-tan² [Bible].—**Samarite:** sam'ə-rai¹; sām'a-rī² [Douai Bible].

Samarkand: sām'mar-kānd'¹; sām'mār-eānd'². W. sam'ar-kant'¹ [A government of Asiatic Russia; also its capital]. Samarcand².

Samatus: sam'ə-tus¹; sām'a-tūs² [Apocrypha].

Sambre: sāmbr¹; sāmbr² [Fr. river, scene of fighting bet. Fr. and Ger., [1914].

Samelus: sə-mī'yus¹; sa-mē'yūs² [Apocrypha].—**Samellus:** sə-mel'yus¹; sa-mēl'yūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sameus:** sə-mī'us¹; sa-mī'ūs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Samgar-nebo:** sam'gar-nī'bo¹; sām'gār-nī'bo² [Bible].—**Sami:** sē'mai¹; sām² [Apocrypha].—**Samia:** sə-mai'ei¹; sa-mī'a² [Douai Bible].

Samian: sē'mi-an¹; sām'i-an² [Of or relating to the island of Samos].

samlel [Turk.]: sam'yel¹; sām'yēl² [The simoom].

Sammaa: sam'i-ai¹; sām'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Sammal:** sam'i-ai¹; sām'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Samua:** sa-miū'ei¹; sām'ū'a² [Douai Bible].

Samoa: sa-mō'ā¹; sām-mō'ū². More frequently heard sə-mō'ei¹ [The Navigators' Islands in S. W. Pacific ocean].

Samos: sē'mos¹; sām-mōs² [An island in the Aegean Sea].

Samothracia: sam'o-thrē'si-ai¹; sām'o-thrā'ci-a² [Bible].

samovar: sam'o-vār¹; sām'o-vār² [A Russian urn for boiling water used in [making tea].

samphire: sam'fair¹; sām'fir². Wr. sam'fir¹ and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). The pronunciation sam'fir¹ is indicated as allowable but not preferred by C. & St. [A European herb of which the leaves were formerly used in pickles].

sample: sam'pl¹; sām'pl². See ASK. In the British Isles both sam'pl¹ and sām'pl² are heard [A part selected or taken as a specimen of the whole].

Sampsames: samp'sə-mīz¹; sām'p'sa-mēs² [Apocrypha].—**Samsal:** sam'as¹; sām'si² [Douai Bible].—**Samsari:** sam'se-rai¹; sām'sa-rī² [Douai Bible].—**Samson:** sam'sen¹; sām'son² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. D. **Samson:** sām'sen¹; sām'son²; F. **Samson:** sām'sēn¹; sām'sōn²; Pg. **Sansão:** sām'sau¹; sām'sou²; Sp. **Sanson:** san-sōn¹; sām-sōn²; Sw. **Simson:** sīm'son¹; sīm'sōn².—**Samua:** sa-miū'ei¹; sa-miū'a² [Douai Bible].—**Samuel:** sam'yū-el¹; sām'yū-ēl² [Bible and masculine personal name]. Dan. D. G. **Samuel:** sām'ū-ēl¹; sām'yū-ēl²; F. **Samuel:** sām'ū-ēl¹; sām'ū-ēl²; Hung. **Sámuel:** shā'mū-ēl¹; shā'my-ēl²; It. **Samuele:** sām'ū-ēl¹; sām'yū-ēl²; Sp. **Samuel:** sām'ū-ēl¹; sām'yū-ēl².—**Sanaas:**

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thin. this.

1: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ör**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

san'-esl; sän'a-as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Sanabassar**: san'a-bas'er¹; sän'a-bäs'ar² [Bible. Same as SANABASSARUS].—**Sanabassarus**: san'a-bas'a-rus¹; sän'a-bäs'a-rüs² [Apocrypha].

sanable: san'a-bl¹; sän'a-bl². Buchanan (1757) and Nares (1784) sē'nā-bl¹ [That may be cured].

Sanasib: san'a-sib¹; sän'a-sīb² [Apocrypha].

sanatorium: san'a-tō'ri-um¹; sän'a-tō'ri-üm² [An institution for the treatment of disease or care of invalids, especially one employing natural therapeutic agents]. Compare **SANITARIUM**.

Sanballat: san-bal'at¹; sän-bäl'ät² [Bible].

Sancho Panza: san'ko pan'za¹ or (Sp.) sän'cho pän'ha¹; sän'eo pän'za² or (Sp.) sän'cho pän'thä² [A squire in Cervantes's "Don Quixote"].

Sand (George): sand¹ or (Fr.) sänd²; sänd² or (Fr.) sänd² [Pen-name of Madame Dudevant, Fr. novelist]. [of fire].

Sandalphon: san-dal'fen¹; sän-däl'fön² [In Jewish angelology, the angel

Sanders: san'darz¹; sän'ders² [Eng. family name].

Sandes: sands¹; sänds² [Eng. family name].

Sandiacre: sen'ji-ker¹; sän'ji-kēr² [Eng. town]. Compare **BEAUCHAMP**.

San Diego: san dī-ē'go¹; sän dī-e'go² [A county and city in California].

Sandusky: san-dus'ki¹; sän-düs'ky² [A county, city, bay, or river in Ohio].

sandwich: sand'wich¹; sänd'wich². Wr. sand'widj¹ [Two thin slices of bread with meat, cheese, etc., between them]. [(1577-1644)].

Sandys: sandz¹; sändz² [1. Eng. ecclesiastic (1519-88). 2. Eng. poet

sang-froid [Fr.]: sän'='frwā¹; sän'='frwā² [Cold-blooded steadiness]. [shed].

sanguinary: san'gwi-nē-rī¹; sän'gwi-nā-ry² [Attended with much blood-

sanguine: san'gwin¹; sän'gwin² [Hopeful for the best; cheerful].

sanguineous: san'gwin'i-us¹; sän'gwin'e-üs² [Forming blood; also, full-blooded].

Sanhedrin, Sanhedrim: san'hi-drin¹ or -drim¹; sän'he-drīn² or -drīm². Sometimes also san-hī'drin¹ or -drim¹ [A Jew. council and tribunal].

sanitarium: san'i-tē'ri-um¹; sän'i-tā'ri-üm² [A place where hygienic conditions are preservative of health or preventive of disease]. Compare **SANATORIUM**.

San Joaquin: san wā-kin¹; sän wā-kin² [River and county in Cal.].

San Jorge¹: sän hōr'hē¹; sän hōr'hē² [Colombian river].

San Jorge²: sän zēr'ze¹; sän zhōr'zhē² [An island of the Azores group].

San José: sän ho-sē¹; sän ho-se² [A city in California].

San Juan: sän hu-ñ¹; sän hu-ñ² [1. A city in Porto Rico. 2. A hill near El Caney and Santiago, Cuba. 3. A mountain range in Colo. 4. Any one of several rivers or counties. 5. A province in Argentina. 6. An island off Washington]. [city].

San Luis Potosi: sän lū-is' pō'to-sī¹; sän lū-is' pō'to-sī² [Mex. state or

San Miguel¹: sän mī-gel¹; sän mī-ğēl² [Sp. general (1785-1862)].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

San Miguel²: san mī-gel¹; sǎn mī-gel² [A county in Colorado].

San Pedro¹: san pī'dro¹; sǎn pē'dro² [A city in California].

San Pedro²: sūn pē'dro¹; sǎn pē'dro² [A town in Paraguay].

Sanquhar: saŋk'ər¹; sǎŋk'er² [Scot. town].

San Remo: sūn rē'mo¹; sǎn rē'mo² [It. seaport].

sans: sanz¹ or (Fr.) sǎn¹; sǎns² or (Fr.) sǎn² [Without].

Second childishness, and meere oblivion

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act II, sc. 7. [1600.]

San Salvador: san sal'və-dōr¹ or (Sp.) sǎn sāl'və-dōr¹; sǎn sāl'və-dōr² or (Sp.) sǎn sāl'və-dōr² [Island of the Bahama group, discovered by Columbus, 1492].

Sansannah: san-san'ā¹; sǎn-sǎn'ā² [Bible].

sansculotte: sanz-kiu-let¹ or (Fr.) sǎn kū'lōt¹; sǎns-ēū-lōt² or (Fr.) sǎn ēū'lōt² [Literally, "without breeches," a term of reproach applied to members of the French Revolution of 1789].

sans gêne: sǎn'z-žen¹; sǎn'z-žen² [Fr., literally, "without constraint," applied as a nickname to the wife of Marshal Lefebvre].

sans souci: sǎn sū'sī¹; sǎn sū'çī² [Fr., care-free: applied to a palace at Potsdam, Prussia, built by Frederick the Great].

Santa Anna or **Aña**: sǎn'ta ā'nā¹ or ā'nyā¹; sǎn'tā ā'nā² or ā'nyā² [Mex. general (1795-1876)].

[New Mex.].

Santa Fé: san'tə¹ or (Sp.) sūn'ta fə¹; sǎn'ta² or (Sp.) sǎn'tā fə² [Capital of

Santiago: sǎn'tī-ā'go¹; sǎn'tī-ā'go² [1. The capital of Chile. 2. A town in Cuba].

[(1873-)].

Santos-Dumont: sǎn'tos-dū'mōn¹; sǎn'tos-dū'mōn² [Braz. aeronaut

Saône: sōn¹; sōn² [River in France].

sapajou: sap'ə-jū¹ or (Fr.) sǎ'pā'zū¹; sǎp'a-jū² or (Fr.) sǎ'pā'zhu² [A South-American monkey].

Saph: saf¹; sǎf² [Bible].—**Saphat**: sē'fat¹; sǎ'fāt² [Apocrypha].—**Saph-**

athia: saf'ə-thai'ə¹; sǎ'fā-thi'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Saphatia**: saf'ə-tai'ə¹; sǎ'fā-ti'ā²

[Douai Bible].—**Saphatias**: saf'ə-tai'ə¹; sǎ'fā-ti'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Sapheth**:

sē'feth¹; sǎ'fēth² [Apocrypha].—**Saphir**: sē'for¹; sǎ'fir² [Bible].—**Saphuthi**:

sē'futhi¹; sǎ'futhi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

sapience: sē'pi-ens¹; sǎ'pi-ēŋç² [Deep wisdom].—**sapient**: sē'pi-ent¹; sǎ'-

pi-ent² [Possessing deep wisdom].

[ity of soap].

saponaceous: sap'o-nē'shiūs¹; sǎp'o-nā'shūs² [Having the nature or qual-

saponin: sap'o-nin¹; sǎp'o-nin² [A poisonous chemical compound].

Sapor: sē'pər¹; sǎ'pər² [One of several rulers of Persia (241-381)].

Sapphira: sa-fai'ra¹; sǎ-fi'ra² [Bible].

sapphire: saf'air¹; sǎ'fir², *Standard, C., E., I., M., & W.; St. & Wr.* saf'fir¹,

also indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton

& Knight (1802), Jamieson (1827), and Smart (1840). Buchanan (1766) saf'fir¹ [A

gem-stone].

[phire].

sapphirine: saf'ər-in¹ or -ain¹; sǎf'ir-īn² or -īn² [Consisting of or like sap-

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būr*;

sapsago: sap'sē'go¹; sǎp'sǎ'go² [A strong green cheese].

Sara: sē'ra¹; sā'ra². See SARAH.

Saraa: sar'i-a¹; sǎr'a-a² [Douai Bible].

Sarabias: sar'ə-bai'as¹; sǎr'a-bi'as² [Apocrypha].

Saracen: sar'ə-sen¹; sǎr'a-çen² [A Syro-Arabian nomadic Arab; a Moslem].

Sarah: sē'rā¹ or sē'ra¹; sǎ'rā² or sǎ'ra² [Bible and feminine personal name].
D. G. It. Pg. Sp. Sw. **Sara:** sā'ra¹; sǎ'rā²; F. **Sara:** sa'rā¹; sǎ'rā².—**Sarai:** sē'rai¹ or sē'rē¹; sǎ'ri² or sǎ'rā² [Bible].—**Sarala:** sa-rē'ya¹ or sa-rē'ra¹; sa-rā'ya² or sa-rī'a² [Bible].—**Saralah:** sa-rē'ya¹ or sa-rā'ra¹; sa-rā'ya² or sa-rī'a² [Apocrypha].—**Saralais:** sa-rē'ya¹ or sa-rā'ra¹; sa-rā'ya² or sa-rī'a² [Apocrypha].—**Saraim:** sa-rē'im¹; sa-rā'im² [Douai Bible].—**Saraites:** sē'rā-its¹; sǎ'rā-its² [Douai Bible].

Sarajevo: sǎ'rā-yē'vo¹; sǎ'rā-yē'vo² [Same as SERAJEVO].

Saramel: sar'ə-mel¹; sǎr'a-mēl² [Apocrypha].—**Saraph:** sē'raf¹ or sū'raf¹; sǎ'rāf² or sǎ'rāf² [Bible].—**Sarasar:** sa-rē'ser¹; sa-rā'sar² [Douai Bible].

Sarasate y Navascues (de): dē sǎ'rā-sā'tē i na-vās'kū-ēs¹; dē sǎ'rā-sā'tē y nā-vās'ey-es² [Sp. composer and violinist (1844-1908)].

Saraswati: sar'əs-wā'ti¹; sǎr'as-wā'ti², *Standard*; C. sa-ras'wa-ti¹; E. sar'-a-swa-ti¹; W. sar'əs-wa-ti¹ [In Hindu myth, the goddess of wisdom].

Sarathasar: sar'ə-thē'sar¹; sǎr'a-thā'sar² [Douai Bible].

Sarathi: sa-rē'hai¹; sa-rā'thi² [Douai Bible].

[Borneo].

Sarawak: sa-rā'wak¹; sǎ-rā'wāk²; not sar'ə-wak¹ [British protectorate in

Sarchedonus: sar-ked'o-nus¹; sǎr-ēd'o-nūs² [Apocrypha].

[625 B. C.].

Sardanapalus: sǎr'da-nā-pē'lus¹; sǎr'da-na-pā'lūs² [Assyrian king (668-625 B. C.)].
sardine¹: sar-din¹; sǎr-din², *Standard*; C., M., & W. sǎr-din¹; E., I., & St. sǎr-din¹; Wr. sǎr-din¹ [A fish, the European pilchard].

sardine²: sar-din¹; sǎr-din², *Standard*, C., M., St., W., & Wr., and Buchanan (1757); E. sǎr-din¹; I. sǎr-din¹, Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) indicated sǎr'dain¹ [A gemstone].

Sardis: sǎr'dis¹; sǎr'dis² [City in Asia Minor].

Sardites: sǎr'dait¹; sǎr'dits² [Bible].

sardonic: sar-den'ik¹; sǎr-dōn'ie² [Derisive and insincere].

sardonyx: sar'do-niks¹; sǎr'do-nyks². Sheridan (1780) and Enfield (1807) sar-dō'niks¹ [A variety of onyx].

Sardou: sǎr'dū¹; sǎr'dy² [Fr. dramatist (1831-1908)].

Sarea: sa-rē'a¹; sa-rē'a² [Apocrypha].—**Sareas:** sa-rē'as¹; sa-rē'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sarebia:** sar'i-bai'as¹; sǎr'e-bi'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sarebias:** sar'i-bai'as¹; sǎr'e-bi'as² [Douai Bible].—**Sareda:** sar'i-da¹; sǎr'e-da² [Douai Bible].—**Saredatha:** sa-red'ə-tha¹; sa-rēd'a-tha² [Douai Bible].—**Sarepta:** sa-rep'ta¹; sa-rēp'ta² [Bible].

sargasso [Pg.]: sar-gas'o¹; sǎr-gās'o² [Gulf-weed; seaweed].

Sargon: sǎr'gen¹; sǎr'gōn² [Bible].—**Saria:** sa-rā'i¹; sa-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—**Sarid:** sē'rid¹; sǎ'rid² [Bible].—**Sarlon:** sē'ri-on¹; sǎ'ri-ōn² [Douai Bible].—**Sarohen:** sa-rō'hen¹; sa-rō'hēn² [Douai Bible].—**Saron:** sē'ren¹; sǎ'rōn² [Bible].—**Saronite:** sē'ro-nait¹; sǎ'ro-nit² [Douai Bible].—**Sarothie:** sa-rō'hu-i¹; sa-rō'hu-i² [Apocrypha].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɛhɪn, this.

Sarpedon: sar-pī'den¹; sār-pē'dōn² [In classic myth, a Lycian prince, ally of the Trojans, slain by Patroclus].

Sarsachim: sar-sē'kim¹; sār-sā'eim² [Douai Bible].

sarsaparilla: sūr'sə-pə-ril'ə¹; sār'sa-pa-ril'a². Frequently mispronounced sār's'pə-ril'ə¹ or sas'pə-ril'ə¹ [The dried roots or rootstocks of the smilax].

Sarsechim: sar-sī'kim¹; sār-sē'eim² [Bible].

sarsenet: sār's'net¹; sār's'nēt² [A fine, thin, woven silk]. **sarcenet**†.

Sarthana: sūr'thə-nə¹; sār'tha-na² [Douai Bible].

Sarto: sūr'to¹; sār'to² [Family name of Pope Pius X.].

Sartoris: sūr'to-ris¹; sār'to-rīs² [Eng. singer and author (1816-79)].

Sartorius: sar-tō'ris¹; sār-tō'rīs² [Eng. family name].

Sarua: sə-rū'ə¹; sa-ru'a² [Douai Bible].—**Saruch:** sē'ruk¹; sār'ruc² [Bible].—**Sarvia:** sar-vai'ə¹; sār-vi'a² [Douai Bible]. [uda].

Saskatchewan: sas-kach'i-won¹; sās-käch'e-wān² [Province in W. Can-]

Sassabasar: sa-sab'ə-sar¹; sās-sāb'a-sār² [Douai Bible].

Sassenach: sas'i-nāh¹; sās'e-nāh² [A person of Saxon blood; an Englishman or Lowlander: so called by the Gaelic inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland].

Satan: sē'tən¹; sā'tan². Buchanan (1757) and Nares (1784) sat'ən¹ [Bible: The adversary of man, first mentioned in the Book of Job].

sate: sēt¹; sāt² [To satisfy the appetite of; satiate].

satellite: sat'e-lait¹; sāt'ē-lit². Buchanan (1766) sə-tel'i-ti¹; Kenrick (1773) sa-tel'it¹ [A small planet that revolves around a larger one].

Sathrabuzanes: sa'h'ra-biū'zə-nīz¹ or sa'h'ra-biū-zē'nīz¹; sāth'ra-bū'zə-nēs² or sāth'ra-bū-zā'nēs² [Apocrypha (R. V.)]. [need, to the limit].

satiolate: sē'shi-ēt¹; sū'shi-āt² [To satisfy or supply the appetite, desire, or

satiety: sə-tai'i-ti¹; sa-ti'e-ty² [The condition of being satisfied to the utmost].

The pronunciation (sə-sai'i-ti¹) is mentioned by Walker as all but universally current in his time, and as accepted by Sheridan and other orthoepists. His protest against it, as contrary to all analogy, was effectual; the condemned pronunciation is now quite obsolete.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, part 2, p. 118. [Oxford, 1910.]

satire: sat'air¹; sāt'ir². Modern dictionaries uniformly agree on this pronunciation. C. & I. indicate sat'ūr¹ as permissible and Wr. notes sē'tar¹ as preferred, and sat'air¹ and sat'er¹ as allowable. The earlier lexicographers indicated the following pronunciations: Buchanan (1757), Entick (1764), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) sat'ir¹; Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) sē'tur¹; Kenrick (1773) sē'tair¹; Jameson (1827) sāt'ur¹; Webster (1828) and Craig (1849) sat'air¹ as to-day [Caustic or humorous ridicule; sarcasm].

Satow: sa-tō'¹ or sa-to'¹; sāt-tō'² or sāt-o'² [Eng. diplomat and Oriental scholar (1843-)].

satrap: sē'trap¹; sāt'trāp²; C. sat'rap¹; Wr. sē'trāp¹, the pronunciation indicated also by Jones (1798), Rees (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Jameson (1827) sāt'trap¹; Webster (1828) sat'rap¹ [The governor of an ancient Persian province]. By Bailey (1732), Fenning (1760), and Ash (1775) the word was spelt *satrapa*, the first two noted the stress *sa'trapa*, the third *sat'ra'pa*.

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ɛhɪn, this.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rüle**; **büt**, **börn**;

satrapy: **sē'trap-i**¹; **sā'trāp-y**². *C. & Wr.* **sat'rā-pi**¹, also indicated by Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) [The territory or jurisdiction of a satrap].

Satsuma: **sūt'su-mōi**¹; **sāt'su-mā**²; *not* **sat'sū-mō**¹ [District in Kyushu Island, Japan, seat of manufacture of porcelain ware].

Saturn: **sat'arn**¹; **sāt'urn**². Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) indicated *Sa'turn*, which may be read **sat'ern**¹. By Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) **sē'turn**¹ [The planet next beyond Jupiter].

saturnine: **sat'ar-nōin**¹, *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr., or* **sat'ar-nin**¹, *Standard & C.*; **sāt'ur-nin**² or **sāt'ur-nin**². By Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784) **sat'ar-nōin**¹; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777) **sat'ar-nin**¹; Bailey (1732), Ash (1775) **sāt'ur-nōin**¹ [Of a grave, gloomy, or morose character or disposition].

satyr: **sat'ar**¹; **sāt'yr**². Modern dictionaries, excepting Worcester, agree on this pronunciation. Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fanning (1760), Ash (1775), and Webster (1828) noted *sa'tyr*, which may be read **sat'er**¹. *Wr.* **sē'ter**¹, which is noted as allowable but not preferred by *Standard, C., & W.* The last pronunciation was formerly current in Great Britain and Ireland and was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835); Jameson (1827) **sāt'er**¹; Smart (1840) **sat'er**¹ [In Gr. myth, a woodland deity: confused by the Romans with the fauns]. [males].

satyriasis: **sat'i-roi'a-sis**¹; **sāt'y-ri'a-sis**² [Unrestrained sexual desire in

sauce: **sēs**¹; **saç**²; *not* **saus**¹ [A dressing for food].

saucy: **sēs**¹; **saçy**² [Displaying piquancy and brightness; also, impertinently bold].

sauerkraut [Ger.]: **saur'kraut**¹; **sour'krout**² [Cabbage salted and al-

Sauk: **sök**¹; **sak**² [County in Wisconsin].

Saul: **söl**¹; **sal**² [Bible and masculine proper name].—**Saulites**: **söl'aitis**¹; **sal'its**² [Douai Bible].

sault: **sölt**¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or* **sō**¹, *I. & M.*; **salt**² or **sō**². *Wr.* **sē**¹ [A rapid river: from Old Fr. *sault*, leap; as, the *Sault Ste. Marie*].

Sault Sainte Marie: **sū sēnt mē'ri**¹ or (*Fr.*) **sō sañt mē'ri**¹; **sū sēnt mā'ry**² or (*Fr.*) **sō sāt mā'rē**² [1. Canadian port of entry in Ontario. 2. United States port of entry in Michigan].

Saumarez: **sō'ma-rē**¹; **sō'ma-rē**² [Family of British seamen (1710-1903)].

Saunders: **sūn'darz**¹ or **sēn'darz**¹; **sān'ders**² or **sañ'ders**² [Eng. and Am. family name].

Saunderson: **sūn'dar-sən**¹ or **sēn'dar-sən**¹; **sān'der-son**² or **sañ'der-son**² [Family name in Eng. and Ire.].

saunter: **sūn'tər**¹ or **sēn'tər**¹; **sān'ter**² or **sañ'ter**². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers Johnston (1764) and Sheridan (1780) noted **sēn'tər**¹, while **sūn'tər**¹ was recorded by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [To stroll in a leisurely way].

sausage: **sō'sij**¹; **sa'sağ**², the accepted modern pronunciation and that indicated by Enfield (1802). The pronunciation **sa'sij**¹, characterized by Walker (1791) as vulgar, was indicated as accepted standard in their time by Sheridan (1780)

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **whät**, **all**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hit**, **ice**; **i=ē**; **i=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1. *a* = final; *i* = habit; *aisle*; *au* = out; *oil*; *iū* = feud; *chin*; *go*; *η* = sing; *chin*, *this*.

and Scott (1797); Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) preferred *sē'sēi*; Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855) *ses'ij* [A roll of chopped meat, as pork, stuffed into a casing].

sauté [Fr.]: *sō'tē'*; *sō'tē'*² [Fried quickly with little grease, as potatoes].

savage: *sav'ēj*¹; *säv'äg'*²; *not* *sav'ij*¹, a colloquial utterance which almost completely breaks down the sound of the *a*. The same care should be exercised in uttering this word as a common noun as when one pronounces the proper name of Richard *Savage*. Compare **CABBAGE** [Wild and uncivilized; untamed].

savant: *sa'vün'*¹; *säv'vän'*² [Fr., a man of special learning; scholar].

Savaran: *sav'ə-rən*¹; *säv'a-ran*² [Apocrypha].

[1774-1833].

Savary: *säv'vü'rī'*¹; *säv'vä'rj'*² [1. Fr. Orientalist (1750-88). 2. Fr. general].

Savias: *sə-vai'əs*¹; *sa-vi'as*² [Apocrypha].

Savoie: *säv'vwä'*¹; *säv'vwä'*² [Fr. department].

[Judge how to do].

savoir-faire [Fr.]: *sa'vwär'fär'*¹; *säv'vwär'fär'*² [Tact; literally, "know-"]

Savonarola: *säv'vo-na-rō'la*¹; *säv'vo-nä-rō'lä*² [It. monk and reformer (1452-98)].

[part of France].

Savoy: *sə-vei'*¹; *sa-vöy'*² [Former duchy of the Sardinian kingdom, now

Sawbridgeworth: *saps'wörth*¹ or (*colloq.*) *sap'ser*¹; *säps'worth*² or (*colloq.*) *säp'ser*² [Eng. town].

sawder: *sä'dər*¹; *sä'dər*² [Obsolete form of **SOLDER**: still used colloquially in the figurative phrase *soft sawder*, flattery; blarney].

Saxicava: *saks'i-kē'və*¹; *säks'i-eä'və*². *C. & M.* *sak-sik'ə-və*¹; *E.* *saks-i-kä'və*¹; *I.* *sak-si-kē'və*¹; *W.* *sak'si-kē'və*¹ [A genus of burrowing bivalves].

say: *sē*¹; *sä*²; *not* *sei*¹, a provincialism [To declare or state in words].

Say: *sē*¹; *sä*² [1. Fr. political economist (1767-1832). 2. Fr. statesman and economist (1826-96)].

sayer¹: *sē'ər*¹; *sä'er*² [One who says anything].

Sayer²: *sär*¹; *sär*²; *not* *sē'ər*¹ [Eng. caricaturist (1748-1823)].

Sayers: *särz*¹; *särg*²; *not* *sē'ərz*¹ [Eng. pugilist (1833-73)].

sayid, **sayyid** [Ar.]: *sai'id*¹ or *sä'id*¹; *sä'id*² or *sä'id*² [Lord: a title applied to the descendants of Mohammed].

says: *sez*¹; *säg*²; *not* *sēz*¹, a provincialism. Compare **SAID** [Third person sing., present tense of **say**].

scabbed: *skab'ed*¹ or *skabd*¹; *seäb'äd*² or *seähd*². This word, like *blessed*, *learned*, and others, when used as an adjective, is pronounced in two syllables, and when as a participle, in one. But in general American usage prefers the first, and British usage, the second of the pronunciations indicated above [1. Covered with crust, as a sore. 2. Blistered, as metal, in casting].

scabies: *skē'bi-iz*¹; *seä'bi-äg*² [A skin-disease; the itch].

scabious: *skē'bi-us*¹; *seä'bi-üs*² [Of, relating to, or affected by scabies].

Secan: *sē'an*¹; *sē'an*² [Western: applied to a gate of ancient Troy].

Scævola: *sev'o-lä*¹; *säv'o-la*² [1. Roman soldier; lived about 500 B. C. 2. Roman jurist; teacher of Cicero (159-88 B. C.)].

2: *wolf*, *dq*; *boök*, *bööt*; *füll*, *rüle*, *cüre*, *büt*, *bürn*; *öil*, *böy*; *gö*, *gem*; *ink*; *thin*, *this*.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

scaglia [It.]: skā'lyā; seā'lyā² [An Italian rock]. [tating marble].

scagliola [It.]: ska-lyō'la¹; seā-lyō'lā² [Hard polished plaster-work imi-

Scalchi: skāl'kī¹; seāl'eī² [It. operatic singer (1850-)].

scald¹: skōld¹; seald² [A burn or injury to the skin by a hot fluid, as water].

scald²: skōld¹ or skūld¹; seald² or seāld²; C. & Smart skald¹ [An ancient Scandinavian minstrel or bard]. [equal].

scalene: skē-līn¹; seā-lēn²; not skēl'in¹ [Having sides no two of which are

Scaliger: skal'j-er¹; seāl'i-ger² [1. Fr. philologist (1540-1609). 2. It. author (1484-1558)].

scallop: skel'ap¹; seāl'op², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; E. skal'ap¹; I. & St. skal'lep¹, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1757), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827). By Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) skel'ap¹, as pronounced to-day [A shell-fish having a subcircular shell with wavy edge]. The verb is pronounced in the same way. [surgery].

scalpel: skal'pel¹; seāl'pēl²; not skal'pēl¹ [A small pointed knife used in

Scamander: ska-man'dar¹; sea-mān'der² [River in Asia Minor].

scaphoid: skaf'oid¹; seāf'oid². *Wr.* skē'feid¹. See PH [Shaped like a boat].

scapiform: skē'pi-fōrm¹; seā'pi-fōrm². *Wr.* skap'i-fōrm¹ [Formed like a scape or main shaft of a feather].

scapula: skap'yu-lā¹; seāp'yu-lā² [The shoulder-blade].

scapular: skap'yu-lār¹; seap'yu-lār² [A strip of cloth worn across the shoulder by some members of the Roman Catholic orders].

scar: skār¹; seār² [A mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound].

scarab: skar'ab¹; seār'ab² [A beetle sacred to the Egyptians].

scarabæus: skar'æ-bī'us¹; seār'a-bē'ūs² [A beetle sacred to the Egyptians].

scarabee: skar'æ-bī¹; seār'a-bē² [Same as preceding].

scaramouch: skar'æ-mouch¹; seār'a-mouch² [A cowardly boaster].

scarce: skārs¹; seārc²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries and that indicated by Buchanan (1757), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855). By Perry (1777) skērs; Sheridan (1780) skers; Enfield (1802) skars¹ [Rarely met with or occurring; not frequent].

scare (v.): skār¹; seār². *St.* skēr¹, erroneously attributed to the Scottish, who sound the *a* as in "fare," not as in "fate" [To throw into fear; frighten].

scared: skārd¹; seārd²; not skār'ed¹, nor (vulgarly) skārt¹. Compare BE-QUEATHED [Past-participle of SCARE].

scarlatina: skār'lā-tī'nā¹; seār'lā-tī'nā²—the pronunciation indicated by the modern and the earlier lexicographers, including Webster (1828), but Goodrich (Webster), 1847, skār-lā-tī'nā¹ [An infectious form of fever].

Scarron: skār'rōn¹; seār'rōn² [Fr. dramatist (1610-60)].

scath (n. & v.): skāth¹; seāth² [Same as SCATHE].

scathe (n. & v.): skēth¹; seāth²; I., St., & Wr. skēfh¹ [Harm; hurt].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊlsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Sceaux: sō¹; sō² [Town in France].

scenic: sɪn'ɪk¹; sɛn'ie²; *C. & Wr.* sɛn'ɪk¹; *I., M., & W.* si'nik¹, also indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation sɛn'ɪk¹ was formerly in greater favor and was noted by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) [Pertaining to landscape effects or stage settings].

scenograph: sɛn'o-gráf¹ or sɪ'no-gráf¹; sɛn'o-ġráf² or sɛ'no-ġráf². The first indicates American usage; the second represents that of Great Britain [An object drawn in perspective].

Scenopogia [Gr.]: sɪ'no-pi'ju-a¹; sɛ'no-pɛ'gi-a² [An annual festival of the Jews, the Feast of Tabernacles].

sceptic: skɛp'tɪk¹; sɛp'tie². See SKEPTIC.

Scava: sɪ'və¹; sɛ'va² [Bible].

Schaffhausen: shāf-hau'zen¹; shāf-hou'shɛn² [Swiss canton].

schedule: skɛj'ul¹; sɛj'ul², *Standard*; *C. & W.* sked'yul¹; *E., I., & St.* shed'yul¹; *M.* shed'yul¹; *Wr.* sked'yul¹. See Introductory, page xv.

The various pronunciations of this word, noted above and below, may be traced to its orthography no less than to its derivations. Considered as a Middle English word it was spelt *sedule* in the Rolls of the Parliament of England for 1397 ("New Eng. Dict." s. v.), but the same source cites *cedule* for the Rolls of the Parliament for 1429—a spelling which had vogue from 1420 to 1655 and was used by Caxton (1422-91) and James Howell (1594-1666) in his "Letters" (1645-55). It was spelt *cedul* by John Cowell in his "Interpreter," under the entry "Clerke of the Extrements" (1607). These forms were pronounced sɛd'yul¹. The spellings *sedule* and *cedule* were adopted by both French and English writers. Cotgrave's "French and English Dictionary" (1690) notes "*schedule* or *cedule* a schedule, scroll, note, bill."

Of the forms *sedule* and *schedule*, the first was in use in 1465, the second in 1560, and by no less distinguished a personage than Queen Elizabeth ("Original Letters," ser. II, ii, 265, ed. by Ellis). Notwithstanding the example set by the Virgin Queen, Shakespeare favored the former and wrote:

ARRAGON: What's here, the portrait of a blinking idiot
Presenting me a *sedule*, I will reade it.

Merchant of Venice act II, l. 50 from end. [1595.]

But "Rare Ben Jonson," in memory of his Queen, followed her example, and in his comedy "The Staple of News" wrote: "Your Father . . . left it in writing in a *schedule* here" (act I, sc. 6: 1626).

Five different pronunciations were indicated for this word from 1668 to 1850. These were as follows: (1) sked'yul¹, noted by Price (1668), John Jones ("Practical Orthography," 1701), Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828); (2) sɛd'yul¹, recorded by Dr. Isaac Watts (1674-1748), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), John Shaw (1777), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), Scott (1797), Stephen Jones (1798), who added that the word was pronounced sked'yul¹ in Queen Anne's time, and Fulton & Knight (1802); (3) sɛd'jul¹, Sheridan (1780); (4) sɛd'jul¹, Walker (1791-1797); (5) shed'yul¹, Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), who adds, in his introduction, that the word, being of Greek origin, should be pronounced sked'yul¹, Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850).

Dr. Craigie, in the "New English Dictionary," says of the pronunciation sɛd'yul¹, "It is doubtful whether this was really justified by usage," but the word undoubtedly came into English through the French, and the Fr. pronunciation prevailed in some circles for nearly three-quarters of a century as shown above. Compare CH, SCHEME, SCHISM, SCHOLAR, SCHOOL [A written or printed statement usually in tabular form].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Scheele: shē'la¹ or (*Anglice*) shīl¹; shē'le² or (*Anglice*) shēl² [Sw. chemist (1742-86)]. [eral].

scheerelite: shīr'ar-aüt¹; shēr'er-it² [A pearly white hydro-carbonic min-]

Scheherezade: shī-hē'rē-zā'da¹; she-he'rē-zā'de² [A queen, the fictitious relator of stories in the "Arabian Nights"].

Scheldt: shelt¹, skelt¹, or (*Dutch*) skel'da¹; shēlt², seēlt², or (*Dutch*) seēl'de² [A river in N. France, Belgium, and the Netherlands].

Schelling: shel'ing¹; shēl'ing² [Ger. philosopher (1775-1854)].

scheme: skīm¹; seēm² [A plan of something to be done].

schene: skīn¹; seēn² [Egypt. measure of length].

Schenectady: ski-nek'ta-di¹; see-nē'e'ta-dy² [City in New York State].

scherzando: sker-tsān'do¹; seēr-tsān'do² [In a light, sportive manner: a direction in music].

scherzo [It.]: sker'tso¹; seēr'tso² [A light sportive movement in music].

Scheveningen: shē'ven-ing'en¹; shē'ven-ing'ēn² [Seaside resort in the Netherlands].

Schiaparelli: skyā'pa-rel'li¹; seyā'pā-rēl'li² [It. astronomer (1835-1910)].

Schiedam: skī-dām¹; seē-dām² [Town in the Netherlands].

Schiehallion: shī-hal'yān¹; shē-hāl'yon² [Mountain in Perthshire, Scot.].

Schiller: shil'ar¹; shīl'er² [Ger. poet (1759-1805)].

Schinus: skai'nus¹; sei'nūs² [A genus of Am. and Austral. tropical trees, of which the pepper-tree is cultivated for ornament].

schism: sizm¹; siſm² [A division, as of opposing factions in a church].

In words of our tongue which have a Latin or Greek original, *sch* has almost invariably the sound of *z*. In the case of *sch* the one notable exception now existing is *schism*, in which the *ch* is suppressed altogether.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 206. [H. '04.]

schisma: skiz'ma¹; seiſ'ma². *Century* prefers skis'ma¹, which *Standard* & *W.* indicate as permissible [In ancient music, a small interval equal to the eighteenth part of a tone].

schismatic: siz-mat'ik¹; sis-māt'ie². *Wr.* skiz'ma-tik¹. The stress was indicated on the penult by Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Scott (1797), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849), but by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) it was placed on the first syllable [One who makes or takes part in a schism].

schist: shist¹; shīst² [Any rock that easily splits].—**schistose:** shis'tōs¹; shīs'tōs². *I.* shist'ōz¹ [Having the nature of schist].

schizopod: skiz'o-pod¹; seiſ'o-pōd², *Standard*, *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* shiz'o-pod¹; *M.* skai'zo-ped¹ [Having cleft feet, or parted toes].

Schlegel: shlē'gel¹; shlē'gēl² [1. Ger. philologist (1767-1845). 2. Ger. philosopher (1772-1829)]. [1834].

Schleiermacher: shlai'er-mō'hēr¹; shīl'er-mā'her² [Ger. theologian (1768-1834)].

Schleswig-Holstein: shlēz'vīh-hōl'shtain¹; shlēz'vīh-hōl'shtīn² [Prus. province, taken from Denmark (1864)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; Chin, this.

Schley: shlai¹; shly², but commonly slai¹; slȳ² [Am. rear-admiral and Arctic explorer (1839-1911)].

schloss [Ger.]: shlɔs¹; shlɔs² [A castle].

Schöffer: shuf'ər¹; shuf'er² [Ger. printer; inventor of type-punches] [(1430?-1502?)].

Schoharie: sko-har'ɪ; seo-här'i² [County in New York State].

scholar: skɔl'ər¹; seɔl'ər². Compare CH [One who is taught by a teacher, or one versed in one or more branches of learning].

Schomburgk: shem'bürk¹; shöm'bürk² [Eng. traveler of Ger. origin, who drew the line that bears his name, between British Guiana and Venezuela (1804-65)].

Schönbrunn: shün'brun¹; shün'brün² [Aust. summer residence near Vienna]. [instruction].

school: skül¹; seōl². Compare CH [An institution for the imparting of

schooner: skün'ər¹; seōn'ər² [A type of sailing-vessel].

[(1788-1800)].

Schopenhauer: shō'pen-hau'ər¹; shō'pēn-hou'ər² [Ger. philosopher

schottische: shet-tish'ɪ; shōt-tīh'ɪ², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., W., & Wr.; C., M., & Standard* (1913) sho-tish'ɪ [A polka-like dance]. In French this word is written *scottish* and pronounced sko-tish'ɪ; thus the pseudo-French pronunciation of the word in English is not justified. [America].

schout: skaut¹; seout² [A municipal officer in the Dutch colonies of North

Schreiner: shrai'nər¹; shri'ner² [1. South-Afr. statesman (1857-)]. 2. South-Afr. author (1863?-)].

Schubert: shū'bərt¹; shū'bert² [Aust. composer (1797-1828)].

Schumann: shū'man¹; shū'män² [Ger. pianist (1819-96); Ger. composer (1810-56)]. [singer (1861-)].

Schumann-Heink: shū'man-haɪŋk¹; shū'män-hīŋk² [Austrian operatic

Schuyler: skai'lər¹; seɪ'lər² [Am. Revolutionary general (1733-1804)].

Schuykill: skül'kil¹; seɪl'kil² [River and county in Pa.].

Schwab: shwäb¹ or (Ger.) shvāp¹; shwäb² or (Ger.) shvāp² [Am. family name of Ger. origin]. [92].

Schwatka: shwot'kə¹; shwät'ka² [Am. soldier and Arctic explorer (1849-

sciatic: sai-at'ik¹; si-ät'ie² [Pert. to or situated in the region of the hip].

sciatica: sai-at'ik-ə¹; si-ät'ie-a² [Neuralgia of the hip and thigh].

science: sai'ens¹; si'əns² [Knowledge obtained by exact observation and correct thinking; also, the sum of human knowledge].

scleropia: sai'ər-ō'pi-ə¹; si'ər-ō'pi-a² [Defective vision in which things appear darker than is natural].

scillet [L.]: sil'i-set¹; sil'i-çēt² [In law, to wit; namely].

Silly: sil'ɪ; sil'y² [Group of islands off Cornwall, Eng.].

scimitar: sim'ɪ-tər¹; sim'i-ter² [Same as SIMITAR].

[Bible].

sciniph: sin'ɪf¹; sɪn'if² [A biting insect mentioned in *Exodus* viii, 17 (Douai

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōk, bōt; fɪll, rɪl, cɪr, bɪt, bɪrn; ɔɪl, bōv; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

scintilla [L.]: sin-til'ä; sîn-til'a² [A spark; hence, the smallest particle].—
scintillante [It.]: shin'til-län'tä; shin'til-län'te² [Sparkling; brilliant: a direction
in music].—**scintillate**: sin'ti-lët¹; sîn'ti-lät² [To sparkle]. [lege].

Scio¹: sai'o¹; si'o² [A village in Ohio, seat of a Methodist Episcopal col-
Scio²: sai'o¹ or shi'o¹; si'o² or shi'o² [Same as CHIOS].

sciolist: sai'o-list¹; si'o-list² [One with a smattering of knowledge].

sciomachy: skai-ëm'a-ki¹; sei-öm'a-ey². By Buchanan (1766), Walker
(1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Knowles
(1835), and Smart (1840) sai'ëm'a-ki¹; Sheridan (1780) skai-ëm'a-ki¹ [Same as
SKIAMACHY]. [spirits, or from shadows].

sciomancy: sai'o-man'si¹; si'o-män'gy² [Divination by shades of departed

scion: sai'en¹; si'ön² [1. A twig or shoot of a tree or plant; hence, an off-
shoot. 2. A child or descendant]. [magic lantern].

sciopticon: sai-öp'ti-ken¹; si-öp'ti-eön² [A form of camera obscura or

scioptics: sai-öp'tiks¹; si-öp'ties² [The art of producing luminous views of
external objects in a darkened room, as by an arrangement of lenses].

scire facias [L.]: sai'ri fē'shi-as¹; si'rē fā'shi-as² [Literally, "that you cause
to know": a form of writ commanding the person against whom it is issued to show
cause why a plaintiff should not have advantage on a judicial record].

scirrhus: sir'us¹, *Standard, C., & M.*, or skir'us¹, *E., I., St., W., & Wr.*;
sir'üs² or seir'üs² [Morbidly hardened]. Compare SCIRRHUS.

scirrhus: sir'us¹; sir'üs², *Standard, C., & M.*, noted also by Buchanan
(1766) and Kenrick (1773); *E., I., St., W., & Wr.* skir'us¹—a pronunciation indicated
by Johnson (1755), Penning (1760), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Bailey (1775),
Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840)
[A firm, hard, cancerous tumor].

scission: sish'an¹ or sig'an¹; sish'on² or sīzh'on². The first, recorded by
Standard & C., was indicated by Buchanan (1757-66); the second by Perry (1777).
Sheridan (1780), and Walker (1791). It is noted also by *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*
[The act of cutting or state of being cut].

scissors: siz'arz¹; sig'ors² [A cutting implement]. [and R. I.].

Scituate: sich'u-ët¹ or sit'yu-ët¹; sich'u-ät² or sit'yu-ät² [Town in Mass.

sciurine: sai'yu-rin¹; si'yū-rin², *Standard, C., & M.*; *E., W., & Wr.* sai'yu-
rain¹; *I.* sai-yū-rain¹; *St.* sai-yū-rin¹ [Pert. to the squirrels and marmots].

sciaff [Scot.]: sklaf¹; seláf². See ASK [In golf, to draw (a club) along the
ground before hitting the ball].

Slater: slē'tar¹; slā'ter² [Eng. family name].

Slav: sklāv¹; selāv² [Same as SLAV]. So also with its relatives **Slav'ic**
and **Slav'ism**.

sclerosis: skh-rō'sis¹; sele-rō'sis² [Hardening of the tissue, as of the skin].—

sclerotic: skl-ret'ik¹; sele-rōt'ie² [Affected with sclerosis].

scoff: skof¹; seōf²; not skōf¹ [To speak with derision or scorn].

scolecite: skol'i-sait¹; seōl'e-qit², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*; *E.* skōl'-
sait¹; *I.* skō'lī-sait¹; *St.* skō-lī'sait¹ [A mineral].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; eɪl; lū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhɪn, this.

sconce: skens¹; seŋç².

Sconce, the verb, meaning 'fine,' 'appears to be modern,' Dr. Richardson says. Dr. Johnson knew of no authority for it; and Archdeacon Todd quotes 'The Idler.' Milton used it in 1641. See his 'Prose Words' (ed. Bohn), vol. 2, p. 416.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 133, note. [s. 1873.]

The "New English Dictionary" cites W. Phillip (1598) and Minshew (1617) as using the word, the first in the sense of "to fortify; entrench"; the second, "to fine; mulct."

Scone¹: skūn¹; seŋ² [Scot. village where Scottish kings were formerly crowned].

scone²: skōn¹; seōn² [A thin cake baked on a griddle].

scoop, scoot. Pronounced as one syllable: skūp¹, seōp²; skūt¹; seōt².

scope: skōp¹; seōp² [A range of action or view].

[fected with scurvy].

scorbute: sker-biū'tik¹; seōr-bū'tie²; not sker'bū-tik¹ [Relating to or af-

scorch: skōrch¹; seōrch² [To discolor the surface by burning].

score: skōr¹; seōr²; not skōr¹. See O and compare FORCE; FORT [A record, as of an account, winning points in a game, etc.]. [superiority toward another].

scorn: skōrn¹; seōrn²; not skōrn¹. See O [Contempt, as from pride or a

scour: skaur¹; seour² [To clean, as by rubbing and washing].

scourge (n. & v.): skūrj¹; seūrj² [Whip; lash].

scout: skaut¹; seout² [I. Watch. II. Ridicule; despise]. In the latter sense used by Marston in his "Dutch Courtezan" (1605) and by Shakespeare in "The Tempest" (1610).

This word has been used latterly as a verb active in a very different sense, and in better company than one could have imagined. . . . We sometimes find, in parliamentary speeches, that certain opinions or principles are *scouted*; still, however, with me, it passed for irreputious and demi-vulgar, till I found it used by one of the guardians of language as well as of religion and politics, the Anti-Jacobin Review.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1809.]

Reviews, newspapers, and parliamentary speeches are by no means safe guides in the use of words. It is to be regretted that the current language is taken so much from such sources, while the older and the better authorities lie neglected or forgotten. I do not mean to say that we should study an antiquated style or affect archaisms, but that we should be restrained, if not directed, by such authorities as Milton, Dryden, Pope, Swift, Johnson, Goldsmith, and Burke.

TOWNSEND YOUNG in *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [Dublin, 1859.]

It is the opinion of the writer that in the development of the language the periodical press has done much more to elevate the tone of thought and the manner of speech than to debase it. The improvement has been secured gradually and still continues.

scrap: skrap¹; serāp² [A small piece].

scrape: skrēp¹; serāp² [To rub the surface of anything].

scratch: skrach¹; serāch² [To scrape the surface of].

scrawl: skrōl¹; serā² [Unskilful writing].

scream: skrim¹; serēm² [Cry].

screed, screen. These words are pronounced as one syllable: skrid¹, serēd²; skrin¹, serēn².

screw: skrū¹; serj² [I. n. Anything with a twisted thread used to tighten.

II. v. To tighten with a screw; twist; turn].

2: wɒlɪf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; ɛhɪn, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

scribe¹: skraib¹; scrib² [1. One who is an expert penman. 2. In Bible history [S-], one of a body of learned men who expounded the religious law].

Scribe²: skrib¹; scrib² [Fr. dramatist (1791-1861)].

scrim, scrimp, seringe, scrip, script. The *i* in these words is pronounced short, as in "hit," not as long as in "isle" or "police." See I.

Scripture: skrip'chur¹ or -tiur¹; serip'chur² or -tŭr² [The sacred writings of any people]. So also with all its relatives **Scriptur-al**, **Scriptur-al-ism**, **Scriptur-al-ist**, etc.

scrivener: skriv'n-ər¹; seriv'n-er², *Standard, E., & St.; C., I., M., W., & W.* skriv'ner¹.

Formerly also pronounced as two syllables and so indicated by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Wright (1855). By Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) skriv'n-ər¹ [One whose occupation is writing contracts, deeds, and other legal papers].

scrofula: skrof'yū-lə¹; serōf'yū-lə² [A morbid constitutional condition characterized by inflammation of the skin, etc.].

scrutin [Fr.]: skrü'tān¹; serü'tān² [Scrutiny; specif., the act of balloting or voting]. Compare SCRUTINY.

scrutinant: skrü'ti-nənt¹; serü'ti-nant² [Observing closely; scrutinizing]. —**scrutinize:** skrü'ti-nəiz¹; serü'ti-niz² [To observe closely]. —**scrutiny:** skrü'ti-ni; serü'ti-ni² [Close examination, as of ballots cast at an election].

scrutoir: skrü'twār¹; serü'twār². Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) skrü'twār¹. By Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Enfield (1807) skrü'tōr¹ [A cabinet-like writing-desk].

Scrymgeour: skrim'jər¹; serym'ger² [Eng. Family name].

sculpture: skulp'chur¹ or skulp'tiur¹; seŭlp'chur² or seŭlp'tŭr², but the latter borders on affectation [The fashioning of figures out of stone or the figures so fashioned]. [knight's fee for furnishing the army].

scutage: skiū'tuj¹; seŭ'tag² [In Old Eng. law, an assessment levied on a

Scutari: skū'ta-rī¹; sey'tā-rī². Same as SKUTARI.

Scutia: skiū'shi-ə¹; seŭ'shi-a²; not skū'ti-ə¹ [A genus of Asiatic, African, and tropical American shrubs].

Seylla: sil'ə¹; sŷl'a² [In classic myth, a sea-monster with six heads and twelve feet. See HOMER'S "Odyssey" bk. xii].

scythe (*n. & v.*): saith¹; sŷth²; not saith¹ [I. *n.* A long curved blade fitted to a snath and used for mowing. II. *v.* To cut or mow with a scythe].

Scythia: sih'ti-ə¹; sŷth'i-a² [A country situated on the north shore of the Black Sea].

Scythian: sih'ti-an¹; sŷth'i-an² [Ancient nomadic people living along the

Scythopolls: soi-thop'o-lis¹; sŷ-thōp'o-lis² [Apocrypha]. —**Scythopollitans:** sih'to-pel'i-tanz¹; sŷth'o-pōl'i-tanz² [Apocrypha].

Seaford: si'fard¹; sē'ford² [Eng. seaside resort].

Seaforth: si'fərth¹; sē'fōrth² [1. Scottish loch the name of which became the title of an earldom in the Mackenzie family. 2. A famous Scottish regiment].

seal, seam. Pronounce these words as one syllable: sil¹, sēl²; sīmi¹, sēm².

2: ărt, ăpe, făt, färe, fäst, whə't, ăll; mē, gēt, pręy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; gō, nēt, ōr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ɒu = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

seamstress: sɪm'stres¹; sēm'strēs². *Wr.* sem'stris¹. The first pronunciation dates back to the time when pronunciation was indicated by Eng. dictionaries. It was noted also by Buchanan (1757), Perry (1777), Webster (1828), and Wright (1855). Altho pronounced sem'stris¹ by Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840), it should be borne in mind that the word was spelt *sempstress* and *semstress* until 1871 and that this pronunciation merely reflects this spelling [A woman skilled in needle-work].

séance [Fr.]: sē'āns¹; se'ānç² [A session or sitting, as of some deliberative or consultative assembly]. [pare SEER.

sear: sɪr¹; sēr²; *not* sɪ'ər¹ [To cause to wither or shrivel, as by heat]. **Com-search** (*n.* & *v.*): sūr'ʃɪ; sēr'ʃh² [Look].

Searcy: sūr'sɪ; sēr'gy² [A county or town in Arkansas].

Searle: sūr¹; sēr² [Eng. family name].

season (*n.* & *v.*): sɪ'zn¹; sō'ʒn².

Seba: sɪ'bə¹; sē'ba² [Bible].—**Sebam:** sɪ'bam¹; sē'bām² [Bible (R. V.)].

Sebastian: sɪ-bas'ti-ən¹; se-bās'ti-ən² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Sw. **Sebastiaan:** sē-bās'ti-ən¹; se-bās'ti-ən²; *F.* **Sébastien:** sē'bas'tyān¹; se'bas'tyān²; *G.* **Sebastian:** sē-bās'ti-ən¹; se-bās'ti-ən²; *I.* **Sebastiano:** sē-bās'ti-āno¹; se-bās'ti-āno²; *L.* **Sebastianus:** sɪ-bas'ti-ē-nūs¹; se-bās'ti-ā-nūs²; *Pg.* **Sebastião:** sē-bās'ti-ān¹; se-bās'ti-ōn²; *Rus.* **Sevastian:** sē-vās'ti-ān¹; se-vās'ti-ān²; *Sp.* **Sebastián:** sē-bās'ti-ān¹; se-bās'ti-ān². [Rus. seaport].

Sebastopol: seb'as-tō'pəl¹ or sɪ-bas'to-pōl¹; sēb'as-tō'pōl² or se-bās'to-pōl²

Sebat: se-bāt¹; sē-bāt² [Bible].—**Sebenia:** sɪ'bi-nai'ə¹; sē'be-ni'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Sebenias:** sɪ'bi-nai'əs¹; sē'be-ni'əs² [Douai Bible].—**Sebeon:** sɪ'bi-ən¹; sē'be-ən² [Douai Bible].—**Sebethai:** sɪ-beθ'h-ai¹; se-bēθ'h-ai² [Douai Bible].—**Sebia:** sɪ-bi'ə¹; se-bi'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Sebnia:** seb-nai'ə¹; sēb-ni'ə² [Douai Bible].—**Seboim:** sɪ-bō'im¹; se-bō'im² [Douai Bible].—**Secacah:** sɪ-kē'kā¹ or sek'ā-kā¹; sē-ēū'cā² or sēē'ā-cā² [Bible].—**Sechenias:** sek'i-nai'əs¹; sē'e-ni'əs² [Apocrypha].—**Sechia:** sɪ'ki-ə¹; sē'e-i-ə² [Douai Bible].—**Sechrona:** sɪ-kro'nə¹; se-erō'nə² [Douai Bible].—**Sechu, Secu:** sɪ'kiū¹; sē'eū² [Bible (R. V.)].

seckel: sek¹; sēk²; *not* sik¹ as commonly mispronounced [A variety of pear, so called from *Seckel* of Pennsylvania, who introduced it].

seclude: sɪ-klūd¹; se-elud²; *not* sɪ-kliūd¹ [To spend in complete retirement].—**seclusion:** sɪ-klū'ʒən¹; se-elū'ʒon² [Solitude; retirement].

secondary: sek'ən-dē-rɪ¹; sēē'on-dā-ry²; *not* sek'ən-də-rɪ¹ [Not of the first order, quality, or degree].

secret: sɪ'kret¹; sē'erēt² [Hidden from view or knowledge]. Compare

secretary: sek'ri-tē-rɪ¹; sēē're-tā-ry² [One who attends to the correspondence of another]. [pare SECRET.

secrete: sɪ-krit¹; se-erēt² [To put in a place of concealment; hide]. **Secret-**

secretion: sɪ-kri'shon¹; se-erō'shon² [The act of concealing, hiding, or storing; as, the *secretion* of milk in an animal body].

secretory: sɪ-kri'to-rɪ¹; se-erō'to-ry², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & St.* se-kri'tūr-i¹; *I. & Buchanan.* sɪ-kri'tar-i¹; *M. & W.* sɪ-kri'tar-i¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Rees (1826), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) se-kri'to-rɪ; Sheridan (1780) sek'ri-tur-i; Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Jameson (1827) sɪ'kri-tur-i [Pert. to secretion].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʧɪn, ʧɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

sectarian: sek-tār'i-an¹; sēe-tār'i-an². In the South sek-tē'rī-an¹ [One who adheres to the beliefs and practises of a particular religious body. Compare BARBARIAN.

sectary: sek'ta-rī¹; sēe'ta-ry²; not sek-tē'rī¹ [An adherent of a particular sect].

section: sek'shan¹; sēe'shon² [A separate part].

sects: sekts¹; sēets². Distinguish from SEX [Plural of **sect**: sekt¹; sēt² (a body of persons who accept a particular creed or confession of faith)].

second: sek'und¹, *Standard & St.*, or sī'kund¹, *C., E., I., & W.*; sēe'ünd² or sē'eünd². *M.* si-kund¹; *Wr.* sī'kand¹ [Having the parts or organs arranged on one side only].

secondine: sek'un-din¹; sēe'ün-dīn², *Standard, C., M., & St.; E.* se-kun'-dāin¹; *I.* si'kun-dāin¹; *W. & Wr.* sek'an-dāin¹ [In obstetrics, the afterbirth].

Secundus: si-kun'dus¹; se-eün'düs² [Bible].—**Sedada:** sed'a-dā¹; sēd'a-da² [Douai Bible].

sedan: si-dan¹; se-dän²; not sī-dan¹ [A vehicle for one passenger consisting of a chair enclosed in a protective frame].

Sedan: si-dan¹ or (*Fr.*) sē-dän¹; se-dän² or (*Fr.*) sē-dän² [Fr. town].

sedate: si-dēt¹; se-dāt² [Characterized by habitual composure].

sedative: sed'a-tiv¹; sēd'a-tiv² [A medicine having a soothing effect].

Sedecias: sed'i-sai'as¹; sēd'e-ai'as² [Apocrypha].—**Sedei:** sī'di-ai¹; sē'-de-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sedekias:** sed'i-kai'as¹; sēd'e-ki'as² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

sedentary: sed'en-tē-rī¹; sēd'ēn-tā-ry². By Buchanan (1757) se-den'ta-rī¹, but (1766) sed'en-tē-rī¹; Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sed'en-ta-rī¹ [Accustomed to sit much or to work sitting].

Sedeur: sed'i-ūr¹; sēd'e-ūr² [Douai Bible].

Sedlitz: zed'lits¹; sēd'lits² [Bohemian village]. The aperient powder of the same name is pronounced sed'lits¹; sēd'lits².

seducer: si-diūs¹; se-dūc²; not sī-dūs¹—the first *e* as in "valley," not as in "eel" [To entice from the right].

see, seed, seel. The *e*'s in all these words are pronounced long: sī¹, sē²; sīd¹, sēd²; sīl¹, sēl².

Seelada: si-el'a-dā¹; se-ēl'a-da² [Douai Bible].

Seelye: sī'ly¹; sē'ly² [Am. family name].

seem, seen, seep. The *e*'s in all these words are pronounced long and in one syllable: sīm¹, sēm²; sīn¹, sēn²; sīp¹, sēp². Compare BEEN.

seethe: sīth¹; sēth²; not sīth¹ [To be in a state of boiling].

seer: sī'ar¹; sē'er² [One who perceives].

seer: sīr¹; sēr² [One who foretells future events].

Segub: sī'gub¹; sē'gūb² [Bible].

Seguin: si-gīn¹; se-gīn² [A town in Texas].

Seguin: sē-gān¹; se-gān² [Fr. physician (1812-80)].

Ségur: sē'gūr¹; sē'gūr² [1. Fr. author (1753-1830). 2. Fr. general (1780-1873)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, ǵll; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, lce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Sehesima: si-hes'i-ma¹; se-hēs'i-ma² [Douai Bible]. [Swiss lake].

seiche: sēsh¹; seçh² [A remarkable oscillation of water peculiar to the

seid: sē'id¹, *Standard & W., or* sīd¹, *E., I., & Wr.*; se'id² or sēd². *St.* sī'd¹ [One of the descendants of Fatima and Ali, daughter and nephew of Mohammed].

Seldi: zai'dl¹; sī'dl². More frequently heard sai'dl¹ [Hung. composer and musical director].

Seldlitz: sed'lits¹; sēd'lits² [Corrupt spelling of SEDLITZ].

seigneur [Fr.]: sē'nyūr¹; sē'nyūr²; *not* sen-yēr¹ [Same as SEIGNIOR].—

seigneurial: sin-yiūr'i-al¹; sēn-yū'ri-al² [Pert. to a seignior].

seignior: sīn'yār¹; sēn'yor² [Lord]. Compare SIGNIOR, the spelling used by Shakespeare (First Folio edition 1623), Bacon, and others.

seine: sēn¹; sen². *I., St., & Wr.* sīn¹ [Any encircling fishing-net].

Seine: sēn¹; sen² [Fr. river and dept.].

Seir: sī'ir¹; sē'ir² [Bible].—**Seira:** si-ai'ra¹ or sī'i-ra¹; se-ī'ra² or sē'i-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Seirah:** si-ai'rā¹ or sī'i-rā¹; se-ī'rā² or sē'i-rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Seirath:** si-ai'rāth¹ or sī'i-rāth¹; se-ī'rāth² or sē'i-rāth² [Bible]. [hold].

seisin, seizin: si'zin¹; sē'zin² [Possession of land under a claim of a free-

seismogram: sais'mo-gram¹; sis'mo-grām². In British usage the first syllable is pronounced saiz'¹; sīs'² [A record of earthquake phenomena].—**seismograph:** sais'[or] saiz'[mo-graft; sis'[or] (Brit.) sīs'[mo-grāf² [An instrument for recording earthquake phenomena].—**seismography:** sais-[or] (Brit.) saiz-[mōg'-ra-fi; sis-[or] (Brit.) sīs-[mōg'-ra-fy² [The study of the phenomena of earthquakes].—**seismology:** sais-[or] (Brit.) saiz-[mōl'o-jī; sis-[or] (Brit.) sīs-[mōl'o-gy².

Sejanus: si-jē'nus¹; se-jā'nūs² [Rom. courtier (-31)].

sejugous: sej'u-gus¹; sēj'u-ğūs², *Standard, M., & W.; C.* sī'ju-gus¹; *E.* se-jū'gus¹; *I.* sī-jū'gus¹; *Wr.* si-jū'gas¹ [Having six pairs of leaflets].

Sela: sī'lā¹; sē'lā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Selah:** sī'lā¹; sē'lā² [Bible].—**Selahammahlekoth:** sī'lā-ha-mā'h-le-kōth¹ or -kōth¹; sē'lā-hā-mā'h-le-kōth² or -kōth² [Bible].—**Selah:** sel'e-hai¹; sē'lū-hi² [Douai Bible].—**Selaites:** sī'lā-its¹; sē'lā-its² [Douai Bible].—**Selebin:** sel'i-bin¹; sē'l'e-bīn² [Douai Bible].

select (a. & v.): si-lekt¹; se-lēet²; *not* sī-lekt¹.

Seled: sī'led¹; sē'lēd² [Bible].—**Selemla:** sel'i-mai'a¹; sē'l'e-mī'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Selemias:** sel'i-mai'as¹; sē'l'e-mī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Selemiau:** sel'i-mai'e'ū; sē'l'e-mī-a'ū [Douai Bible].—**Selemith:** si-lī'mith¹; se-lē'mith² [Douai Bible].

selenium: si-lī'ni-um¹; se-lē'ni-ūm² [A non-metallic element employed in the transmission of photographs by electricity, etc.].

selenography: sel'i-neg'ra-fi¹; sē'l'e-nōg'ra-fy² [The science of the study of the moon's surface].

Selenua: sel'i-nū'a¹; sē'l'e-nū'a² [Apocrypha].—**Selethai:** sel'i-thai¹; sē'l'e-thi² [Douai Bible].—**Seleucia:** si-liū'shi-a¹; se-lū'shi-a² [Bible]. [sect].

Seleucian: si-liū'si-an¹; se-lū'ci-an² [A member of a 3d-century religious

Seleucidæ: si-liū'si-di¹; se-lū'ci-dē² [Syrian dynasty].

Seleucus: si-liū'kus¹; se-lū'eūs² [King of Syria (350?-280? B. C.)].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bürn;

Sellai: sel'i-ai¹; sël'a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Selmai:** sel'mi-ai¹; sël'ma-i² [Douai Bible].—**Selomith:** si-lō'mith¹; se-lō'mith² [Douai Bible].

Selous: se-lū¹; sē-lū² [Eng. explorer (1851-1916)].

Sem: sem¹; sēm² [Bible].—**Semaath:** sem'a-ath¹; sēm'a-āth² [Douai Bible].—**Semachiah:** sem'e-kai'ā¹; sēm'a-e'ā² [Bible].—**Semaia:** si-mē'yā¹ or si-mai'ā¹; se-mā'ya² or se-mi'a² [Douai Bible].—**Semaiah:** si-mē'yā¹ or si-mai'ā¹; se-mā'yā² or se-mi'ā² [Apocrypha].—**Semarith:** sem'a-rith¹; sēm'a-rith² [Douai Bible].—**Semathites:** sem'a-thaits¹; sēm'a-thits² [Douai Bible].—**Semeber:** sem'i-ber¹; sēm'e-ber² [Douai Bible].—**Semegarnabu:** sem'i-gār'na-biu¹; sēm'e-gār'na-bū² [Douai Bible].—**Semel:** sem'i-ai¹; sēm'e-i² [Bible].—**Semeia:** si'mi-ai'ā¹; sē'me-iā² [Douai Bible].—**Semeias:** si'mi-ai'ās¹; sē'me-i'ās² [Douai Bible].—**Semels:** si-mi'is¹; se-mē'is² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Semellius:** si-mel'i-us¹; se-mē'l'i-us² [Apocrypha].—**Semeria:** sem'i-rai'ā¹; sēm'e-rā'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Semeron:** sem'i-ren¹; sēm'e-rōn² [Douai Bible].

semester: si-mes'tar¹; se-mēs'ter² [A period or term of six months].

semi- (prefix): sem'i-¹; sēm'i-² [Half; partly; imperfectly].

Semida: si-mai'dā¹; se-mi'da² [Douai Bible].—**Semidaites:** si-mai'di-ait¹; se-mi'da-its² [Douai Bible].—**Seminamoth:** si-min'e-moth¹; se-mi'n'a-mōth² [Douai Bible].

Seminole: sem'i-nōl¹; sēm'i-nōl² [An Amerind tribe of Florida].

semipedal: sem'i-ped-ai¹; sēm'i-pēd-al², *Standard, C., & M.; E., I., & W.* sem-i-p'del¹; *St.* sem-ip'e-dal¹; *W.* si-mip'i-dal¹. By Bailey (1732) stressed *sem'i-pedal*; by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) *semip'dal*; by Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) *se-mip'i-dal*; and by Smart (1840) *sem-i-ped'al* [Consisting of half a foot in measure].

Semiramide: sē'mi-rā'mi-dē¹; se'mi-rā'mi-dē² [Opera by Rossini].

Semiramis: si-mir'ā-mis¹ or sem'i-rā-mis¹; se-mir'ā-mis² or sēm'i-ra-mis² [Semimythical Asiatic queen].

Semis: si'mis¹; sē'mis² [Apocrypha].—**Semlai:** sem'h-ai¹; sēm'la-i² [Douai Bible].

Sempach: zem'pūh¹; sēm'pāh² [Swiss town].

sempstress: semp'stres¹; sēm'p'strēs² [A seamstress].

Senaah: si-nē'ā¹ or sen'i-ā¹; se-nā'ā² or sēn'a-ū² [Bible].

Senai: sen'i-ai¹; sēn'a-i² [Douai Bible].

Seneca: sen'i-kā¹; sēn'e-eā² [1. Roman philosopher (B. C. 3-65 A. D.)

Senegal: sen'i-gōl¹; sēn'e-gāl² [River and colony in Fr. W. Africa].

senegin: sen'i-jin¹; sēn'e-gin². *C. & E.* sen'e-gin¹ [A poisonous chemical compound used in medicine as a local anesthetic].

Seneh: si'nā¹; sē'ne² [Bible].

seneschal: sen'ā-shel¹; sēn'e-shal². Buchanan (1766) si'nes-kal¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) sen'es-kal¹ [An official in the household of a medieval prince; also (Eng.), a cathedral official. The term is now rarely used].

senhor [Pg.]: sē-nyōr¹; se-nyōr² [Sir; Mr.: used as a title of address or respect].—**senhora** [Pg.]: sē-nyōrā¹; se-nyōrā² [Fem. of SENHOR].—**senhorita** [Pg.]: sē'nyō-rī-tā¹; se'nyō-rī-tā² [Miss].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɔɪn; ɡo; ɪŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

senile: sɪ'naɪl¹; sɛ'nɪl², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, and also by most of the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1766) to Wright (1855). *C. & Perry* (1777) sɪ'nɪl¹; Knowles (1835) sɪ-naɪl¹ [Affected by old age or its infirmities].

senior: sɪn'yər¹; sɛn'yər², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E. sin'i-ar¹; I. & St. sɪ'ni-er¹*. By Buchanan (1757) sɪn'yur¹; *Perry* (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Craig (1849) sɪ'ni-ur¹; Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807); Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sɪ'nyur¹ [One who is older than another].

Senir: sɪ'nɪr¹; sɛ'nɪr² [Bible].

Sennaab: sen'i-ab¹; sɛn'a-əb² [Douai Bible].—**Sennaar:** sen'i-ər¹; sɛn'a-ər² [Douai Bible].—**Sennacherib:** se-nak'i-rib¹; sɛ-næ'e-rib² [Bible].—**Senneser:** sen'i-ser¹; sɛn'e-ser² [Douai Bible].

sennight: sen'ait¹ or sen'it¹; sɛn'it² or sɛn'it² [A period of seven (days and) nights; a week].

My love for Nature is as old as I:
But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,
And three rich sennights more, my love for her.

TENNYSON *Edwin Morris* l. 30. [1851.]

señor [Sp.]: sɛ-nyōr¹; sɛ-nyōr² [Sir; Mr.: a title of address or respect].—**señora** [Sp.]: sɛ-nyō-rā¹; sɛ-nyō-rā² [Fem. of seNOR].—**señorita:** [Sp.] sɛ'nyō-rī-tā¹; sɛ'nyō-rī-tā² [Miss].

sensual: sen'shu-al¹; sɛn'shu-al²; *not* sen'siu-al¹ [Pert. to the body or to the physical senses]. So also with its relatives **sensualism**, **sensualist**, **sensualize**, **sensuous**, etc.

sentence: sen'shi-ens¹ or (*colloq.*) sen'shens¹; sɛn'shi-əŋc² or (*colloq.*) sɛn'shəŋc². [The state of being sentient].—**sentient:** sen'shi-ent¹ or (*colloq.*) sen'shont¹; sɛn'shi-ənt² or (*colloq.*) sɛn'shənt² [Possessing the power of sense; having sensation or feeling].

[emotion or susceptibility to it].

sentiment: sen'ti-ment¹; sɛn'ti-mənt². See -MENT [Refined and tender

Senua: sɪ-niū'a¹ or sen'yu-a¹; se-nū'a² or sɛn'yu-a² [Bible].—**Senuah:** sɪ-niū'a¹ or sen'yu-a¹; se-nū'a² or sɛn'yu-a² [Bible].—**Seorim:** sɪ-fō-rim¹; sɛ-fō-rim² [Bible].

Seoul: sɛ-ūl¹; sɛ-ūl² [Capital of Chosen].

sepal: sep'al¹ or sɪ'pal¹; sɛp'al² or sɛ'pal², *Standard, C., & M.; I. & St. sɪ'pal¹; E., W., & Wr. sɪ'pal¹* [One of the individual parts or leaves of a calyx. See CALYX].

[connected]

separate (a.): sep'a-rit¹; sɛp'a-rat² [Considered apart from others; not

separate (v.): sep'a-rēt¹; sɛp'a-rāt² [To take apart; disconnect; disjoin].

separation: sep'a-rē-shən¹; sɛp'a-rū-shon² [The act or process of separating. See SEPARATE (v.)].—**separatist:** sep'a-rē-tist¹; sɛp'a-ra-tist²; *not* sep'a-rē-tist¹ [An advocate of separation].

Sephaath: sɛf'a-ath¹; sɛf'a-āth² [Douai Bible].—**Sephama:** sɛf'a-ma¹; sɛf'a-ma² [Douai Bible].—**Sephemoth:** sɛf'a-moth¹ or sɛf'a-mōth¹; sɛf'a-mōth² or sɛf'a-mōth² [Douai Bible].—**Sephar:** sɪ'far¹; sɛ'far² [Bible].—**Sepharad:** sɪ-fə-rad¹ or sɛf'a-rad¹; se-fā-rād² or sɛf'a-rād² [Bible].—**Sepharvaim:** sɛf'ər-və'im¹; sɛf'ər-vā'im² [Bible].—**Sepharvites:** sɪ'far-vait¹ or sɪ-far-vait¹; sɛ'far-vits² or sɛ-far-vits² [Bible].—**Sephata:** sɛf'a-ta¹; sɛf'a-ta² [Bible].—**Sephathia:** sɛf'a-tai¹; sɛf'a-ti² [Douai Bible].—**Sephathias:** sɛf'a-tai¹; sɛf'a-ti² [Douai Bible].—**Sephe:** sɪ-fē-i¹; sɛ'fē-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sephela:** sɪ-fē-lā¹; se-fē-lā² [Apocrypha].—**Sephion:** sɪ-fē-en¹; sɛ'fē-ən² [Douai Bible].—**Sephora:** sɪ-fō-rā¹; se-fō-rā² [Douai Bible].—

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōil, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Sephuphan: si-fŭ'fan¹; se-fŭ'fan² [Douai Bible].—**Septhai:** sep'chu-ai¹; sēp'tha-¹² [ment].

Septuagint: sep'tiu-a-jint¹; sēp'tū-a-gint² [Gr. version of the Old Testament].
sepulcher, sepulchre (n. & v.): sep'ul-kar¹; sēp'ul-eer². Formerly, both the noun and the verb were stressed also on the penultimate.

The accent of this [sepul'chre, substantive] was shifted to the antepenult before that of the verb. Fairfax has used it both ways [1600]:

As if his work should his sepul'cher be, Tasso 1, st. 25.

The sacred armies, and the godly knight
Who the great sepul'cher of Christ did free. Tasso st. 1.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. IV, ch. iv, p. 363. [London, 1784.]

In using the verb Shakespeare and Milton employed the stress on the penult:

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her's thence,
Or, at the least, in her's sepul'chre thine.

SHAKESPEARE *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act iv, sc. 2. [1591.]

And so sepul'cher'd in such pomp dost lie,
That kings for such a tomb would wish to die.

MILTON *Verses on Shakespeare*.

But Ben Jonson (1616) used the same accentuation as we do to-day:

I am glad to see that time survive,
When merit is not sepul'cher'd alive. Epigrammes lxi.

By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) the noun was stressed sepul'chre, but by the rest of the earlier lexicographers, from Johnson (1755) to Webster (1828), the stress was indicated sepul'chre. Walker (1809) in his treatment of the word as a noun claimed that "Dr. Johnson tells us it is accented by Shakespeare and Milton on the second syllable," and to prove it cited quotations in which the word was used as a verb. See above.

The verb was stressed on the first syllable by Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), and Webster (1828), but on the second by Johnson (1755), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791 & 1809), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) **I. n.** A burial-place. **II. v.** To place in a grave; bury.

sepulture: sep'el-chur¹ or -tiur¹; sēp'ul-chur² or -tūr² [The act of putting the dead body of a person in the grave].

sequel: si'kwel¹; sē'kwēl² [That which follows in consequence of what has previously happened]. Compare SEQUA.

sequela [L.]: si-kwī'lā¹; se-kwē'lā² [One who or that which follows]. Compare SEQUEL.—**sequelae:** si-kwī'lā¹; se-kwē'lā² [Pl. of SEQUA].

sequesterate: si-kwes'trēt¹; se-kwēs'trāt²; not sek'wis-trēt¹ [To confiscate].

sequestration: sek'wes-trē'shən¹; sēk'wēs-trā'shon², *Standard, C., & St.; E. & M.* si-kwes-trē'shən¹; *I.* sek-wes-trē'shən¹; *W.* si'kwes-trē'shən¹; *Wr.* sek-wis-trē'shən¹ [The act of confiscating property].

sequestrator: sek'wes-trē'tor¹; sēk'wēs-trā'tōr². *M.* si'kwes-trē-tor¹. By Perry (1777) and Webster (1828) si-kwes-trē'tor¹. By Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) the stress was put on the first syllable; by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) it was placed on the third [One who confiscates].

sequin: si'kwīn¹; sē'kwīn² [Venetian coin].

Sequoia: si-kwōi'ā¹; se-kwōi'ā² [A genus of giant trees of the pine family].

ser- A trigraph which in English is pronounced in several ways when forming a separate syllable: (1) ser¹, sēr², as in "seraph"; (2) sār¹, sār², as in "sergeant"; (3) sŭr¹, sēr², as in "sermon," "serpent," "service." See these words.

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɕhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

seraglio: sē-rā'lyo¹ or se-ral'yo¹; sē-rā'lyo² or sē-rāl'yo² [A harem].

Serah: sī'rā¹; sē'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Seraiah:** sī-rē'yā¹ or sī-rai'ā¹; se-rā'yā² or se-rī'ā² [Bible].

Serajevo: sē'ra-yē'vo¹; sē'ra-yē'vo² [Bosnian district and capital].

seraph: ser'af¹; sēr'af² [One of the highest orders of angels].—**seraphic:** sī-raf'ik¹; se-rāf'ie² [Pert. to the seraphim].—**seraphim:** ser'ə-fim¹; sēr'a-fim² [Plural of SERAPH].

Serapis: sī-rē'pis¹; se-rā'pis² [Egypt. god of the lower world].

seraskier: ser'as-kīr¹; sēr'as-kēr², *Standard & W.*; *C. & M.* ser-as-kīr¹; *E., I., & St.* se-ras'kīr¹; *Wr.* sī-ras'kīr¹ [The Turkish minister of war and commander-in-chief of the army].

Serebia: ser'ī-bai'ā¹; sēr'e-bī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Sered:** sī'red¹; sē'rēd² [Bible].—**Seredites:** sī'ri-dait¹; sē're-dīts² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sereser:** sī-rī'ser¹; se-rē'ser² [Douai Bible].

sergeant¹: sār'jant¹; sār'gant². The pronunciation sūr'jant¹ noted by *C. & W.* as in use is now seldom if ever heard, but was preferred by Knowles (1835) and Craig (1849). This word is spelt also *serjeant*, but pronounced the same way. See BEAUCLEERK, CLERK, DERBY, MERCHANT [1. A non-commissioned military officer. 2. A police officer ranking next below a lieutenant. 3. Formerly, in Eng., a barrister of the highest rank].

Sergeant²: sār'jant¹; sār'jant² [Am. family name].

Sergius: sūr'ji-us¹; sēr'gi-ūs² [Bible].

series: sī'riz¹; sē'rēs². *M., St., & W.* sī'ri-iz¹, which is noted as alternative also by *Standard, C., E., I., & W.* [A number of things arranged in a stated or given order; also, the order itself]. [India].

Seringapatam: se-riŋ'gə-pa-tam¹; sē-rīŋ'gə-pa-tām² [City in Brit. India].

serjeant: sār'jant¹; sār'jant² [See SERGEANT].

sermon: sūr'man¹; sēr'mon². A word formerly (1225) spelt *sarmun*, the form *sarman* being in use as late as 1765, to which perhaps the pronunciation sār'mun¹, once in fashionable use and looked upon by Walker as "a mark of the lowest vulgarity," may be traced. See CLERK.

Seron: sī'ron¹; sē'rōn² [Apocrypha].

serpent: sūr'pent¹; sēr'pēnt². Compare SERMON [A scaly limbless reptile].

serpentine: sūr'pen-tain¹ or -tin¹; sēr'pēn-tīn² or -tīn² [Pert. to a serpent; also, winding, sinuous; as, a *serpentine* dance in which wavy effects are obtained by the use of a long flowing skirt under colored lights].

Serug: sī'rug¹; sē'rūg² [Bible].

servant: sūr'vant¹; sēr'vant². See quotation.

As late as his own day Walker (1732-1807) had to admit that "even among the better sort we sometimes hear the salutation, *Sir your servant*, though this pronunciation of the word singly would be looked upon as a mark of the lowest vulgarity" [1791].

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 96. [H. '04.]

Servetus: sār-vī'tus¹; ser-vē'tūs² [Span. theologian (1511-53)].

service: sūr'vis¹; sēr'viç². Formerly pronounced sār'vis¹, an idiosyncrasy with people of fashion who aped the pronunciation of the street. Compare SERVANT [Any work done for the benefit of another].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bœk, bœt; fʊl, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

serviette: *sūr'vi-et'1* or *ser'vyet'1*; *sēr'vi-ēt'2* or *sēr'vyēt'2* [Fr., a table-napkin].

servile: *sūr'vil'1*, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.,* or *sūr'vail'1*, *E., I., M., & St.*; *sēr'vil'2* or *sēr'vil'2*. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain, which for nearly a century (1777 to 1855) favored the *i* short [Pert. to a servant or a slave; held in subjection].

servitude: *sūr'vi-tiūd'1*; *sēr'vi-tūd'2* [A state of subjection to any work, aim, claim, or demand].

Sesai: *sī'sai'1* or *sī'si-ai'1*; *sē'si'2* or *sē'sa-i'2* [Douai Bible].

sesame: *ses'a-mi'1*; *sēs'a-me'2*. Formerly *ses'am'1* (Webster, 1828) and *sī'-sam'1* (Reid, 1844) [1. An East-Indian herb. 2. One of two passwords, "Open sesame," used to gain admission to the robbers' den in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves"].

Sesis: *sī'sis'1*; *sē'sis'2* [Apocrypha].

Sesostri: *si-sēs'tris'1*; *se-sös'tris'2* [Legendary Egypt. king].

sesquipedal: *ses'kwī-ped'al'1*, *Standard & C.,* or *ses-kwip'1-dal'1*, *E., M., W., & Wr.*; *sēs'kwī-pēd'al'2* or *sēs-kwip'e-dal'2*; *I. & Buchanan* (1757) *ses'kwip-i-dal'1*; *St. ses'kwī-pi'dal'1*. By Bailey (1732), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) *ses-kwip'i-dal'1*; Sheridan (1780), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) *ses'kwī-pi'dal'1*. Dr. Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the first syllable, Ash (1775) placed it on the third [Sesquipedalian].—**sesquipedalian:** *ses'kwī-pi-dē'li-on'1*; *sēs'-kwī-pe-dā'li-on'2*.

A *Sesquipedalian*, one that is a foot and a half high. *Sesquipedalian words* used by Horace for great, stout, and lofty words: words that are very long, consisting of many syllables.

BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. [1656.]

sessile: *ses'il'1*; *sēs'il'2* [Not supported by a stalk or stem: said of certain flowers].

sesterce: *ses'türs'1*; *sēs'terc'2*. Same as SESTERTIUS.

sestertius: *ses-tür'shi-us'1*; *sēs-tēr'shi-üs'2* [Roman coin].

Sesthel: *ses'thel'1*; *sēs'thēl'2* [Apocrypha].

sestina: *ses-tī'nē'1*; *sēs-tī'na'2* [A form of Romance verse].

sestine: *ses'tin'1* or *-tain'1*; *sēs'tin'2* or *-tīn'2* [Same as SESTINA].

Seth: *seth'1*; *sēth'2* [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Sethur:** *sī'-thur'1*; *sē'thūr'2* [Bible].

Seti: *sē'tī'1*; *sē'ti'2* [One of the several Pharaohs who ruled Egypt].

setreme: *sī'ti-rīm'1*; *sē'ti-rēm'2*. *Wr.* *set'i-rīm'1*, so also Craig (1849) and Wright (1855) [An oar-like limb of an aquatic insect].

Seton: *sī'tan'1*; *sē'ton'2* [1. Am. philanthropist (1774-1821), founder of the Sisters of Charity in America. 2. Eng.-Am. naturalist (1860-)].

Setrai: *set'rī-ai'1*; *sēt'ra-i'2* [Douai Bible].

set-to: *set'tū'1*; *sēt'tōō'2* [A bout at fighting].

Sevastopol: *si-vas'to-pōl'1* or *sev'as-tō'pel'1*; *se-vās'to-pōl'2* or *sēv'as-tō'pōl'2*
Same as SEBASTOPOL.

Seveneh: *si-ven'a'1*; *se-vēn'e'2* [Bible (R. V.)].

[NIGHT].

severnlight: *sen'nait'1* or *sen'it'1*; *sēn'nīt'2* or *sēn'it'2* [Obsolete form of SEN-

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɔhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʔhɪn, this.

several: sev'ar-al¹; sēv'er-al². A word frequently slurred sev'rəl¹, but one of which every syllable should be pronounced [Being of an indefinite number].—**severe:** si-vīr¹; se-vēr² [Unsparring in the treatment of others].—**severity:** si-ver'i-ti¹; se-vēr'i-ty².

Severus: si-vī'rus¹; se-vēr'ūs² [Two Rom. emperors: (1) 146-211; (2) 205-235].

Sévigné (de): də sē'vī'nyē¹; de sē'vī'nyē² [Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Fr. letter-writer (1626-96)].

Seville: sev'il¹ or si-vī'l¹ or (Sp.) sē-vīl'yē¹; sēv'il² or se-vīl² or (Sp.) sē-vīl'yē² [Sp. province and its capital].

Sèvres: sāv'vr¹; sē'vr² [Fr. porcelain-manufacturing town].

sew: sō¹; sō². If judged by analogy this is an abnormal pronunciation in English, where *ew* in *dew*, *few*, *hew*, *mew*, *new*, is pronounced as in "feud." Dr Craigie ("New Eng. Dict.," s.v.) points out that in the 17th century *sew* was sometimes rimed with *chue* and *new*. In Scotland the word is pronounced shū¹ [To fasten together or work upon with needle and thread].

sewage: siū'ij¹; sū'ag² [Waste-matter carried off by drainage-water].

sewer¹: sō'ar¹; sō'er² [One who sews with a needle and thread]. [table].

sewer²: siū'ar¹; sū'er² [One who formerly provided service or served at

sewer³: siū'ar¹; sū'er². This word is recorded by Cowell (1607) and Coles (1676). The latter noted that it was corruptly called *shore*. Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Walker (1809) all indicated sū'r¹ as preferred; Smart (1840), who also noted sū'r¹, added, "vulgarly pronounced shō'r¹." Enfield (1807) and Wright (1855) recorded siū'ar¹; Knowles (1835) sū'ar¹; but shō'r¹ was supported by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Reid (1844). The corrupt pronunciation was current in England as late as 1833, and it is condemned by Savage in his "Vulgarisms and Improprieties of the English Language," p. 46 [A conduit for sewage].

sewerage: siū'ar-ij¹; sū'er-ag² [Sewage or a system of sewers].

sexagenary: seks-aj'i-nē-rī¹; sēks-āg'e-nā-ry². Webster (1828) and Wright (1855) sēks'a-jē-ner-i¹ [One who is sixty years old; also, something composed of 60 parts].

Sexagesima: seks'a-jes'i-mā¹; sēks'a-gēs'i-mā² [The second Sunday be-

sextile: seks'til¹ or seks'tail¹; sēks'til² or sēks'til². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Measured by a distance of 60 degrees].

Seychelles: sē'shel¹; sē'ghēl² [Islands in Indian Ocean].

Seymour: sī'mōr¹; sē'mōr² [Eng. family name].

sforzando: sfer-tsān'dō¹; sfōr-tsān'dō² [It., sounded with sudden explosive force; a direction in music].

sh. This digraph, assumed from the common spelling, is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *wish*, opening in *she*. In Key 1 it is indicated by the symbol sh, and in Key 2 by sh. See KEYS TO PRONUNCIATION, p. xxxvi. It is represented in the common spelling by:

(1) *sh*, as in *show*, *shadow*, *wash*, etc.; (2) *si*, *ssi*, *s(e)*, *sc(i)*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *pension*, *passion*, *Asia*, *nauseate*, *conscience*, so in *sugar*, *issue*, etc.; (3) *ti*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *partial*, *patient*, *nation*, etc.; (4) *c(i)*, *ce*, *che*, before an unaccented vowel, as in *provincial*, *ancient*, *vicious*, etc., *ocean*, etc., *luncheon*, etc. If *sh* sounds of this sort occur in two successive syllables, the former is often sounded *s*, as in *pronunciation* (pro-nun'si-ō'shən); (5) *ch* after *l*, *r*, final, as in *flich*, *pinch*, pro-

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gö; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

nounced sh by British authorities, and in many strange words mainly from French, as *champagne*, *charade*, *chevalier*, etc., *capuchin*, *machine*, etc. Compare *ch*.

FRANCIS A. MARCH, SR. in *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* p. 2197. [1903.]

Shaalabbin: shē'a-lab'in¹; shā'a-lāb'in² [Bible. Same as SHAALBIN].—**Shaalbim**: shi-al'bim¹; shā-āl'bim² [Bible].—**Shaalbonite**: shē-al'bo-nait¹ or shi-al'bo-nait¹; shā-āl'bo-nit² or shā-āl'bo-nit² [Bible].—**Shaalim**: shē'a-lim¹; shā'a-lim² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shaaph**: shē'af¹; shā'āf² [Bible].—**Shaaraim**: shē'e-rē'im¹; shā'-a-rā'im² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shaashgaz**: shē-ash'gaz¹; shā-āsh'gāz² [Bible].—**Shab-bethai**: shab'i-thai¹; shāb'e-thi² [Bible].—**Shachia**: shē-kaf'ā¹ or shak'i-ā¹; shā-ef'ā² or shāe'i-ā² [Bible].—**Shaddai**: shad'i-ai¹ or shad'ai¹; shād'a-i² or shād'i² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shadrach**: shē'drak¹; shā'drāc² [Bible].

shaft: shaft¹; shaft² [1. An excavation, as in a mine. 2. That part of a column between the capital and the base]. See *ASK*.

Shage: shē'gī¹; shā'gē² [Bible].—**Shaharaim**: shē'hā-rē'im¹; shā'ha-rā'-im² [Bible].—**Shahazimah**: shē'hā-zai'mā¹ or shē-haz'i-mā¹; shā'ha-zī'mā² or shā-hāz'i-mā² [Bible].—**Shahazumah**: shē'hā-zū'mā¹ or shē-haz'u-mā¹; shā'ha-zū'mā² or shā-hāz'u-mā² [Bible (R. V.)].

shake: shēk¹; shāk² [To move up and down or to and fro].

shako: shak'o¹; shāk'o². [A military hat of box or bear-skin type].

While the *shako* was still worn in the British army, the pronunciation was shak'o¹ among the officers, but shā-kū¹ in the ranks.

W. A. CRAIGIE *New English Dictionary* vol. viii, pt. 2, p. 606. [Oxford, 1910.]

Shalem: shē'lem¹; shā'lem² [Bible].—**Shalim**: shē'lim¹; shā'lim² [Bible].—**Shallisha**: shā-lai'shā¹ or shāl'i-shā¹; shā-lī'sha² or shāl'i-shā² [Bible].—**Shallishah**: shā-lai'shā¹ or shāl'i-shā¹; shā-lī'shā² or shāl'i-shā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shallecheth**: shāl'i-kef¹; shāl'e-cēth² [Bible].

shallot: shā-let¹; shā-lōt² [A kitchen vegetable allied to garlic].

Shallum: shāl'um¹; shāl'um² [Bible].—**Shallun**: shāl'un¹; shāl'ūn² [Bible].—**Shalmat**: shāl'mat¹ or shāl'mi-ai¹; shāl'mi² or shāl'ma-i² [Bible].—**Shalman**: shāl'men¹; shāl'man² [Bible].—**Shalmaneser**: shāl'men-i'zer¹; shāl'man-ē'ger² [Bible].—**Shama**: shē'mā¹; shā'mā² [Bible].

shaman: shā'mən¹, *Standard, M., & W., or sham'en¹, C., E., I., & St.*; shā'man² or shām'an²; *Wr.* shē'mən¹ [A medicine-man or priest-doctor among Siberian tribes].

Shamariah: sham'a-rai'ā¹ or shā-mār'yā¹; shām'a-rī'ā² or shā-mār'yā² [Bible].—**Shamed**: shē'mēd¹; shā'mēd² [Bible].—**Shamer**: shē'mar¹; shā'mer² [Bible].—**Shamgar**: sham'gar¹; shām'gār² [Bible].—**Shamhuth**: sham'huth¹; shām'hūth² [Bible].—**Shamir**: shē'mar¹; shā'mir² [Bible].—**Shamma**: sham'ā¹; shām'ā² [Bible].—**Shammah**: sham'ā¹; shām'ā² [Bible].—**Shammai**: sham'āi¹ or shām'āi¹; shām'a-i² or shām'i² [Bible].—**Shammoth**: sham'ēth¹ or shām'ēth¹; shām'ōth² or shām'ōth² [Bible].—**Shammua**: shā-mū'ā¹; shā-mū'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shammuah**: shā-mū'ā¹; shā-mū'ā² [Bible (R. V.)]. [thoroughly].

shampoo: sham-pū¹; shām-pōō² [To lather, rub, and wash (the head)]

Shamsherai: sham'shi-rai¹ or sham'shi-rē'ai¹; shām'she-rī² or shām'she-rā² [Bible].

Shanghai¹: shān'hai¹ or shān-hā'i¹; shāng'hī² or shāng-hā'i² [Chin. spt.].

shanghai²: shān'hai¹; shāng'hī² [A former breed of domestic fowls].

sha'n't, shan't: shant¹; shānt² [Shall not].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this.

Shapham: shē'fām¹; shā'fām² [Bible].—**Shaphan:** shē'fān¹; shā'fān² [Bible].—**Shaphat:** shē'fat¹; shā'fat² [Bible].—**Shapher:** shē'fēr¹; shā'fēr² [Bible].—**Sharai:** shē-rē'ai¹ or shē-rāi¹; shā-rā'² or shā-rā'² [Bible].—**Sharaim:** shē-rē'im¹; shā-rā'im² [Bible].—**Sharar:** shē-rēr¹; shā-rār² [Bible].—**Shazer:** shē-rī'zer¹; shā-rē'zer² [Bible].—**Sharon:** shār'an¹; shār'on² [Bible].—**Sharonite:** shār'an-ait¹; shār'on-ī² [Bible].—**Sharuhen:** shē-rū'hen¹; shā-ry'hēn² [Bible].—**Shashai:** shē'shai¹; shā'shā² [Bible].—**Shashak:** shē'shak¹; shā'shāk² [Bible].—**Shaul:** shē-ul¹; shā'ul² [Bible].—**Shaulites:** shē'ul-ait¹; shā'ul-its² [Bible].—**Shaveh:** shē've¹; shā'vē² [Bible].—**Shaveh-Kiriathaim:** shē've-kir'i-a-thē'im¹; shā'vē-kir'i-a-thā'im² [Bible].—**Shavsha:** shav'shā¹; shāv'shā² [Bible].

sheaf: shif¹; shēf². Compare SHEATH [A quantity of stalks of cut grain bound together].

Sheal: shī'al¹; shē'al² [Bible].—**Shealtiel:** shī-al'ti-el¹; shē-āl'ti-ēl² [Bible].—**shear:** shīr¹; shēr². Compare SHEER [To clip close with shears or scissors].—**shears:** shīrz¹; shērz² [A two-bladed cutting instrument].

Sheariah: shī'a-rai'ā¹ or shī-ār'yā¹; shē'a-rī'ā² or shē-ār'yā² [Bible].—**Shear-jashub:** shī'ar-jē'shub¹ or shī'ar-jash'ub¹; shē'ār-jā'shub² or shē'ār-jāsh'ub² [Bible].

Shearman: shūr'mān¹; shēr'mān² [Eng. & Am. family name].

sheath: shīth¹; shēth². Compare SHEATHE [A close-fitting protective case or envelop].

sheathe: shīth¹; shēth². Compare SHEATH [To place in a sheath].

sheaths: shīthz¹; shēthz² [Plural of SHEATH].

sheave: shiv¹; shēv² [To gather so as to make a sheaf or sheaves]. Compare SHEAF.

Sheba: shī'bā¹; shē'bā² [Bible].—**Shebah:** shī'bā¹; shē'bā² [Bible].—**Shebam:** shī'bām¹; shē'bām² [Bible].—**Shebaniah:** shēb'a-nai'ā¹; shēb'a-nī'ā² [Bible].—**Shebarim:** shēb'a-rim¹ or shī-bē-rim¹; shēb'a-rīm² or shē-bā-rīm² [Bible].—**Shebat:** shī'bat¹; shē'bat². Same as SEBAT.—**Sheber:** shī'bar¹; shē'ber² [Bible].—**Shebna:** shēb'nā¹; shēb'nā² [Bible].—**Shebna:** shēb'nā¹; shēb'nā² [Bible (R. V.)].

Sheboygan: shī-bei'gan¹; shē-bōy'gan² [County and town in Wis.].

Shebuel: shī-biū'el¹ or shēb'yū-el¹; shē-bū'ēl² or shēb'yū-ēl² [Bible].—**Shecaniah:** shēk'a-nai'ā¹ or shī-kan'yā¹; shēk'a-nī'ā² or shē-cān'yā² [Bible].—**Shechem:** shī'kem¹; shē'ēm² [Bible].—**Shechemites:** shī'kem-ait¹; shē'ēm-its² [Bible].

Shechinah: shī-kai'nā¹; shē-ēi'nā² [Same as SHEKINAH].

Shedeur: shēd'i-ur¹ or shī'di-ur¹; shēd'e-ūr² or shē'de-ūr² [Bible].

Sheelah: shī'la¹; shē'lā² [An Ir. feminine personal name].

sheep, sheer, sheet. These words are all pronounced as one syllable shīp¹, shēp²; shīr¹, shēr²; shīt¹, shēt².

Sheerah: shī'r-rā¹; shē'e-rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sheariah:** shī'hā-rai'ā¹; shē'ha-rī'ā² [Bible].

sheik, sheikh: shīk¹ or shēk¹; shēk² or shēk². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in England as indicated by Murray's "New English Dictionary" [In Mohammedan countries, especially Arabia and Egypt, an old or a venerable man; also, the leader of a religious organization].

Sheila: shī'la¹; shē'la² [Variant form of SHEELAH].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

shekel: shek'el¹; shök'äl². Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827) shi'kl¹ [One of several ancient Hebrew coins of gold, silver, or bronze].

Shekinah: shi-kai'na¹; she-ki'na²; *Wr.* shek'i-nä¹ [In Jewish theology, a glory or refugent light symbolic of the Divine Presence].

Shelah: shi'lä¹; shē'lä² [Bible]. Compare **SHEELAH**.—**Shelanites**: shi'-lan-its¹; shē'lan-its² [Bible].—**Shelemiah**: shel'i-mai'ä¹ or shi-lem'ya²; shē'lē-mi'ä² or she-lēm'ya² [Bible].—**Sheleph**: shi'lef¹; shē'lēf² [Bible].—**Shelesh**: shi'lesh¹; shē'lēsh² [Bible].

shellac: she-lak¹ or shel'ak¹; shē-läc² or shēl'äc². In Great Britain the stress is put upon the first syllable; in the United States, upon the last [A resinous substance used for varnish].

Shelomi: shi-lō'mai¹ or shel'o-mai¹; she-lō'mi² or shēl'o-mi² [Bible].—**Shelomith**: shi-lō'mith¹ or shel'o-mith¹; she-lō'mith² or shēl'o-mith² [Bible].—**Shelomoth**: shi-lō'meth¹ or -mōth¹; she-lō'mōth² or -mōth² [Bible].—**Shelumiel**: shi-liū'mi-el¹; she-lū'mi-ēl² [Bible].—**Shem**: shem¹; shēm² [Bible].—**Shema**: shi'-mā¹; shē'mā² [Bible].—**Shemaah**: shi-mē'ā¹ or shem'ā²; she-mā'ā² or shēm'ā-ā² [Bible].—**Shemaiah**: shi-mē'yā¹ or shi-mai'yā¹; she-mā'yā² or she-mi'yā² [Bible].—**Shemariah**: shem'ā-rai'ā¹ or shi-mār'yā¹; shēm'a-rī'ā² or she-mār'ya² [Bible].—**Shemeber**: shem'ā-bēr¹; shēm-ē'bēr² [Bible].—**Shemed**: shi'med¹; shē'mēd² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shemer**: shi'mar¹; shē'mer² [Bible].—**Shemida**: shi-mai'dā¹; she-mi'dā² [Bible].—**Shemidah**: shi-mai'dā¹; she-mi'dā² [Bible. Same as **SHEMIDA**].—**Shemidaites**: shi-mai'da-its¹; she-mi'da-its² [Bible].—**Sheminith**: shem'i-nith¹; shēm'-i-nith² [Bible].—**Shemiramoth**: shi-mir'a-mōth¹ or shi-mai'ra-mōth¹; she-mir'a-mōth² or she-mi'ra-mōth² [Bible].—**Shemuel**: shi-mi'el¹ or shem'yū-el¹; she-mū'ēl² or shēm'yū-ēl² [Bible]. [town in Va.]

Shenandoah: shen'an-dō'a¹; shēn'an-dō'a² [Valley, river, county, and

Shenazar: shi-nē'zar¹; she-nā'zar² [Bible].—**Shenir**: shi'nār¹; shē'nir² [Bible]. [New Testament].

Sheol: shi'ol¹; shē'ol² [Hebrew, Hell (*Prov.* xxvii, 20), the Hades of the

Shepham: shi'fām¹; shē'fām² [Bible].—**Shephathiah**: shēf'ā-thai'ā¹ or shi-fath'yā¹; shēf'a-thi'ā² or she-fāth'yā² [Bible].—**Shephatiah**: shēf'ā-tai'ā¹; shēf'-a-ti'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shepher**: shi'far¹; shē'fer² [Bible (R. V.)].

shepherd: shēp'ard¹; shēp'erd²; not shēp'hārd¹. Compare **COWHERD**.

If we examine it in middle syllables, we shall find it silent in *shepherd*, but not so in other words of a similar form.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 109. [London, 1784.]

Shēphi: shi'fai¹; shē'fi² [Bible].—**Shepho**: shi'fo¹; shē'fo² [Bible. Same as **SHEPHU**].—**Shephupham**: shi-fū'fām¹; she-fū'fām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shephuphan**: shi-fū'fan¹; she-fū'fan² [Bible].—**Sherah**: shi'rā¹; shē'rā² [Bible].

Sheraton: sher'ā-tan¹; shēr'a-ton² [Eng. furniture-designer and cabinet-maker (1751-1806)].

sherbet: shūr'bet¹; shēr'bēt². Formerly sher-bet¹ and so indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) [An Oriental drink consisting of fruit-juice diluted with water sweetened and served cold; also, an effervescent compound made in imitation of it].

Sherebiah: sher'i-bai'ā¹ or shi-reb'yā¹; shēr'e-bi'ā² or she-rēb'yā² [Bible].

—**Shersh**: shi'resh¹; shē'rēsh² [Bible].—**Sherazer**: shi-r'zar¹; shō-r'zer² [Bible].

—**Sheshack**: shi'shak¹; shē'shāk² [Bible].—**Sheshai**: shi'shai¹; shē'shā² [Bible].—

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gö, nôt, ör, wôn.

l: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; chin, this

Sheshan: shí'shán¹; shé'shan² [Bible].—**Sheshbazzar:** shesh-baz'ar¹; shésh-báz'ar² [Bible].—**Sheth:** shé'th; shé'th² [Bible].—**Shethar:** shí'thar; shé'thár² [Bible].—**Shethar-boznai, Shethar Boznai:** shí'thar-bez'nai¹ or shé'thár-bóz'ní² or shé'thár-bóz'ní² [Bible (Apocrypha, R. V., margin)].—**Sheva:** shí'vá; shé'vá² [Bible].

shew: shō¹; shō² [Archaic form of show].—**shewn:** shōn¹; shōn² [Archaic form of shown].

Shiah: shí'ái; shí'a². *I. & St. shai'a²* [Moham. sect].

shibboleth: shib'o-leth¹; shib'o-léth² [Bible. The test word of the Gileadites. See *Judges* xii, 6].—**Shibmah:** shib'mā¹; shib'mā² [Bible].—**Shicron:** shik'-ron¹; shíe'rōn² [Bible].—**Shiggalon:** shi-gē'yen¹ or shi-gai'en¹; shí-gā'yōn² or shí-gī'ōn² [Bible].—**Shigionoth:** shig'í-ō'nōth¹ or -nōth¹; shíe'í-ō'nōth² or -nōth² [Bible].—**Shihon:** shai'hon¹; shí'hōn² [Bible].—**Shihor:** shai'hor¹; shí'hōr² [Bible].—**Shihor-libnath:** shai'hor-lib'nath¹; shí'hōr-lib'nāth² [Bible].—**Shihhi:** shí'hái; shí'hí² [Bible].—**Shilhim:** shí'hím¹; shí'hím² [Bible].—**Shilem:** shí'em¹; shí'l-ēm² [Bible].—**Shillemites:** shí'em-aits¹; shí'l-ēm-its² [Bible].—**Shiloah:** shí-lō'ái; shí-lō'a² [Bible].—**Shiloh:** shai'lō¹; shí'lō² [Bible].—**Shiloni:** shí-lō'nai¹; shí-lō'ní² [Bible].—**Shilonite:** shai'lō-nait¹; shí'lō-nít² [Bible].—**Shilshah:** shí'lshā; shí'l-shā² [Bible].—**Shimea:** shím'a-ái; shím'e-a² [Bible].—**Shimeah:** shím'a-ái; shím'e-a² [Bible].—**Shimeam:** shím'a-am¹; shím'e-ām² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shimeath:** shím'a-ath¹; shím'e-āth² [Bible].—**Shimeathites:** shím'a-ath-aits¹; shím'e-āth-its² [Bible].—**Shimei:** shím'a-ái; shím'e-í² [Bible].—**Shimeites:** shím'a-aits¹; shím'e-its² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shimeon:** shím'a-on¹; shím'e-ōn² [Bible].—**Shimhi:** shím'-hai¹; shím'hí² [Bible].—**Shimi:** shím'aí; shím'tí² [Bible].—**Shimites:** shím'aits¹; shím'its² [Bible].—**Shimma:** shím'ái; shím'a² [Bible].—**Shimon:** shai'mon¹; shí-mon² [Bible].—**Shimrath:** shím'rath¹; shím'rāth² [Bible].—**Shimri:** shím'rai¹; shím'rí² [Bible].—**Shimrith:** shím'rith¹; shím'rít² [Bible].—**Shimron:** shím'-rem¹; shím'rom² [Bible].—**Shimron:** shím'ron¹; shím'ron² [Bible].—**Shimrontes:** shím'ron-aits¹; shím'ron-its² [Bible].—**Shimron-meron:** shím'ron-mí'ron¹; shím'ron-mé'ron² [Bible].—**Shimshal:** shím'shai¹ or shím'shu-ai¹; shím'shí² or shím'sha-í² [Bible].—**Shinab:** shai'nab¹; shí'nāb² [Bible].—**Shinar:** shai'nar¹; shí'nar² [Bible].

shine: shain¹; shín² [To emit light and brilliancy].

Shiphi: shai'fai¹; shí'fí² [Bible].—**Shipmite:** shí'fmit¹; shí'fmit² [Bible].—**Shiprah:** shí'frai¹; shí'fí² [Bible].—**Shiphtan:** shí'fai¹; shí'fí² [Bible].

Shiraz: shí-rāz¹; shí-rāz². *Wr. shi-raz¹* [Per. city or a wine from there].

shire: shair¹ or shír¹; shír² or shír². Both forms of pronunciation had their supporters among the earlier lexicographers. Buchanan (1757), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1844), and Wright (1855) favored the first, while Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Elphinstone (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) preferred the second. This word, when applied by inhabitants of Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex to the other counties of England whose names terminate in -shire—the shires—is pronounced shair¹, shír²; when it stands as a suffix, it is pronounced shír¹, shír², or sometimes in rapid speech shair¹, shír².

Even *shire*, once regularly *sheer*, has had its ancient vowel sound replaced, save in compounds, by that which the English have accustomed themselves to give to *i*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. ii, p. 178. [n. '04.]

Shisha: shai'shái; shí'sha² [Bible].—**Shishak:** shai'shak¹; shí'shák² [Bible].—**Shitral:** shí'trai¹, shí't-ré'ái¹, or shí't-ri-ai¹; shí't-rí², shí't-rí², or shí't-ra-í² [Bible].—**Shittim:** shí'tim¹; shí'tim² [Bible].

Shiza: shai'zai¹; shí'za² [Bible].—**Shoa:** shō'ái; shō'a² [Bible].—**Shoah:** shō'ái; shō'a² [Bible].—**Shobab:** shō'bab¹; shō'bāb² [Bible].—**Shobach:** shō'bák¹; shō'bāc² [Bible].—**Shobai:** shō'bái; shō-bé'ái¹, or shō'b-i-ai¹; shō'bí², shō-bā'í², or shō'bā-í² [Bible].—**Shobal:** shō'bél¹; shō'bāl² [Bible].—**Shobek:** shō'bék¹; shō'bék² [Bible].—**Shobi:** shō'bái; shō'bí² [Bible].—**Shocho:** shō'ko¹; shō'eo² [Bible].—**Shocof:**—**Shochoh:** shō'ko¹; shō'eo² [Bible. Same as Shocof].

2: wolf, dog; book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

shogun [Jap.]: shō'gūn¹; shō'gūn²; but frequently Anglicized shō'gun¹ [The hereditary commander-in-chief of the army]. [Bible].

Shoham: shō'hām¹; shō'hām² [Bible].—**Shomer**: shō'mēr¹; shō'mēr²

shone: shōn¹, *Standard, C., & W., or shen¹, E., I., M., St., & Wr.*; shōn² or shōn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. Of the earlier lexicographers only Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) noted shōn¹ [Imperfect and past participle of SHINE].

shook: shuk¹; shōōk². By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) shūk¹ [Past participle and imperfect tense of SHAKE].

shoot: shūt¹; shōōt² [1. A young branch of a plant. 2. A narrow natural or artificial passage; an inclined plane or trough].

Shophach: shō'fak¹; shō'fāe² [Bible].—**Shophan**: shō'fan¹; shō'fan² [Bible].

shore: shōr¹; shōr²; not shōr¹. Compare FORCE, FORT, and see O [The coast or land adjacent to an ocean, sea, or large river].

shorn: shōrn¹; shōrn²; not shōrn¹. Compare FORCE, FORT, and see O [Past participle of SHEAR]. [but a short time].

short-lived: shōrt'elivd¹; shōrt'elivd²; not shōrt'elivd¹ [Living or lasting

Shoshannim: shō-shān'im¹; shō-shān'im² [Bible].—**Shoshannim-eduth**: shō-shān'im'eduth¹; shō-shān'im'eduth² [Bible].

Shoshone: shō-shō'n¹; shō-shō'ne² [Amerind stock of North America].

should: shud¹; shud² [Imperfect of shall]. [exhibition].

show: shō¹; shō²; not shau¹. Compare bow; ou, ow [A public spectacle or

shrew: shrū¹; shrū². Pronounced shrō¹ when spelt *throw*, as by Shakespeare (1596):

Hortensio: Now goe thy wayes, thou hast tam'd a curst shrow.

Lucenilo: 'Tis a wonder, by your leave, she will be tam'd so.

Taming of the Shrew act v, sc. ii. [First Folio ed. 1623.]

Shrewsbury: shrōz'ber-¹; shrōz'ber-y², but shrūz'ber-¹ is now frequently heard. Compare ANSTRUTHER [Eng. cathedral city].

shriek: shri¹; shri² [A piercing cry].

shrievalty: shriv'al-ti¹; shrēv'al-ty² [The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff].

Shropshire: shrep'shīr¹; shrōp'shīr². Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].

Shua: shū'ā¹; shū'ā² [Bible].—**Shual**: shū'āl¹; shū'āl² [Bible].—**Shu-bael**: shū'bi-el¹ or shū-be'el¹; shū'ba-ēl² or shū-bā'ēl² [Bible].—**Shuhah**: shū'hā¹; shū'hā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Shuham**: shū'hām¹; shū'hām² [Bible].—**Shuhamites**: shū'hām-aits¹; shū'hām-its² [Bible].—**Shuhite**: shū'hait¹; shū'hait² [Bible].—**Shulamite**, **Shulamite**: shū'lām-aits¹; shū'lām-its² [Bible (R. V.)].

shumac, **shumach**: shū'mak¹; shū'māc² [A shrub, the sumac].

Shumathites: shū'māth-aits¹; shū'math-its² [Bible].—**Shunammite**: shū'na-mait¹; shū'na-mit² [Bible].—**Shunem**: shū'nem¹; shū'nēm² [Bible].—**Shuni**: shū'nai¹; shū'ni² [Bible].—**Shunites**: shū'noits¹; shū'nits² [Bible].—**Shupham**: shū'fām¹; shū'fām² [Bible].—**Shuphamites**: shū'fām-aits¹; shū'fām-its² [Bible].—**Shuppin**: shūp'im¹; shūp'im² [Bible].—**Shur**: shūr¹; shūr² [Bible].—**Shushan**: shū'shan¹; shū'shān² [Bible].—**Shushan-eduth**: shū'shan'eduth¹; shū'shān'eduth² [Bible].

1: ə = final; i = habit; aise; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Shuthalhites: shu-thal'haits¹ or shū-thāl-haits¹; shu-thāl'hits² or shū-thāl-hits² [Bible].—**Shuthelah:** shū-thī'lā¹ or shū-thu-lā¹; shu-thē'lā² or shū-thē-lā² [Bible].—**Shuthilahites:** shu-thī'lā-ait¹; shu-thē'lā-its² [Douai Bible].—**Sia:** sai'ə¹; si'a² [Bible].—**Siaa:** sai'a-ə¹; si'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Siaha:** sai'a-hə¹; si'a-ha² [Bible. Same as Śra].

Siam: sai-am'¹; si-ām'² [Asiatic country and gulf].

siamang: si'ə-man'¹ or syā'man'¹; si'a-māng² or syā'māng² [An ape of Malakka and Sumatra].

Siba: sai'bə¹; si'ba² [Bible].—**Sibbecai, Sibbechai:** sib'i-kai¹ or sib'i-kə'ai¹; sib'e-cā² or sib'e-cā'i² [Bible (R. V.)].—**sibboleth:** sib'o-leth¹; sib'o-lēth² [Bible. Same as SIBBOLETH].

siberite: sai-bī'rait¹; si-bē'rit². Wr. si-bī'rait¹. By Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) sib'i-rait¹ [A violet-red mineral from Siberia].

Sibmah: sib'mā¹; sib'mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Sibrahim:** sib-rē'im¹ or sib'-ri-im¹; sib-rā'im² or sib'ra-im² [Bible].

Sibyl: sib'il¹; sib'yl² [1. A feminine personal name. 2. [s-] In ancient mythology, one of several women prophesiers]. D. **Sibylla:** si-bil'ə¹; si-byl'a²; F. **Sibylle:** si'bīl'ə¹; si-byl'e².

sibylline: sib'i-lin¹ or sib'i-lain¹; sib'y-lin² or sib'y-lin²; not si-bi-lin'¹ [Pert. to the sibyls; prophetic].

Siccuth: sik'vth¹; si'e'vth² [Bible (R. V.)].

sice: suis¹; siç² [1. Same as SAICE. 2. Obsolete form of the number six at [dice].

Siceleg: sis'i-leg¹; siç'e-ləç² [Douai Bible].

Sichæus: si-ki'us¹; si-eē'us² [In Rom. myth, the husband of Dido, queen of Carthage].

Sichem: sai'kem¹; si'eēm² [Bible].—**Sieyon:** sish'i-on¹; sish'y-on² [Apoc- [rypha].

Siddhartha: si-dār'ta¹; si-dār'ta² [Buddha].

Siddim: sid'im¹; sid'im² [Bible].—**Side:** sai'di¹; si'dē² [Apocrypha].

Sidebotham: said'bət-am¹; sid'böt-am² [Eng. family name].

sideral: sid'ər-al¹ or sai'dər-al¹; sid'er-al² or si'der-al². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to the stars; starry].

siderite: sid'ər-ait¹; sid'er-it²; E. sai-dīr'ait¹; Smart si-dī'rait¹ [A mineral].

sideromancy: sid'ər-o-man'si¹; sid'er-o-mān'gy² [Divination by figures made by straw burnt on red-hot iron].

sideroscope: sid'ər-o-skōp¹; sid'er-o-seōp². E. sai-dīr'o-skōp¹; Wr. sid'i-ro-skōp¹; Knowles (1835) sid-i-res'kōp¹; Smart (1840) and Ogilvie (1850) si-dī'ro-skōp¹ [An instrument for detecting degrees of magnetism].

Sidon: sai'don¹; si'dōn² [Bible].

Siegfried: siç'frīd¹ or (Ger.) zīh'frīt¹; sēç'frēd² or (Ger.) sēh'frēt² [In Ger. myth, the hero of the "Nibelungenlied"].

Slenskiewicz: shen-kyē'vich¹; shēn-kyē'vich² [Polish novelist (1846-1916)].

Sierra Leone: si-er'a lē-ō'nē¹; si-ēr'a lē-ō'ng² [Brit. colony in W. Africa].

Siéyès: syē'yās¹; syē'yēs² [Fr. consul (1748-1836)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭn;

sigh: sai¹; si². Buchanan (1766), who recommended sai¹, indicated saith¹, which Walker (1791) noted as "a very extraordinary pronunciation" prevailing in London, which Townsend Young described as "nothing but a sheer vulgarism." Sheridan (1780) recorded sai¹n¹. The digraph *gh* is silent. See GH. [with the eyes].

sight: sait¹; sit²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [The faculty of seeing]

Siglonoth: sig¹i-ō-nœth¹; sig¹i-ō-nœth² [Apocrypha].

Sigismund: sij¹is-mund¹; sig¹is-münd² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Sigismundus:** si¹gis-mun¹dus¹; si¹gis-mün¹dus²; F. **Sigismond:** si¹gis¹mën¹; si¹-zhis¹môn²; G. **Sigismund:** zi¹gis-munt¹; si¹gis-munt²; **Sigmund:** zig¹munt¹; sig¹munt²; It. **Sigimondo:** si¹gis-môn¹do¹; si¹gis-môn¹do²; L. **Sigismundus:** si¹gis-mun¹dus¹; sig¹is-mün¹dus²; Pg. **Sigismundo:** si¹gis-mün¹do¹; si¹zhis-mün¹do²; Sp. **Sigismundo:** si¹his-mün¹do¹; si¹his-mün¹do²; Sw. **Sigismund:** sig¹is-münd¹; sig¹is-münd².

signior: si¹nyor¹; si¹nyor². Same as SIGNOR.

Othello: Most Potent, Graue, and Reueren'd *Signiors*, my very Noble, and approu'd good Masters. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act 1, sc. 3. [1604.]

signiory: si¹nyor-i¹; si¹nyor-y² [Obs. form of SEIGNIORY].

signor: si¹nyor¹; si¹nyör² [Anglicized form of the It. *signore*].

signora [It.]: si¹nyō¹ra¹; si¹nyō¹rä² [Madam; Mrs.: a title of respectful address to a married lady]. [dress to an unmarried lady].

signorina [It.]: si¹nyo¹-ri¹na¹; si¹nyo¹-ri¹nä² [Miss: a title of respectful address to an unmarried lady].

Sigourney: sig¹är-ni¹; sig¹ör-ny² [Am. author (1791-1865)].

Sigurd: si¹gurd¹; si¹gurd² [A hero in Norse mythology].

Sihon: sai¹hön¹; si¹hön² [Bible].—**Sihor:** sai¹hör¹; si¹hör² [Bible].

Sikh: sik¹; sik² [A member of a 16th cent. Indian sect of the Punjab].

Silas: sai¹lās¹; si¹lās² [Bible].

[teacher of Dionysos].

Silenus: sai¹l¹nus¹; si¹lē¹nūs² [In Gr. myth, the oldest of the satyrs].

Silesia: si¹li¹shi¹-a¹ or si¹li¹shō¹; si¹lē¹shi¹-a² or si¹lē¹sha² [1. Austr. crown-land. 2. Prus. province].

silhouette [Fr.]: sil¹u-et¹; sil¹u-ēt²—the *h* is silent [A profile portrait or drawing having its outline usually filled in with black].

siliqua: si¹lik¹; si¹lik². *Sl.* sil¹ik¹ [A narrow two-valved pod produced by plants of the mustard family].

Silla: sil¹a¹; sil¹a² [Bible].—**Silloah:** sai¹lō¹ā¹ or si¹lō¹ā¹; si¹lō¹ā² or si¹lō¹ā² [Bible. Same as SILOAM].—**Siloam:** sai¹lō¹am¹ or si¹lō¹am¹; si¹lō¹ām² or si¹lō¹ām² [Bible].—**Siloe:** si¹lō¹i¹; si¹lō¹e² [Bible].—**Siloni:** si¹lō¹ni¹ or sai¹lō¹ni¹; si¹lō¹ni² or si¹lō¹ni² [Douai Bible].—**Silonite:** si¹lō¹nait¹ or sai¹lō¹nait¹; si¹lō¹nīt² or si¹lō¹nīt² [Douai Bible].—**Silvanus:** sil¹vā¹nus¹; sil¹vā¹nūs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. D. G. **Silvanus:** sil¹vā¹nus¹; sil¹vā¹nūs²; F. **Silvain:** sil¹vā¹i¹; sil¹vā¹i²; **Silvie:** sil¹vi¹i¹; sil¹vē¹i²; It. Sp. **Silvano:** sil¹vā¹no¹; sil¹vā¹no²; **Silvio:** sil¹vi¹o¹; sil¹vi¹o².

Silvester: sil¹-ves¹ter¹; sil¹-vēs¹ter² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Silvestre:** sil¹-ves¹tr¹; sil¹-vēs¹tr²; G. **Silvester:** sil¹-ves¹ter¹; sil¹-vēs¹ter²; It. **Silvestro:** sil¹-ves¹tro¹; sil¹-vēs¹tro²; Pg. Sp. **Sylvestre:** sil¹-ves¹trē¹; sŷl¹-vēs¹trē². Compare SYLVESTER. [sil¹m-e¹i² [Apocrypha].

Simalcuc: sai¹mäl¹-kiū¹i¹; si¹mäl¹-eū¹e² [Apocrypha].—**Sime:** sim¹i¹-ai¹i²;

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, tērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Simeon: sim'1-ən¹; sim'e-on² [A masculine personal name]. **F. Siméon:** si'mē'ān¹; si'mē'ōā²; **Simon:** si'mōā¹; si'mōn²; **G. Simeon:** si'mē-ōn¹; si'mē-ōn²; **G. Sw. Simon:** si'mōn¹; si'mōn²; **Hung. Simon:** shi'mōn¹; shi'mōn²; **It. Simone:** si-mō'nē¹; si-mō'ne²; **Pg. Simão:** si'ma-aun¹; si'mā-ou²; **Simão:** si-maun¹; si-mou²; **Sp. Simaon:** si'ma-ōn¹; si'mā-ōn²; **Simon:** si-mōn¹; si-mōn².

Simeon Stylites (Saint): sēnt sim'1-ən stai-lai'tiz¹; sānt sim'e-on sty-li'-tēg² [Syrian ascetic (390?-460)]. [anything is illustrated].

simile: sim'1-li¹; sim'1-lē². Colloquially sim'1-l¹ [A comparison by which

Simmaa: sim'1-ə¹; sim'a-a² [Douai Bible].

Simon: sai'mən¹; si'mon² [Bible and masculine personal name].

simony: sim'o-ni¹; sim'o-ny². Kenrick (1773) sai'mo-ni¹ [Traffic in sacred things].

simoom: si-mūm¹; si-mōom² [A hot dry wind of the African or Arabian desert].—**simoon:** si-mūn¹; si-mōon² [Variant form of SIMOOM].

Simplon: sim'plen¹ or (Fr.) sañ'plēn¹; sim'plōn² or (Fr.) sān'plōn² [Swiss mountain pass and tunnel].

Simri: sim'rai¹; sim'ri² [Bible].

[The quality of being simultaneous].

simultaneity: sai'mul-[or sim'ul]-tā-nī'i-ti¹; si'mül-[or sim'ül]-tā-nē'i-ty²

simultaneous: sai'mul-tē'n-us¹, *Standard & W.*, or sim'ul-tē'n-us¹, *C., E., I., M., & St.*; si'mül-tā-ne-ūs² or sim'ül-tā-ne-ūs². *Wr. sai-mel-tē'n-us¹.* By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) sai-mul-tē'n-us¹; Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) sim-ul-tē'n-us¹. The first pronunciation indicated above presents American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Occurring, done, or existing at the same time].

Sin: sin¹; sīn² [1. Bible. 2. The Assyrian moon-god].

Sina: sai'nā¹; si'na² [Apocrypha].—**Sinai:** sai'nai¹ or sai'n-ai¹; si'nī² or si'na-i² [Ar. mountain where the commandments and the law were given to Moses].—**Sinaitic:** sai'nī-it'ik¹; si'na-it'ie² [Pert. to Sinai mountain or peninsula].

Sinapis: si-nē'pis¹; si-nā'pis² [A genus of herbs, the mustards].

sinapism: sin'ə-pizm¹; sīn'a-pīsm² [A mustard plaster].

sincere: sin-sīr¹; sīn-sēr² [Honest; genuine].

sincerity: sin-ser'1-ti¹; sīn-gēr'i-ty² [The quality of being sincere].

sine: sain¹; sīn² [One of the three fundamental trigonometrical functions].

secure: sai'nī-kiūr¹; si'ne-eūr². Frequently mispronounced sin'1-kiūr¹ [A position in which the emoluments are large and the duties few].

sine die [L.]: sai'nī dai'1; si'nē dī'e² [Without day; finally: applied to adjournments, as of legislative bodies].

sine qua non [L.]: sai'nī kwē nōn¹; si'nē kwā nōn² [Literally, "without which not"; something that is indispensable]. [of Asia inhabited by them].

Sinesian: si-nī'zi-an¹; si-nē'zhi-an² [Pert. to the Chinese races or to parts

sineu: sin'yu¹; sīn'yū²; not si-niū¹ [A tendon or other fibrous cord].

Singapore: siŋ'gə-pōr¹; sīŋ'gə-pōr² [Brit. island near Malay peninsula, or its capital].

singeing: siŋ'1ŋ¹; sīŋ'1ŋ² [The act of burning slightly or superficially].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; iŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

singer¹: sin'ər¹; sîng'er² [One who gives voice to a song with skill].

singer²: sinj'ər¹; sîng'er² [One who burns slightly or superficially].

Singhalese: sin'gə-lis' or -liz'; sîng'gə-lēs' or -lēš'² [Pert. to the people of Ceylon].

singing: sin'îng¹; sîng'îng²; not sin'îm¹ as frequently heard. This vulgar clipping of the final *g* may be traced to Walker, who, in his "Hints for Improvement in the Art of Reading" (1783), ruled that two syllables ending in the same sound can not properly follow each other. Therefore, when a verb ends in *-ing*, the *g* of the prest, participle should not be heard. According to him, one should say *bring-in*, *ring-in*, *sing-in* in defiance of the teaching that in these words the full ringing sound should be given to the final syllable. See Introductory, pages xix-xx [The act of giving voice to song].

singular: sin'giu-lar¹; sîng'gū-lar²; not sin'glər¹ [1. Consisting of only one part. 2. Standing by itself; not in accordance with custom or expectation; peculiar].

sinical: sin'î-kal¹; sîn'î-cal² [Relating to a sine].

Sinim: sai'nîm¹; sî'nîm² [Bible].

sinister: sin'is-tər¹; sîn'is-ter². By Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1833) this word was indicated si-nis'tər¹.

This word [*sinister*], though uniformly accented on the second syllable by the poets quoted by Johnson, is as uniformly accented on the first by all our lexicographers and is uniformly so pronounced by the best speakers.

WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1791.]

Sinister seems, says Johnson, to be accented on the penult, when used in the literal sense of left:

In his *sinis'ter* hand, instead of ball,
[He placed a mighty mug of potent ale.]

DRYDEN *MacFlecknoe* l. 120, [1682.]

and on the antepenult, when used in the figurative sense of *bad*, *corrupt*, etc.: but he gives no authority for the latter accent. . . . Garth ("Verses to Lord Godolphin") has accented it on the middle syllable, in the figurative sense.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. II, ch. vii, p. 180. [London, 1784.]

But Johnson (1755) indicated the stress on the first syllable without regard to meaning. Dr. Craigie makes the following comment:

The stressing shown by examples in verse down to the time of Pope is *sinis'ter* [sinis'ter]. Johnson (ed. 4, 1773) gives *sin'ister* [sin'ister], but adds "it seems to be used with the accent on the second syllable, at least in the primitive, and on the first in the figurative sense," and this distinction is retained by Smart (1836), though previously rejected by Walker.

New English Dictionary vol. ix, p. 87. [Oxford, 1911.]

[1. Situated on the left side of the body. 2. Boding ill or evil.]

sinistra mano [It.]: si-nis'tra mā'no¹; si-nis'trā mā'no² [With the left hand: a direction in music].

Sinite: sai'nait¹; sî'nîit² [Bible].

Sinolog, Sinologue: sin'o-log¹; sîn'o-lŏg² [One who is versed in Chinese].

Sinology: si-nel'o-jî¹; si-nŏl'o-gy² [The study of the Chinese language].

Sinope: si-nŏ'pî¹; si-nŏ'pē² [A spt. town in Asiatic Turkey; birthplace of Diogenes].

sinus [L.]: sai'nus¹; sî'nūs² [A recess, opening, or cavity].

Sion: sai'on¹; sî'on² [Bible].

Sloux: sū¹; sū² [An Amerind stock of North America].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hît, îce; î=ē; î=ē; gō, nŏt, ōr, wŏn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʌu = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ʧɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ʧɪn, this.

Siphmoth: sɪf'məθ¹ or -mōθ¹; sɪf'mōθ² or -mōθ² [Bible].

siphon: saɪ'fən¹; sɪ'fən²; *not* sɪ'fəŋ¹, which is French [A bent pipe or tube used for drawing liquids; also, a bottle fitted with such a pipe or tube].

Sippai: sɪp'ai¹ or si-pē'ai¹; sɪp'i² or si-pā'i² [Bible].—**Sirach:** saɪ'rak¹; sɪ'ræ² [Apocrypha].—**Sirah:** saɪ'rā¹; sɪ'rā² [Bible].—**Sirion:** sɪr'i-ən¹; sɪr'i-on² [Bible].

Sirius: sɪr'i-us¹; sɪr'i-ūs² [In astronomy, the dog-star].

sirloin: sʊr'leɪn¹; sɪr'lōɪn². Rees (1826) and Jameson (1827) sɪr-leɪn¹ [A loin of beef, especially the upper portion].

sirrah: sɪr'ə¹; sɪr'ə². *M.* sɪr'ə¹; *Wr.* sar'əh¹. By Johnston (1764), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated sar'ə¹; Buchanan (1766) sur'ra¹; Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) sar'ra¹; Elphinston (1786) and Enfield (1807) sʊr'ə¹; Webster (1828) sɪr'ə¹ [Fellow; sɪr: used in anger or contempt].

sirup, syrup: sɪr'ʊp¹; sɪr'ʊp². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) sur'rap¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Jameson (1827) sor'rap¹ [A thick sweet liquid].

Sisal: sis'i-aɪ¹; sis'a-i² [Douai Bible].

sisal: sis'al¹ or sɪ-sāl¹; sis'al² or sɪ-sāl². Altho saɪ'sæl¹ is occasionally heard it is not noted by the dictionaries [The fiber of several plants of Yucatan and Mexico].

Sisamal: sis'ə-maɪ¹; sis'a-mɪ² [Bible].—**Sisamol:** sɪ-sam'o-aɪ¹; sɪ-sām'o-i² [Douai Bible].—**Sisara:** sis'a-rə¹; sis'a-ra² [Douai Bible].—**Sisera:** sis'er-a¹; sis'er-a² [Bible].—**Sislnnes:** sɪ-sɪn'ɪz¹; sɪ-sɪn'ɛz² [Apocrypha].

Sismondi: sɪs-mən'dɪ¹ or (*Fr.*) sɪs'mōn'dɪ¹; sɪs-mōn'dɪ² or (*Fr.*) sɪs'mōn'dɪ² [Swiss historian and economist (1773-1842)].

Sistine: sis'tɪn¹ or -tɪn¹; sis'tɪn² or -tɪn² [Pert. to any one of five popes named Sixtus (*It. Sisto*), especially to Sixtus IV., who built the *Sistine Chapel* (decorated by Michelangelo) in the Vatican, Rome].

Sisyphus: sis'i-fʊs¹; sis'y-fʊs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Æolus, husband of Merope, founder of Corinth].

sit: sit¹; sɪt² [To rest, as upon a chair].

site: saɪt¹; sɪt² [Local position as regards surroundings: applied to land].

Sitnah: sit'nā¹; sɪt'nā² [Bible].

[locate].

situate: sit'yū-ēt¹; sɪt'yū-āt²; *not* sɪch'u-ēt¹ [To give a specific position to;]

situation: sit'yū-ē'shən¹; sɪt'yū-ā'shon²; *not* sɪch'u-ē'shən¹ [Position].

Siva: sɪ'və¹; sɪ'və² [A god, one of the Hindu trinity].

Sivan: sɪ'vān¹; sɪ-vān², *Standard & W.*; *C. & Wr.* sɪv'ən¹; *E., I., & St.* saɪ'van¹ [A month of the Hebrew calendar].

[Nor. and Den.].

Skagerrack: skag'ər-rak¹; skäg'er-rāk² [Arm of the North Sea between

Skaneateles: skan'e-at'les¹; skän'e-ät'lēs² [A lake and village, N. Y.].

skat: skät¹; skät²; *not* skat¹ [A card-game].

skate¹: skēt¹; skät²; *not* skait¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [1. A steel or wooden device with steel blade attached to a shoe and used for gliding over ice. 2. One of several flat fishes].

[of Beale].

Skate²: skō'tæ¹; skä'te² [In the Icelandic sagas, the king of Sogn and father

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; öil, böy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧɪn, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, bōrn;

Skeat: skit¹; skēt² [Eng. philologist and lexicographer (1835-1912)].

skeln: skēn¹; skēn² [A fixed quantity of yarn, wool, etc., wound, doubled and knotted].

skeptt: skep'tik¹; skēp'tie². This word is spelt **skeptt** by *Standard, C., & W.* and **sceptic** by *E., I., M., St., & Wr.* Derived from the Gr. σκεπτικός (*skeptikos*), reflective, the word was spelt with initial *sc* by Blount (1656), Phillips (1658), Coles (1676), Kersey (1707), Bailey (1724), Ainsworth (1738), Martin (1749), Dyche & Pardon (1749), a form which was preferred also by Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Rees (1826), Webster (1828), Maunders (1830), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Clarke (1855), but Johnson (1755) introduced *skeptick* and was followed by Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Barlow (1772), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Marriott (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), who recorded it, but preferred *sceptic*, Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Browne (1806), Jameson (1827), Richardson (1837), and Webster (1841). The spelling does not seem to have materially affected the pronunciation, which was indicated by Enfield (1807) as sep'tik¹, perhaps by analogy with Eng. *scepter*, *sceptre*: sep'tar¹; sēp'ter² [One who doubts any particular statement, or who habitually assumes a critical or incredulous attitude].

ski [Dan.]: ski¹; ski²; not skai¹. In Norwegian and Swedish *sk* before *e*, *i*, and *y* is pronounced as Eng. *sh* in *ship*; hence, *ski* is invariably pronounced shi¹ by Scandinavians [A snow- or ice-shoe used for sliding].

skiagram: skai'a-gram¹; ski'a-grām² [A skiagraph].—**skilagraph:** skai'-a-graf¹; ski'a-grāf² [A shadow picture produced by Roentgen rays].—**skilagraphy:** skai-ag'rā-fai¹; ski-āg'ra-fy² [Photography by means of Roentgen rays]. [warfare].

skiamachy: skai-am'a-ki¹; ski-ām'a-ey² [Fighting a shadow; visionary]

skiapodes: skai-ap'o-diz¹; ski-āp'o-dēs² [In Classic myth, a Libyan people having feet so large that they used them as sunshades]. [by Roentgen rays].

skiascope: skai'a-skōp¹; ski'a-sēop² [A device for observing shadows cast]

skiascopy: skai-as'ko-pi¹; ski-ās'eo-py² [The observing of shadows cast by Roentgen rays; also, the testing of the refracting action of the eye by the use of a tilting mirror].

skiff, skill, skim, skimp, skin, skip. Pronounce the *i* in these words as *i* in "hit." skif¹, skif²; skil¹, skil²; skim¹, skim²; skimp¹, skimp²; skin¹, skin²; skip¹, skip². See I.

skirret: skir'et¹; skir'ēt². *M.* skir'it¹; *St.* sker'et¹; *Wr.* skir'it¹ [An Old World herb prized for its white tubers]. [from the waist].

skirt: skürt¹; skirt² [That part of a dress, or other garment, that hangs]

skive: skaiv¹; skiv² [To shave or pare, as leather].—**skiver:** skiv'ar¹; skiv'er².

skoal: skōl¹; skōl² [Hail: a customary salutation when drinking a health in Scandinavian countries].

Skrine: skrīn¹; skrīn² [Eng. family name]. [Suburb of Constantinople].

Skutari: skū'ta-rī¹; sku'tā-rī² [1. Albanian vilayet and its capital. 2.

sky: skai¹; skȳ². Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) indicated skyai¹, and Walker (1791) and Knowles (1835) skȳi. Compare CARD, GARDEN, KIND [The upper regions of the atmosphere; the blue vault that forms the heavens].

slabber: slab'ar¹; slāb'er² [One who or that which makes the first cuts into a log so as to square it for sawing into planks].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; ʊt = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

slabber²: slab'ər¹; slāb'er² [Moisture, as saliva, running from the mouth].
The verb is pronounced in the same way. Spelt also SLOBBER, which see.

slack: slak¹; slāk² [To cause to disintegrate by the action of water, as lime].
This form, in this specific application, dates from about 1700. For the earlier form see SLAKE.

Slaithwaite: slau'it¹; slou'it² [Town in Yorkshire, Eng.]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

slake: slēk¹; slāk² [To disintegrate, moisten, wet, or soak, as lime].

Slake is an older spelling than *slack* (verb), of which it is a doubler.

WALTER W. SKEAT *Etymological Dict.* p. 568. [Oxford, 1910.]

Did not make use of their lime at the same time it was *slakt*.

SIR BALTHAZAR GERBIER *Concerning Principles of Building* p. 20. [1662.]

slander: slan'dər¹; slān'der². See ASK [A false report designed to injure the reputation of some person].

slant: slant¹; slānt². See ASK [Inclination from a direct line or level].

slaughter: slō'tər¹; slā'ter². See GH [Wanton or savage killing; massacre].

Slav: slav¹; slāv². See ASK [One belonging to any of the Slavonic groups of Aryan peoples]. *Sclav*[†]; *Sclave*[†]; *Slave*[†].

slave: slēv¹; slāv² **1.** One whose person is held as property. **2.** One who is addicted to some habit or influence]. [of a slave].

slavery: slēv'ər¹; slāv'er-y²; *not* slēv'r¹ as Webster (1828) [The condition **Slavonic**: slā-von'ik¹; slā-vōn'ie² [Pert. to the Slavs or their languages].

slazy: slī'z¹; slē'zy². *C.* slē'zi¹ [Wanting in firmness of texture; thin].

sleigh: slē¹; slē² [A light vehicle on runners used on snow and ice].

sleight: slait¹; slīt² [Dexterity in manipulation; as, *sleight* of hand].
Compare SLIGHT.

sleuth: slūth¹; slūth² [To follow as a detective].

slight: slait¹; slīt² **I.** *a.* Slender or thin in build or construction. **II.** *n.* Failure in courtesy or respect toward another. **III.** *a.* To treat with neglect or lack of courtesy]. Compare SLEIGHT. [wood; a splinter].

sliver: sliv'ər¹; sliv'er². *E.* slai'vər¹; *Wr.* slai'vər¹ [A slender piece of

sliver²: slai'vər¹ or sliv'er¹; sliv'er² or sliv'er² [The side of a small fish sliced off in one piece and used for bait].

The *sitters* (pronounced *slivers*) are salted and packed in barrels.

GEORGE B. GOODE *American Fishes: History of the Menhaden* p. 201. [1880.]

Sloane: slōn¹; slōn² [Am. and Ir. family name].

slobber: slōb'ər¹; slōb'er² [Liquid spilled as from the mouth]. The verb is pronounced in the same way. Compare SLABBER.

sloth: slōth¹; slōth²—a pronunciation recorded uniformly by modern dictionaries. Webster (1828) slōth¹ [Disinclination to labor or exertion; idleness]. So also with its relatives **slothful**, **-ly**, **-ness**.

slough¹: sluf¹; slū² [Dead tissue or skin that is shed].

slough²: slau¹; slou². By Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) sluf¹ [A place deep with mud or mire; bog].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌp, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey; gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

slough²: slū¹; slū² [A depression in a prairie; also, a stagnant swamp].

Slough⁴: slau¹; slou² [Eng. town].

sloven: sluv'n¹; slōv'n², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. slōv'm¹; I. & St. sluv'en¹; M. sluv'n¹; Wr. sluv'in¹* [One negligent in dress or careless of personal appearance].

slue: slū¹; slū². *I. & Wr. slū¹* [To swing around]. Spelt **slew** in Great Britain, but pronounced the same way.

sluice: slūs¹; slū²; *not* slūs¹, slūsh¹, or slūsh¹. The last two have been traced to the lingo of the mining-camp [An artificial channel or device for conducting water from one place to another].

The sound of oo long [as in *boat*] is heard in *bruise, cruise, fruit, juice, recruit, sluice*.
NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 87. [London, 1784.]

Sluis, Sluys: sleis¹; slōis² [A town in the Netherlands].

smallpox: smōl'pek¹; smāl'pōks². The chief stress was indicated on the last syllable by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Worcester (1850) [A highly infectious skin-disease].

Smijth: smai¹; smith²; *not* smith¹ [Eng. family name].

Smille: smai¹; smi²; *not* smil¹ [Scot. and Am. family name].

smithy: smith¹ or smith¹; smith² or smith². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain as recorded by Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), the *Encyclopædic* (1877), and Murray (1912) [A blacksmith or his forge].

Smolensk: smo-lensk¹; smo-lēnsk²; *not* smel'ensk¹ [Russ. city].

smooth: smūth¹; smōōth²; *not* smūth¹ [Having an even surface]. So also the verb.

smoothed: smūthd¹; smōōthd²; *not* smūth'id¹. Compare BEQUEATHED [Made smooth]. [tion]. Compare OTHER.

smother: smuth'ar¹; smōth'er² [To prevent the breathing of by suffoca-

smouch: smauch¹; smouch². Webster (1828) smūch¹ [Kiss].

Smyrna: smūr'nā¹; smūr'na² [A seaport on the Gulf of Smyrna, an inlet of the Ægean Sea west of Smyrna].

Smyth: smith¹ or smai¹; smyth² or smyth² [Am. and Eng. family name].

Smythe: smai¹; smyth² [Am. and Eng. family name].

snail: snēl¹; snāl²; *not* snail¹. Compare NAIL [An animal that creeps over plants and plant-leaves, especially one that bears a shell on its back].

snead: snīd¹; snēd² [The shaft or pole of a scythe].

sneak: snīk¹; snēk² [One who robs or steals by entering premises clandestinely for the purpose].

snip: snip¹; snīp² [A small cut made by a pair of scissors].

snipe (n.): snai¹; snīp² [A shore-bird esteemed as a game-bird].

snipe (v.): snai¹; snīp² [To fire at (men) one at a time from cover and at long range so as to kill or wound].

snood, snook, snoop. Pronounce the oo in these words as in "loot" (lūt¹), not as in "foot" (fut¹): snūd¹, snōōd²; snūk¹, snōōk²; snūp¹, snōōp².

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

2: w^olf, d^o; b^ook, b^{oo}t; full, rule, c^ure, b^ut, b^urn; ^oil, b^oy; g^o, g^em; iⁿk; thⁱn, thⁱs.

[teristic: nickname].

of some charac-

see].

3. sō'kɔl: sō'əə?

1: SO KO⁺, SO EO⁺
 2: [or -cāthā]bē'nāthā

11-107 -continued-

C. E. & W.

bove is preferred by

ry's Advisory Board

), Sheridan (1780),

302) Perry (1805)

Disposed to associate

so'cia-bil'i-ty, so'-

[course with others].

to friendly inter-

ive ownership of

nd, property, trans-

administered and dis-

61 : 11

being social].

a theatrical com-

ns of a community].

or fashionable

0.41

 $0\frac{1}{2}]$.

11th [The science

[Association].

s of the Football

& *Wr.* sok'l¹, so

Cooley (1863). By

55), and Cull (1864)
are likely

ie like].

em; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Soco: sō'ko¹; sō'eo² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Socoh:** sō'ko¹; sō'eo² [Bible].

Socrates: sek'ra-tiz¹; sō'ra-tēs² [Athenian philosopher (469-399 B. C.)].
So also its relatives **Soc'ra-tism**, **Soc'ra-tist**, **Soc'ra-tize**.—**Socratic:** so-kra't'ik¹;
so-crāt'ic² [Pert. to Socrates]. So also its relatives **So-crat'i-cal**, **So-crat'i-cal-ly**,
So-crat'i-cism.

sod: sed¹; sōd². Compare God [Grassy surface-soil].

soder: sed'ar¹; sōd'er² [Archaic form of SOLDER].

Sodl: sō'dai¹; sō'dī² [Bible].—**Sodom:** sed'am¹; sōd'om² [Bible].—**Sodoma:** sō'do-ma¹; sō'do-mā² [Bible, same as SODOM].—**Sodomites:** sed'am-aits¹;
sōd'om-its² [Bible].

Sodor: sō'dar¹; sō'dor² [Medieval diocese (in full *Sodor and Man*) comprising the Hebrides and Isle of Man].

sofa: sō'fā¹; sō'fa²; *not* sō'fē¹, sō'fī¹, or so-fār¹.

You will . . . hear a gentle hostess, solicitous for your comfort, tell you that if you wish to lie down there is a sofa-*r* in your room.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 28. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

Sofla: so-fi'a¹; so-fi'ā². Sometimes heard, as if Anglicized, so-fai'ā¹ [Capital city of Bulgaria].

soft: sōft¹, *Standard, C., & W., or soft¹, E., I., M., St., & W.*; sōft² or sōft².
By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835) sōft¹, the Scottish and Irish pronunciation which prevails to-day in the United States as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*, but one of which Walker (1791) said: "When this word is accompanied by emotion, it is sometimes lengthened into *sawft*, as Mr. Sheridan has marked it; but in other cases such a pronunciation borders on vulgarity." Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) noted soft¹, the pronunciation that prevails in Great Britain [Easily molded or bent; pliable; yielding; also, smooth, gentle].

soften: sōf'n¹ or sof'n¹; sōf'n² or sōf'n². Note that the *t* is silent. Compare OFTEN and see SORT [To make soft].

softly: sōft'h¹ or soft'h¹; sōft'ly² or sōft'ly² [In a soft or gentle manner].

softness: sōft'nes¹ or soft'nes¹; sōft'nēs² or sōft'nēs² [The quality of being soft]. Compare SORT.

Sohoria: sō'ho-rai'a¹; sō'ho-rī'a² [Douai Bible].

[pretense or deception].

soi-disant [Fr.]: swā=dr'zān¹; swā=di'gān² [Self-styled: implying false]

Soignies: swā'nyī¹; swā'nyē² [Belg. town].

soil: soil¹; sōil²; *not* sail¹. Compare BOIL [The surface of the earth; the ground, especially as regards its fertility].

soirée [Fr.]: swā'rē¹; swā're² [An evening reception].

Soissons: swā'sōn¹; swā'sōn² [Fr. city].

sojourn (*n.* & *v.*): sō'jūrn¹ or so-jūrn¹; sō'jūrn² or so-jūrn². The first is indicated uniformly by American, English and Scottish dictionaries—*Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.* Dr. Murray indicates suj'ern¹, soj'ern¹, or sō'jurn¹ as reflecting usage in Great Britain in the order here noted. Worcester recorded sō'jern¹, stressing the first syllable, as did also Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Johnston (1764), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855). By Buchanan (1757) the stress was

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, [what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

placed on the ultima, *sojurn'*, and he was followed by Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), and Perry (1777), but in 1766 Buchanan indicated *sōjurn'*. Ash (1775) preferred *sej'urn'*. Shakespeare accented the verb both ways:

My heart to her, but as guest-wife *sojourn'd'*
And now to Helen it is home return'd.

A Midsummer Night's Dream act iii, sc. 2, l. 171. [1595.]

I haue this present evening from my sister
Beene well inform'd of them, and with such cautions,
That if they come to *so'journe* at my house
Ile not be there. *King Lear* act ii, sc. 1. [1605.]

By Milton the noun was stressed also on the first and on the last syllable:

Thee I re-visit now with bolder wing,
Escap't the Stygian Pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn'*. *Paradise Lost* bk. iii, l. 15. [1667.]

Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent
At home, scarce view'd the Galliean Towns,
And once a year Jerusalem, few days'
Short *so'journ*; and what thence could'st thou observe?

Paradise Regained bk. iii, l. 235. [1671.]

Altho modern dictionaries stress the first syllable of this word, they uniformly stress *adjourn* upon the last.

sojourner: *sō'jurn-ər'* or *so-j'urn-ər'*; *sō'jurn-er'* or *so-jurn'er'*. Dr. Murray indicates *soj'urn-ər'*, *soj'urn-ər'*, or *sō'jurn-ər'*, as reflecting British usage. Compare *SOJOURN* [One who is a temporary resident].

sol: *sol'*; *sōl'*, *E., M., St., & Wr.; Standard, C., I., & W.* *sōl'*. A word that has been traced as in the language since the year 1325 may be considered as fully Anglicized; hence, the pronunciation first noted above is preferred. It was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849).

The earlier lexicographers and phoneticists neglected this word, which, altho noted in Phillips's "New World of English Words," as edited by Kersey (1706), and by Bailey (1724-32), is not to be found in Bullock (1616), Cockeram (1623), Blount (1656), Kersey (1708), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757-66), Fenning (1760), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and others too numerous to mention [The note G in music].

Sol [L.]: *sol'*; *sōl'* [The sun].

sol: *sōl'* or *sol'*; *sōl'* or *sōl'* [A chemical mixture].

sol: *sōl'*; *sōl'* [Fr. and Peruv. coin].

solace: *sol'is*; *sōl'aç* [Comfort in sorrow or trouble].

Solanaceæ: *sol'ə-nē'si-l'*; *sōl'a-nā'çē-ē'* [A family of poisonous plants, the nightshades] — **solanaceous:** *sōl'a-nē'shūs*; *sōl'a-nā'shūs*.

Solanum: *so-lē'nūm*; *so-lā'nūm* [A genus of poisonous plants typifying the nightshades].

Soldau: *sōl'dau*; *sōl'dow* [Prus. town and river].

solder: *sōd'ər* or *sōd'ar*; *sōd'er* or *sōd'ar*. The first indicates modern American usage; the second, the present usage of Great Britain. Murray gives *sōd'ar* as alternative. The word has been spelt variously and the spellings probably reflect the several pronunciations that have come down to us. From *soudur* in 1374 it became *sowder* in 1485 (a form that was used as late as 1603), to change to *sawdyer* (1540), *sawder* (1566, used also as late as 1667), *soder* (1582, used also in 1733), *sodder* (1677-1750), and *solder* (1724 to the present time). The form *soder* was indicated pronounced *sōd'ar* by Johnston (1764) and Perry (1777), but Nares, who favored this form, noted that it was sometimes pronounced *sōd'ar*, but more frequently like

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ōo, ōem; inŭ; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

*söd'ar*¹—the pronunciation recorded by Knowles (1835), Smart (1836-40), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855), and still in use in Ireland to-day. By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) this spelling was indicated *söd'ar*¹.

The form **solder** was indicated as having a long *o* by Perry (1777), *söl'dar*¹, but by Sheridan (1780) as *söd'ar*¹, and by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855) *sol'dar*¹. Fulton & Knight (1802) noted *söl'dar*¹ [A fusible alloy used for joining metals].

soldier: *söl'jær*¹; *söl'jer*². In this word *d* is softened to *j*. See Introduction, page xxix (2) [One who is engaged in military service].

sole: *söl*¹; *söl*² [1. The under surface of the foot. 2. A flatfish].

solecism: *sol'i-sizm*¹; *söl'e-çism*²; *not* *sö'h-sizm*¹ [An impropriety in speech, or a violation of the rules of concord in grammar or syntax].

solemn: *sol'em*¹; *söl'em*²—the *n* is silent. See N [Marked by gravity, reverence, or formality].

solenoid: *sö'h-noid*¹; *sö'le-nöid*², *Standard, E., I., W., & W.*; *C.* *so-li'-noid*¹; *M.* *so-lin'eid*¹; *St.* *sö'len-eid*¹ [A simple ideal form of electrical magnet].

Solent (The): *söl'lent*¹; *söl'lent*² [A strait between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, Eng.].

solera [Sp.]: *so-lär'a*¹; *so-lär'ä*² [1. A wine-cask. 2. A blend of sherry wine].

sol-fa: *sol'fä*¹; *söl'fä*², *M., St., & W.*, also Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844). *Standard & W.* *söl'fä*¹; *C. & I.* *söl'fä*¹; Webster (1828) *söl'fa*¹ [In music, the set of syllables (*do, re, mi, fa, sol*, etc.) that are sung to the respective notes which form the major scale].

NOTE: This word has been traced as first used in English literature in 1548 and steadily through the centuries to the present time, hence the Anglicized pronunciation of *sol* indicated above. See *sol*.

sofatar [It.]: *söl'fa-tä'ra*¹; *söl'fä-tä'rä*² [A volcanic fissure through which sulfur, steam, and smoke are discharged].

solfeggio [It.]: *sol-fej'o*¹; *sol-fçg'o*². In *It. g* and *gg* before *e* and *i* are sounded as *j* [In music, a singing exercise of runs on one note or on several].

solferino¹: *söl'fi-ri'no*¹; *söl'fe-ri'no*² [A bright purplish-red color].

Solferino²: *söl'fē-ri'no*¹; *söl'fē-ri'no*² [It. village, scene of Austrian defeat June 24, 1859].

solicitude: *so-lis'i-tiüd*¹; *so-lçg'i-tiüd*²; *not* *so-lis'i-tiüd*¹ [Concern or uneasiness of mind caused by anxiety, etc.].

solidary: *sol'i-dçr-r*¹; *söl'i-dä-ry*². *M.* *sol'i-där-r*¹ [In civil law, joint and several].

solitaire [Fr.]: *sol'i-tär'*¹; *söl'i-tär'*² [1. A precious stone, as a diamond, set by itself. 2. One who lives by himself; a hermit].

solleret: *sol'är-et'*¹; *söl'er-çt'*², *Standard*; *C. & W.* *sol'ür-et*¹; *E.* *sol'ür-et'*¹; *I.* *sol'lür-et*¹; *M.* *sol'är-et*¹ [A steel shoe forming a part of the armor of a mounted man in medieval times].

Solomon: *sol'o-män*¹; *söl'o-mon*² [Bible and masculine personal name]. *D. G. Salomo*: *söl'o-mö*¹; *söl'o-mö*²; *F. Salomon*: *söl'o-mön*¹; *söl'o-mön*²; *Hung. Salamon*: *shel'e-mon*¹; *shäl'a-mön*²; *It. Salomone*: *söl'o-mö'nä*¹; *söl'o-mö'ne*²; *L. Salomon*: *säl'o-män*¹; *säl'o-mon*²; *Pol. Salomon*: *sa-lö'mon*¹; *sä-lö'mön*²; *Port. Salomão*: *söl'o-maun*¹; *söl'o-mouh*²; *Sp. Salomon*: *söl'o-mön*¹; *söl'o-mön*².

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mç*, *gçt*, *präy*, *fçrn*; *hçt*, *lçe*; *i*=*ç*; *i*=*ç*; *gç*, *nçt*, *ör*, *wön*.

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ɛhin, this.

solstice: sol'stis¹; sɔl'stɪs² [The time of the year when the sun (see SOL) is at its greatest declination].—**solstitial:** sol-stish'al¹; sɔl-stish'al² [Pert. to the solstice].

solution: so-liū'shən¹; so-lū'shon²; not so-lū'shən¹ [1. The act of dissolving a solid into a liquid; the substance so dissolved. 2. The act of explaining or of clearing up a problem or difficulty].

Somali: so-mā'li¹; so-mā'li² [1. A member of an East-Afr. tribe. 2. The language of the Somalis].—**Somaliland:** so-mā'li-land¹; so-mā'li-lānd². Note that in this word the *a* of the suffix *land* is not obscured as it is in "England" [Br. & It. protectorates in N. E. Africa].

sombrero [Sp.]: sem-brē'ro¹; sɔm-brē'ro². A word which has held its own place in English literature more than three centuries. Dr. Craigie cites the following in the "New English Dictionary," vol. ix, p. 410:

With a great *Sombrero* . . . ouer their heads . . . as broad as a great cart wheele.
HAKLUYT *Voyages* II, 258. [1598.]

some: sum¹; sɔm² [A certain undetermined quantity or part].

Somels: so-mi's¹; so-mē's² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Somers: sum'ərz¹; sɔm'ərs² [Eng. navigator (1554-1610) who landed first settlers in Bermuda in 1609].

Somerset: sum'ər-set¹; sɔm'ər-sēt² [Eng. family and geographical name and Am. geographical name].

Somersetshire: sum'ər-set-shīr¹; sɔm'ər-sēt-shēr². Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].

Somerton: sum'ər-tən¹; sɔm'ər-ton² [One of several parishes in England].

Somervell: sum'ər-vel¹; sɔm'ər-vēl² [Eng. family name].

somewhat: sum'hwet¹; sɔm'hwæt². Note that when *wh* occurs before *h* it is pronounced as if it were after it. Compare *wh* [In some degree; to some extent].

somewhen: sum'hwēn¹; sɔm'hwēn². See SOMEWHAT [At some time or other].

somewhere: sum'hwār¹; sɔm'hwār². See SOMEWHAT [In or to some place].

What has become of the principle of taste . . . when the *s*, too, breaks in, or breaks out, all unchecked and unchided, in such forms of impunity as *Somewhere*-else and "No-where-else"? . . . Vulgarisms with which a great deal of general credit for what we good-naturedly call "refinement" appears so able to coexist.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 30. [H. M. & Co. '05.]

somewhile: sum'hwai¹; sɔm'hwil². See SOMEWHAT [For a time, or at some time].

somewhither: sum'hwith'ər¹; sɔm'hwith'ər². See SOMEWHAT [In some direction; to some indefinite place].

somewhy: sum'hwai¹; sɔm'hwȳ² [For some reason or reasons].

A buxom, shrill, mean, troublesome woman; yet somehow and *somewhy* not utterly detestable.

The Athenæum, London, May 1, 1858, p. 555.

somnambulism: sem-nam'biu-lizm¹; sɔm-nām'bū-lizm². By careless speakers frequently mispronounced sem-am'biu-lizm¹. So also with its relatives som-nam'bu-list, som-nam'bu-lize, etc. [The act of walking in one's sleep].

sommiferous: sem-nif'ər-us¹; sɔm-nif'ər-ūs². By Kenrick (1773) and Perry (1777) sem-nif'e-rus¹; Sheridan (1780) and Walker (1791) sem-nif'er-us¹; Scott (1798) sem-nif'er-us¹ [Tending to induce sleep].

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪŋk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

somnolent: *sem'no-lent*¹; *söm'no-lënt*²; *not sem-nō'lent*² [Sleepy].

Somnus: *sem'nus*¹; *söm'nüs*² [In Roman myth, the god of sleep and twin brother of Death].

Somorias: *sem'o-rai'as*¹; *söm'o-rī'as*² [Douai Bible]. [either parent].

son: *sun*¹; *sön*². See O [A male child or adult considered in relation to

sonant: *sō'nant*¹; *sō'nant*² [Capable of being sounded continuously with definite pitch, as a letter].

sonata [It.]: *so-na'ta*¹; *so-nā'ta*². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802), *so-nē'tar*¹. Nares *so-na'ta* (see ASK) [A musical composition].

song: *sen*¹; *Standard* (1894-1912), *E., I., M., St., & Wr.*, or *sen*¹, *Standard* (1913), *C., & W.*; *sōng*² or *sōng*² [A composition in which words are set to music].

sonorous: *so-nō'rus*¹; *so-nō'rūs*². Modern English usage is indicated by *E. & M. so-nēr'as*; Scottish usage was noted by Buchanan (1766) *sō'ne-rus*¹, but *I. & St.* now give it *so-nō'rus*¹. Compare CANOROUS; DECOROUS [Productive of sound-vibrations; full-sounding; resonant; loud].

Sontag: *sen'tag*¹ or (*Ger.*) *zōn'tant*¹; *sön'täg*² or (*Ger.*) *šōn'täh*² [Ger. op-eratic singer (1806-54)].

Soochow: *sū-chau*¹; *sōo-chow*² [Chin. treaty-port].

soon: *sūn*¹; *sōon*². Compare O [At a future time not long distant].

soot: *sut*¹; *sut*², *Standard, C., E., M., St., & W.*; *I. & Wr. sūt*¹, which *Standard, C., & W.* give as secondary. By Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780) *sut*¹—a pronunciation condemned by Smart (1836) as no longer used by the best speakers; Walker (1791), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844) *sūt*¹; Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1836) *sut*¹ [A soft black substance, consisting of carbon, obtained from the smoke of coal or wood].

sooth: *sūth*¹; *sōoth*² [Truth: especially in phrases; as, "sooth to say"; "in full, good, or very sooth"].

soothe: *sūth*¹; *sōoth*² [To bring to a quiet or normal state; calm; as, to soothe the nerves].—**soother**: *sūth'ar*¹; *sōoth'er*².

soothsayer: *sūth'sē'ar*¹; *sōoth'sā'er*². Compare SOOTH [Formerly, a truthful person; now, one who claims to have supernatural insight or foresight].

Sopater: *sō'pā-tar*¹ or *sep'a-tar*¹; *sō'pā-ter*² or *sōp'a-ter*² [Bible].—**Sop-**

phai: *sō'fai*¹ or *sō'fi-ai*¹; *sō'fi*² or *sō'fa-i*² [Douai Bible].—**Sopheret**: *so-fi'ret*¹; *so-fē'rēt*² [Douai Bible].—**Sophereth**: *so-fi'reth*¹ or *sof'i-reth*¹; *so-fē'rēth*² or *sōf'o-rēth*² [Bible]. [of the Universe].

Sophia¹: *sef'i-ai*¹; *sōf'i-a*² [In Hebrew and Hellenic philosophy, the Wisdom

Sophia²: *so-fui'ai*¹; *so-fi'a*² [A feminine personal name]. Dan. D. **Sophie**: *so-fi'ai*¹; *so-fi'e*²; F. **Sophie**: *sō'fi*¹; *sō'fē*²; G. It. Sp. Sw. **Sofia**: *so-fi'ai*¹; *so-fi'ā*²; Rus. **Sofia**: *sō'fi-a*¹; *sō'fi-ā*².

sophism: *sef'izm*¹; *sōf'izm*² [A false argument known to be such by one who uses it to display ingenuity in reasoning]. [dom]. See SOPHIA.

sophist: *sef'ist*¹; *sōf'ist*² [In Gr. philosophy, a professed teacher of wis-

Sophocles: *sef'o-kliz*¹; *sōf'o-elēs*² [Athenian tragic poet (495-406 B. C.)].

Sophonias: *sef'o-nai'as*¹; *sōf'o-nī'as*² [Apocrypha].

Sophronia: *so-frō'ni-a*¹; *so-frō'ni-a*² [A feminine personal name].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hlt, Ice: I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ɪ = sing; chin, this.

sophrosyne: so-fres'ɪ-nɪ; so-frös'y-nē² [Soundness of mind; common sense].

soportif: sō'po-rif'ik; sō'po-rif'ie², *Standard & W.*; *C.* sō-po-rif'ik; *E.* sō-pūr-if'ik; *I. & M.* sō'po-rif'ik; *Wr.* sō-po-rif'ik. By Buchanan (1766) sō-po-rif'ik; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) sō-po-rif'ik; Nares (1784) sō-po-rif'ik; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sō-po-rif'ik [A medicine that induces sleep].

soprano [It.]: so-prā'no; so-prā'no²; *not* so-pran'o¹ *nor* so-prē'no¹ [A woman's or boy's voice having a high range—from middle C to two octaves above it].

sorbet [Fr.]: sēr'bet; sōr'bēt². Note that the *t* should be sounded [1. A waterice flavored with fruit-juices. 2. Sherbet]. [Paris, France].

Sorbonne (La): la sēr'bon¹; lā sōr'bōn² [An educational institution in Paris, France].

sord: sōrd¹; sōrd². Webster (1828) sōrd¹, but he condemned the word, "sord for sword is now vulgar." See quotation under O [Obsolete or dialectal form of SWORD]. [Sord: a direction in music].

sordamente [It.]: sōr'da-men'tē¹; sōr'dā-mēn'tē² [In a muffled manner; sordamente].

Sordello: sōr-del'o¹; sōr-dēl'o² [In Dante's "Il Purgatorio," a 13th-century troubadour who accompanies Dante and Vergil. The hero of Browning's poem of the same name].

sordine: sōr'din¹; sōr'din², *Standard, C., E., M., & W.*; *I.* sōr'din¹; *St.* sōr'din¹; *Wr.* sōr'din¹, the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). By Smart (1840) sōr'din¹; Cull (1864) sōr'dain¹ [A device to deaden the sound of a stringed instrument].

Sorek: sō'rek¹; sō'rēk² [Bible].

Sorel: sō'rel¹; sō'rēl² [Fr. family name of (1) Agnes Sorel (1409-50), mistress of Charles VII of France; (2) Albert Sorel, historian (1842-1906)].

sorel: sō'rel¹; sō'rēl². By Sheridan (1780) sō'rel¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) sō'rēl¹ [A sorrel].

sororicide: so-rōr'ɪ-said¹ or so-rōr'ɪ-said¹; so-rōr'ɪ-čid² or so-rōr'ɪ-čid². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who kills his or her sister].

Sorosis: so-rō'sis¹; so-rō'sis² [1. [s-] A compound fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation of numerous parts, as the pineapple. 2. [U. S.] A women's society].

sorrel: sō'rel¹; sō'rēl². See SOREL [A buck in its third year].

sorry: sōr'ɪ; sōr'y²; *not* sōr'ē¹, an absurd affectation [Moved by sorrow; grieved or pained; used also in apology or to indicate sympathy].

sort: sōrt¹; sōrt²; *not* sōrt¹. This pronunciation was condemned by Walker (1791), who said: "There is an affected pronunciation of this word so as to rhyme with *port*. This affectation, however, seems confined to a few in the upper ranks of life, and is not likely to descend to their inferiors, as it does not appear to have made any progress among correct and classical speakers. It may be observed that the long open *o* is confined to those words where *p* precedes it, and to the word *fort*." The affectation did "descend to their inferiors," and is now recorded as standard. See FORCE, *PORT*, and quotation under O [A kind, species, or variety of persons or things]. In using the colloquialism *sort of* (meaning, to some extent; somewhat) pronounce the last word clearly; it is commonly slurred sōrt'ē¹.

sortie [Fr.]: sōr'ti¹, *Standard* (1894-1912), *C., M., St., & W.*, or sēr'ti¹, *E. & I.*; sōr'ti² or sōr'ti². *Standard* (1913) sēr'ti¹; *Wr.* sēr'ti¹ [A sally or dash by besieged troops to attack the investing force].

2: wɒlɪ, dʒ; bɒk. bɒt; fʌll, rʌl, cʌr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Sosigenes: so-sij'ı-niz¹; so-sig'e-nēs² [Gr. astronomer (1st cent.) employed by Julius Cæsar to reform the calendar].

Sospater: so-sip'a-tar¹; so-sip'a-ter² [Apocrypha].—**Sosthenes**: ses'-thu-niz¹; sōs'the-nēs² [Bible].—**Sostratus**: ses'tra-tus¹; sōs'tra-tūs² [Apocrypha].—**Sotal**: sō'tai¹ or sō'ti-ai¹; sō'ti² or sō'ta-i² [Bible].

Sotheby: sufh'i-bi¹; sōth'e-by² [Eng. family name].

Sothorn: suth'arn¹; sōth'ern² [1. Eng. comedian (1826-81). 2. His son, an Am. classic actor (1859-)].

Sothic: sō'chik¹ or sōth'ik¹; sō'thie² or sōth'ie². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pertaining to the dog-star (Latin, *Sirius*; Gr., *Σαδus* (*Sothis*)). [tone].

sotto voce [It.]: set'to vō'chē¹; sōt'to vō'chē² [In a low voice or an under-

souari: sū-ā-rī¹; sū-ā-rī² [A timber-tree of Guiana that yields edible nuts].

soubrette: sū'bret¹; sū'brēt² [An actress who plays or sings a bright light comedy part; formerly, a coquettish and intriguing lady's maid].

souchong: sū-shōng¹; sū-chōng². Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) sau-choŋ¹ [A Chinese variety of black tea].

Soudan: sū-dan¹; sū-dān²; not sau-dan¹ [Same as *SUDAN*].

soufflé, soufflée [Fr.]: sū'flē¹; sū'flē², *Standard*, C., & W.; E., M., & St. sū'flē¹; I. & W. sūf-lē¹ [A dish prepared with beaten whites of eggs and other ingredients, and so cooked as to puff up and retain its light, fluffy condition].

Soufrière: sū'fri'ar¹; sū'fri'ar² [Volcano in British West Indies].

sough¹: sau¹; sou², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.* suf¹, which was indicated also by Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). By Porry (1777), Smart (1836), and Ogilvie (1850) sef¹. The Scottish pronunciation to-day is sūh. So also the verb [A murmuring, as of the wind when blowing through tree-tops].

November chill blows loud w' angry *sough*.

BURNS *The Cotter's Saturday Night* st. 11 [1785].

sough²: sau¹ or suf¹; sou² or sūf². M. indicates suf¹ only [1. A swampy place. 2. A gutter, drain, or trench]. [principle in man and animals].

soul: sōl¹; sōl²; not saul¹. Compare ou [The vital, sensitive, and rational

Soulanges: sū'lāng¹; sū'lānz² [A district of Quebec province, Canada].

Soulouque: sū'lūk¹; sū'lūk² [A negro president and emperor of Haiti (1785?-1867)].

Soult: sūlt¹; sūlt² [Marshal of France under Napoleon (1769-1851)].

sou marquee: sū mār'ki¹; sū mār'kē² [A trifle: a localism]. [quantity].

soupçon [Fr.]: sūp'sēn¹; sūp'çōn² [A suspicion; hence, a very small

source: sōrs¹; sōrc². Kenrick (1773) and Perry (1777) sūrs¹ [The place from which something is derived, as the fountain-head of a stream]. [the rising sun].

south: sauth¹; south² [The direction on the right hand of one who faces

Southampton: sauth-amp'tan¹; south-āmp'ton² [Eng. seaport].

southeast: sauth'ist¹; south'ēst²; nautically sau-ist¹ [That part of the horizon midway between south and east].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ŋ = sing; ɦin, ɦis.

southerly: suth'ər-lɪ¹; sũth'er-ly²; *not* sauth'ər-lɪ¹, as indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) as alternative [Situatēd near the south].

southern: suth'ərnl¹; sũth'ern². Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) sauth'ərnl [Pert. to or coming from the south].

southernwood: suth'ərnl-wud¹; sũth'ern-wōd² [A European shrub].

Southey: sauth'ɪ¹ or suth'ɪ¹; south'y² or sũth'y² [Eng. poet laureate (1774-1843)].

southing: sauth'ɪŋ¹; south'ing². *E. & I.* sauth'ɪŋ¹, so also indicated by Buchanan (1766) [Difference in latitude caused by moving southward].

southern: suth'rən¹; sũth'ron²; *not* sauth'rən¹ [One who lives in the south; specif. [S-], an Englishman: so used by the Scots].

southward: sauth'wərd¹ or (*nautically*) suth'ərd¹; south'ward² or (*nautically*) sũth'ard². The latter was indicated as standard by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) [Toward the south].

Southwark: sauth'wərk¹ or suth'ərk¹; south'wark² or sũth'ark² [A borough on the south of the Thames, in London, Eng.]. [Eng. poet (1562-95)].

Southwell: sauth'wel¹ or suth'l¹; south'wēl² or sũth'l² [1. Eng. town. 2.

southwest: sauth'west'1; south'west'2; nautically sau-west'1 [That part of the horizon between the south and the west].

Southwold: suth'əld¹; sũth'old² [Eng. seaport].

Southworth: sauth'wərfh¹; south'worth² [Am. novelist (1819-99)].

souvenir: sũ"vi-nĩr'1 or sũ"vi-nĩr'1; sũ"ve-nĩr'2 or sũ"ve-nĩr'2. *M.* sũ-vi-nĩr'1; *St. & Wr.* sũv'nĩr'1 [A token of remembrance].

sovereign: sev'ər-in¹; sōv'er-in². Note that the *g* is silent. *C. & Wr.* sũv'ər-nĩr'1; *M.* sev'rĩn¹. The pronunciation sũv'er-in¹ was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Reid (1844), but is now seldom heard. Compare *gn* [1. The supreme ruler of a people. 2. A British gold coin].

A similar blunder of belief has given the corrupt form *soveregn* (Old French *soverain* from Middle Latin *super-anus*) in place of the correct *soveran*, because its last syllable was supposed to be somehow connected with *reign*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Usage in English* ch. i, p. 77. [x. '08.]

sow¹: sau¹; sou² [A female hog].

sow²: sō¹; sō². So also its relative *sow'er* [To plant with seed, as by scattering over land].

Soyer: swā"i'yē'1; swā"i'ye'2 [Fr. chef and author (1809-58)].

spa: spā¹; spā², *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. & I.* spā¹, also indicated by Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1863). The word was spelt *spaw* from the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century [A locality possessing a mineral spring or springs].

spaghetti [It.]: spā-get'1; spa-ġet'1² [A cord-like paste].

[Algeria].

spahi, spahee: spā'hi¹; spā'hi² [One of a native corps of cavalry from

Spain: spēn¹; spān²; *not* spain¹ as sometimes heard in England [A country of southwest Europe].

[(1729-99)].

Spallanzani: spāl'lan-dzā'nĩ¹; spāl'lān-dzā'nĩ² [It. naturalist and traveler

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ɪŋk; ɦin, ɦis.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prēy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

spaniel: span'yel¹; spän'yél². The 16th-century form *span'el*, still indicated as a colloquial pronunciation of *spaniel*, is provincial, and also noted by Perry (1777), the better form span'yil¹ was indicated by Buchanan (1766) [One of a variety of long-haired hunting-dog used in starting or retrieving game].

sparoid: spē'reid¹; spā'rōid². *E.* & *M.* spar'oid—the pronunciation peculiar to England [A fish, the sea-bream].

sparrow: spar'o¹; spār'o²; not spar'ā¹ [A small brownish-gray bird of Europe and North Africa, naturalized in the United States and Canada].

spasm: spazm¹; spāsm² [A sudden convulsive action of the body].

spatha: spē'fha¹; spā'tha² [A double-edged broadsword used by the Britons, Saxons, and Normans].

spathe: spēth¹; spāth² [A leaf=envelop sheathing a flower=cluster].

spatial: spē'shal¹; spā'shal² [Pert. to space].

spectral: spesh'al¹; spēsh'al² [Designed for or assigned to a specific purpose].

speciality: spesh'i-al'i-ty¹; spēsh'i-äl'i-ty² [A distinguishing characteristic]. Compare SPECIALTY.

specialty: spesh'al-ti¹; spēsh'al-ty² [A particular line of work, study, or employment; also, a distinctive article dealt in to the exclusion of others].

species: spī'shiz¹ or spī'shi-iz¹; spē'shēs² or spē'shi-ēs² [A classified group of animals or plants].

specious: spī'shus¹; spē'shūs² [Apparently sound and convincing; said of arguments, reasonings, etc., that are really delusive].

spectroscope: spek'tro-skōp¹; spē'tro-seōp² [An instrument for analyzing images formed by rays of light].

spectroscopist: spek-trōs'ko-pist¹; spēe-trōs'eo-pist², *Standard, E., M., & W.*; *C.* spek'tro-skō-pist¹; *I.* spek'trō-skōp'ist¹; *Wr.* spek'tro-skō-pist¹ [One skilled in the use of the spectroscope].

spectroscopy: spek-trōs'ko-pi¹, *Standard, E., M., W., & Wr.*, or spek'tro-skō'pi¹, *C. & I.*; spēe-trōs'eo-py² or spēe'tro-seō'py² [The branch of science that treats of the use of the spectroscope and the phenomena observed with it].

Speke: spik¹; spēk² [Eng. explorer (1827-64); discovered source of the Nile].

spermaceti: spūr'mā-sī'ti¹; spēr'mā-qē'ti², *Standard & W.*; *C.* spūr-mā-set'i¹; *E. & I.* spūr-mā-sī'ti¹; *M.* spūr-mā-sī'ti¹; *St.* spūr-mā-sī'ti¹; *Wr.* spūr-mā-sī'ti¹. By Buchanan (1766) spūr'mā-set-i¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) spūr-mā-sī'ti¹ [A white fatty substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale].

spermatocele: spūr'mā-to-sīl¹; spēr'mā-to-gēl². By Walker (1791), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840) spūr-mat'o-sīl¹ [A collection of serous fluid containing spermatic elements].

Speyer: spai'ar¹; spy'er² [Ger. city].

Spezia: spē'dzi-a¹; spē'dzi-ä² [It. naval seaport]. Compare SPEZZIA.

Spezzia: spēt'si-a¹; spēt'si-ä² [Gr. island]. See the preceding.

sphenoid: sfē'noid¹; sfē'nōid²; not sfen'oid¹ [A bone wedged in between other bones at the base of the skull].

sphere: sfīr¹; sfēr² [1. A globe; ball. 2. A field of action].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prcy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

spherical: sfer'ī-kəl¹; sfēr'ī-cal² [Shaped like a sphere; round].

spherograph: sfī'ro-graf¹; sfē'ro-grāf², *Standard, C., & M.; E. sfēr'a-graf¹; I. sfī'rō-graf¹; St. sfer'ō-graf¹; W. sfī'rō-graf¹; Wr. sfer'a-graf¹* [A device used to calculate problems in spherical geometry and navigation].

spheroid: sfī'reid¹; sfē'rōid², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E., I., & M. sfēr'-oid¹; St. sfer-eid¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757) sphe'roid¹; Ash (1775) sphe-roid¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) sfī'reid¹; Smart (1857) sfer-eid¹* [A body having nearly the form of a sphere].

spherule: sfer'ūl¹; sfēr'yul², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E. & M. sfer'yul¹; I. & Buchanan sfēr'yul¹; St. sfer'yul¹* [A minute sphere; globule].

spherulite: sfer'u-lait¹; sfēr'yulit², *Standard, C., & W.; E. & M. sfer'yul-lait¹; I. sfer'yū-lait¹; St. sfī'rū-lait¹; Wr. sfer'a-lait¹* [A radiating spherical group of crystals found in certain rocks].

sphincter: sfīŋk'tər¹; sfīn'etər² [A muscle that serves to close a tube].

sphygmo-: sfīg'mo-¹; sfyġ'mo-² [A combining form from the Gr. σφυγμός (*sphygmos*), pulse; used especially in technical words. See below].—**sphygmogram:** sfīg'mo-grām¹; sfyġ'mo-gram² [A record of pulsations].—**sphygmograph:** sfīg'mo-graf¹; sfyġ'mo-graf². See Ask [An instrument for recording pulsations of the heart or arteries].

Spica: spai'kə¹; spī'ea² [A spike or ear of grain].

spicule: spik'yul¹; spī'e'yul²; *not* spai'kiul¹. So also with its relatives spīe'u-la, spīe'u-lar, spīe'u-late, spīe'u-lif'er-ous, spīe'u-li-form [A sharp-pointed body]. [flowers].

Spigelia: spai-jī'l-ə¹; spī-gē'li-a² [A genus of American herbs with showy

spikenard: spai'kərd¹; spīk'nard². Elphinston (1786), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) spīk'nard¹. Ash (1775), while he stressed *spī'ked* and *spī'kedness* as here shown, marked this word *spīk'enard*.

Spickenard is a medicinal herb. . . . The fruit or eare of this (for it bringeth forth an eare like Lavender) is a druggie garbleable.

JOHN COWELL *The Interpreter* s. v. [London, 1607.]

spinach, spinage: spin'ij¹ or spin'ich¹; spīn'ag² or spīn'ach²; *not* spin'ej¹ [An edible plant of the goosefoot family used as a vegetable].

spinal: spai'nəl¹; spī'nəl² [Of or pertaining to the spine or backbone].

spinel: spin'el¹; spīn'el². *I. spin-el¹; Wr. spai'nəl¹*, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Craig (1849), Wright (1855), and Cull (1864) [A red or scarlet gem or precious stone resembling the ruby].

spinet: spin'et¹; spīn'et². By Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) spī-net¹. The word was spelt also *spinnet* (Swift, Galt), *spinnette* (Pepys, Jefferson) [A small keyboard instrument used from the 16th to the 18th century].

spinnerule: spin'ər-ūl¹; spīn'er-yl², *Standard, C., & W.; E. spin'nūr-yul¹; I., M., & Wr. spin'ər-yul¹* [A tubule that forms the organ used by a spider in spinning].

spinode: spai'nōd¹; spī'nōd² [A fixed point on a curve]. [1630].

Spinola: spī'nō-lū¹; spī'nō-lä² [It. general in the Spanish service (1570–

spinose: spai'nōs¹ or spai'nōs'¹; spī'nōs² or spī-nōs'² [Having spines].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rīle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ɪnk; thīn, thīa.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Spinoza: spi-nō'zā¹; spi-nō'zā² [Dutch Jew. philosopher (1632-77)].

Spinozism: spi-nō'zizm¹; spi-nō'zizm². *E.*, Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) spai'no-zizm¹; *I.* & *St.* spai-nō'zizm¹; *M.* & *W.* spi-nō'ziz'm¹; *Wr.* spin-a-zizm¹ [A philosophical system developed by Spinoza].

spiracle: spir'ə-kl¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or spair'ə-kl¹, *I. & St.*; spîr'a-el² or spîr'a-el². *M.* spai'ra-k'l¹; *W.* spîr'a-k'l¹. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) spai'ra-kl¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849) spîr'a-kl¹ [An air-hole].

spirit: spir'it¹; spir'it²; not sper'et¹. By Johnston (1764) and Sheridan (1780) sper'it¹. Nares commented on this pronunciation as follows:

The *i*, like the other vowels, is not always constant to its own sound: it assumes the sound of . . . *e* short in *girl, rinse*; and formerly in *cistern, miracle, spirit*, which are now perhaps more frequently pronounced with the proper short sound of *i*.

Elements of Orthoepey pt. I, ch. iii, p. 26. [London, 1784.]

[The vital principle in man; the breath of life].

spleen: splî'n¹; splên² [An abdominal organ of mammals].

splenetic: splî-net'ik¹; splî-nêt'ie². *Wr.* splen'î-tik¹, which is indicated as secondary by *Standard, C., E., & W.* Dr. Craigie says ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. ix, p. 640, Oxford, 1914): "Metrical examples show that down to the beginning of the 19th cent the stress was on the first syllable." It was so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Wright (1855). But by Ash (1775), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864) splî-net'ik¹ [Ill-tempered; peevish].

[ing the spleen].

splenic: splen'ik¹; splên'ie². *Buchanan & E.* splî'n'ik¹ [Pert. to or supply-].

Spohr: spôr¹; spôr² [Ger. composer (1784-1859)].

spoil: speil¹; spôil². Compare BOIL, COIN, JOIN [To impair or destroy the value or beauty of].

When we set out to represent illiterate pronunciation of certain common words, we write *bile* for *boil*, *brile* for *broil*, *fine* for *join*, *ile* for *oil*, *pinil* for *point*, *ptson* for *poison*, *spile* for *spoil*. There was a time when . . . the sound denoted by the spelling with *i* indicated the usage of the educated.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 98. [H. '04.]

Spokane: spo-kan¹; spo-kân² [City in Wash.].

sponge: spun¹; spông² [An animal with pores in the body-wall and without tentacles; specif., the remains of the animal after the living matter has been removed].

[a sponge].

spongiform: spun'ji-fôrm¹; spôn'gi-fôrm². *C.* spen'ji-fôrm¹ [Formed like spongy].

spongoid: spen'goid¹; spôn'gôid². *Wr.* spun'goid¹ [Resembling a sponge].

spontaneity: spen'ta-nî'i-tî¹; spôn'ta-nê'i-ty². [pulse].

spontaneous: spen-tê'n-us¹; spôn-tâ'ne-üs² [Done from one's own impulse].

spoon: spûn¹; spôôn². An affected pronunciation spun¹ is sometimes heard and should be discouraged [A shallow ovoid bowl and a handle].

Sporades: spôr'a-dîz¹; spôr'a-dēs² [Turk. and Gr. island groups].

sporule: spôr'ul¹; spôr'ul², *Standard, C., & W.*; *E. & M.* spôr'yul¹; *I., St., & W.* spôr'yûl¹ [A minute organism].

spouse: spauz¹; spous²; not spaus¹ [A married woman in relation to her husband or a married man in relation to his wife].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, fce; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, òr, wón,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; thin, this.

Spree: sprē¹ or sprī¹; sprē² or sprē³. Both pronunciations are used by Germans [A river in Germany].

spright: sprait¹; sprit²—the digraph *gh* is silent. See GH [A spirit; also (pl.) spirits]. Come, Sisters, cheer we up his *sprights*,
And shew the best of our delights.

SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iv, sc. 1. [1605.]

spring: sprin¹; spring² [1. A device that yields under stress and returns to its normal state when the stress is removed. 2. A source or natural issue of water from the earth]. Compare RING, SING, SINGING.

springe (*n.* & *v.*): spring¹; spring² [Trap; snare].

springing: sprin'ɪn¹; spring'ɪng² [The act of moving like a spring, with a sudden jerk or bound]. Compare SINGING.

springy: sprin'ɪ¹; spring'y². Sheridan (1780) sprin'jɪ¹, a pronunciation perhaps due to confusion with SPRINGE, trap, snare [Having elasticity; also, abounding with springs of water].

Springy, coming from *spring*, should have the guttural sound *spring-y*: if it come from *springe*, it should be spoken *spring-y*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 115. [London, 1784.]

spumose: spiu-mōs¹; spū-mōs² [Frothy; foamy].

spumous: spiu'mūs¹; spū'mūs² [Same as SPUMOSE].

Spuyten Duyvil: spai'ten dai'vil¹; spyt'ten dī'vil² [A location and creek within the limits of N. Y. City].

squadron: skwed'ren¹; skwad'ron². By Buchanan (1766) skwūd'run¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) skwēd'run¹ [1. An assemblage of warships or military aeroplanes. 2. A body of cavalry; also, a company of soldiers].

squalid¹: skwel'id¹; skwāl'id²; *not* skwē'ld¹. Nares (1784) *squā'ld* [skwa'ld¹]. Enfield (1807) skwāl'id¹ [Repulsively dirty; foul through uncleanness].

squalid²: skwē'ld¹; skwāl'id² [One of the SQUALIDÆ].

Squalidæ: skwal'i-dī¹; skwal'i-dē² [A family of sharks].

squalor: skwel'ar¹; skwal'or², *Standard, C., E., I., M., St., & W.; Wr.* skwē'lār¹, a pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766) and Smart (1840), and also given, but as secondary, by *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.* Dr. Johnson (1755) and Fenning (1760) stressed *squalor* and *squamous* alike, on the *a*; Ash (1775) gave *squa'lor* and *squam'ous* [The state or condition of being squalid].

squamose: skwē'mōs¹; skwā'mōs². *I.* skwa-mōs¹; *M. & Wr.* skwə-mōs¹ [Furnished with scales].

squamous: skwē'mūs¹; skwā'mūs² [Same as SQUAMOSE]. See SQUALOR.

square: 'skwār¹; skwār² [Having four equal sides and four right angles].

squarrose: skwar'ōs¹; skwār'ōs², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* skwār'rōs¹; *I.* skwār'ōs¹; *St.* skwor'rōs¹; *Wr.* skwə-rōs¹ [Covered with scales].

squash: skwesh¹; skwash²; *not* skwaśh¹ [The fleshy edible fruit of a trailing plant allied to the pumpkin].

squeak, squeal. These words are pronounced as one syllable: skwik¹, skwēk²; skwil¹, skwēl².

2: wɒlɪf, dʒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

squirrel: skwūr'el¹ or skwīr'el¹; skwūr'el² or skwīr'el². The first pronunciation indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain. Worcester indicated skwīr'el¹. By Buchanan (1766) skwīr'il¹; Kenrick (1773), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), and Reid (1844) skwūr'el¹; Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) skwer'il¹ [A graceful, agile rodent with furry coat and bushy tail].

Stabat Mater: stē'bat mē'tar¹ or stā'bat mā'tar¹; stā'bāt mā'ter² or stā'bāt mā'ter² ["The Mother was standing," the two opening words of a Latin sequence, commemorating the sorrows of the Virgin Mary; also, its musical setting].

staccato [It.]: stā-kā'to¹ or (It.) stak-kā'to¹; stā-eū'to² or (It.) stāe-eū'to² [Played or to be played in an abrupt, detached manner: a direction in music].

Stachys: stē'kis¹; stā'ey's² [Bible].

stadium [L.]: stē'di-um¹; stā'di-um² [A foot-race course, as at Olympia, or one made in imitation of it].

staff: staf¹; stāf². See ASK [A stick carried in the hand to aid in walking].

Staffordshire: staf'ard-shīr¹; stāf'ord-shīr². See SHIRE [Eng. county].

Stageira, Stagira: stā-jai'rā¹; stā-gī'ra² [Macedonian city].

Stagirite: staj'i-rai¹; stag'i-rit². Spelt also **Stagyrite** but erroneously [A native or inhabitant of Stageira; specifically, Aristotle, who was born there].

And one whole Shakespeare, following Nature's lights,

Is worth wild planets filled with *Stagyrites*.

THOS. MOORE *The Sceptic*.

staid, stalin. These words should be pronounced as one syllable: stēd¹,

stād²; stān¹, stān².

stair: stār¹; stār² [A step or series of steps]. Compare STARE.

stake: stēk¹; stāk² [A sharpened stick or post for driving into the ground].

Compare STEAK.

stalactite: stā-lak'tait¹; stā-lāe'tīt². *E. & M.* stal'ak-tait¹—the pronunciation commonly heard in England. By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), and Ash (1775) *stalacti'tes* [A pendulous icicle-like formation, as from the roof of a cave, produced by dripping water].

stalagmite: stā-lag'mait¹; stā-lāg'mīt². *E. & M.* stal'ag-mait¹. By Johnson (1755) *stalugmi'tes*; Buchanan (1766) and Ash (1775) *stalag'mites* [An incrustation or deposit on the floor of a cave formed from dropping water and resembling an inverted stalactite].

Stalbridge: stēl'brij¹; stāl'brīg²; *not* stal'brij¹ [Eng. market town, which gives its name to a baronage].

stale: stēl¹; stāl² [Having lost its freshness; also, worn out by repetition].

stalk: stōk¹; stāk²—note that the *l* is silent. See L [The stem of a plant].

stalwart: stēl'wart¹; stāl'wart², *Standard, C., M., St., W., & Wr.; E. & I.* stal'wart¹ [Of sturdy frame and disposition].

Stamboul: stam-būl¹; stām-bul² [French form of Turkish name (*Istambul*) for Constantinople].

[DARE STAMINA].

stamen: stē'men¹; stā'mēn² [The pollen-bearing organ of a flower. Com-

stamina: stam'i-nē¹; stām'i-nā² [Supporting vitality or staying power. Originally the plural of STAMEN. See quotation].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, uōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɔɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɔɪn, this.

When something is said of a man's *stamina*, how small is the number of those to whom it occurs that *stamina* is a plural. . . . Yet to use it as the subject of a plural verb would jar now upon the linguistic sense of even the classically educated.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Usage in English* ch. v, p. 156. [H. '08.]

stanch (*a.*, *n.* & *v.*): stanch¹; stanch². See p. xxvi (3) and compare STANCH [I. *a.* Firm in principle; faithful. II. *n.* A lock, dam, or flood-gate to back up the water of a river. III. *v.* To check the flow of, as blood from a wound].

Stanislas Leszczyński: stan'is-läs lësh-čhín'ski¹; stän'is-läs lësh-čhyn'ski²
King of Poland (1677-1766)].

Stanton¹: stän'tän¹; stän'ton² [Eng. family name].

Stanton²: stan'tän¹; stän'ton² [Am. statesman; Secretary of War (1862-1867)].

Stapley: stēp'li¹; stāp'ly² [Eng. family name].

starboard: stār'bōrd¹ or (*Naut.*) stār'bōrd¹; stār'bōrd² or (*Naut.*) stār'bōrd². See O [That side of a ship situated on the right hand of a person who faces the bow].

starch: stārch¹; stārch² [A white or yellowish-white powder].

stare: stār¹; stār². Compare STAIR [A fixed gaze with the eyes wide open].

stasis: stē'sis¹; stā'sis², *Standard*, *C.*, *M.*, & *W.*; *E.*, *I.*, & *St.* stas'is¹ [Stagnation of the blood in its circulation].

Staten: stat'en¹; stāt'en²; not stē'tän¹ [An island at the entrance of New York harbor].

[as of Persia and Greece].

stater: stē'tär¹; stā'tär² [Any one of several ancient gold and silver coins].

static: stat'ik¹; stāt'ie²; not stē'tuk¹ [Pert. to or designating bodies at rest].

station: stē'shan¹; stā'shon²; not stā'shun¹ as sometimes heard in England [An established place or building serving as a starting-point; also, the headquarters of some body of men].

stationary: stē'shan-ē-ri¹; stā'shon-ā-ry². *M.* stē'shan-ar-1 [Remaining in one place or position; fixed]. Distinguish from STATIONERY.

stationery: stē'shan-er-1¹; stā'shon-ēr-y². *M.* stē'shan-ar-1 [Writing-material in general].

[tabulating statistics].

statistician: stat'is-tish'an¹; stāt'is-tish'an² [One skilled in collecting and

statistics: sta-tis'tiks¹; sta-tis'ties² [The science that deals with the collection, classification, and tabulation of facts concerning a large body of people or their activities].

statuesque: stat'yū-esk¹ or stāch'u-esk¹; stāt'yū-ěsk² or stāch'u-ěsk²; *Wr.* stat'yū-esk¹ [Having the grace or pose of a statue].

status: stē'tus¹; stā'tūs²; not stat'us¹ [Relative position or rank; standing].

staunch: stanch¹; stanch². See p. xxvi (3). *M.* stēnch¹ [Standing firm in principle or true to purpose].

The spelling *staunch* and the associated pronunciation are in British use much the more common for the adj., while for the related verb the form STANCH (stansh¹) is preferred.

HENRY BRADLEY *New English Dictionary* vol. ix, p. 869, col. 2. [Oxford, 1915.]

Stavanger: stā'van-ər¹; stā'väng-er² [Norw. amt and city].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ȝo, ȝem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **prēy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **not**, **ōr**; **full**, **rūle**; **but**, **būr**;

staves: stēvz¹; stāvz². Of the earlier lexicographers Buchanan (1766) indicated stāvz¹, which was preferred by Worcester (1859). The remainder, from Perry (1777) to Wright (1855), indicated stēvz¹ [Plural of **STAFF**].

stead: sted¹; stēd²; erroneously stīd¹ [Place or room once occupied by another person or thing]. [firmly supported; stable].

steady: sted¹; stēd² [Constant in mind and conduct; unwavering; also,

steak: stēk¹; stāk². Compare **STAKE** [A slice of meat].

steal: stīl¹; stēl² [To take away from another without right or permission].

stearin, **stearine**: stī'a-rin¹; stē'a-rin² [A white pearly crystalline chemical compound].—**stearic**: stī-ar'ik¹; stē-ār'ic² [Relating to or containing stearin].

steatomatous: stī'a-tōm'a-tūs¹; stē'a-tōm'a-tūs². *St.* stī'a-tō'm'a-tūs¹. *E., I., & W.* indicate only one stress and that on the antepenult [Resembling a fatty tumor].

steelyard: stīl'yārd¹; stēl'yārd². By Buchanan (1766) stīl'yārd¹; Jones (1798) and Fulton & Knight (1802) stīl'yārd¹, a pronunciation still recorded as colloquial by *Standard, C., W., & W.* and also by Smart (1837) [A device for weighing consisting of a scale-beam and hook on which the article to be weighed is hung].

Steen: stēn¹; stēn²; *not* stīn¹ [Dutch painter (1626-79)]. [can antelope].

steenbok: stīn'bek¹ or stēn'bōk²; stēn'bōk² or stēn'bōk² [A small Afri-

stein: stān¹ or (*Ger.*) shtān¹; stīn² or (*Ger.*) shtīn² [A stone beer-mug].

Steinitz: shtai'nits¹; shtī'nīts²; *not* stai'nits¹ as frequently heard [Boh. chess expert (1836-1900)].

stela¹ [*Gr.*]: stī'lī¹; stē'lē². *M.* stīl¹ [A stone tablet bearing inscriptions, as of laws, decrees, etc., or designs].

stela²: stīl¹; stēl² [1. The shaft of an arrow. 2. A stalk].

Stella: stel'a¹; stēl'a² [A feminine personal name]. *F. Estelle*: es'tel¹; ēs'tēl²; *Sp. Estella*: es-tel'ya¹; ēs-tēl'yā².

stellion: stel'yon¹ or stel'i-on¹; stēl'yon² or stēl'ōn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [An Old World lizard of the northern Mediterranean region].

stent. See **STINT**.

Stephanas: stef'a-nās¹; stēf'a-nās² [Bible].

Stéphanie: stē'fā'nī¹; stē'fā'nē² [Feminine personal name]. See **STEPHEN**.

Stephano: stef'a-no¹; stēf'a-no² [A character in Shakespeare's "The Tempest"]. Compare **STEPHEN**.

Stephen: stī'ven¹; stē'ven² [A masculine personal name]. *Dan. G. Stephan*: stē'fan¹; stē'fān²; *D. Steven*: stē'van¹; stē'ven²; *Stephanus*: stē'fa-nūs¹; stē'fā-nūs²; *F. Etienne*: ē'tī'on¹; ē'tī'ān²; *Stéphanie* (*fem.*): stē'fā'nī¹; stē'fā'nē²; *G. Stephanie* (*fem.*): stē'fā'nī¹; stē'fā'nē²; *Gr. Stephanos*: stē'fa-nēs¹; stē'fā-nēs²; *Hung. Istvan*: ist-vān¹; ist-vān²; *It. Stefano*: stē'fa-no¹; stē'fā-no²; *L. Stephanus*: stē'fa-nūs¹; stē'fā-nūs²; *Pg. Estevão*: es'tē-vaun¹; ēs'tē-vaun²; *Rus. Stepan*: stē-pān¹; stē-pān²; *Sp. Esteban*: es-tē-ban¹; ēs-tē-bān²; *Sw. Stefan*: stē'fan¹; stē'fān².

Stephens: stī'venz¹; stē'venz² [Eng. and Am. family name]. [(1781-1848)].

Stephenson: stī'ven-san¹; stē'ven-son² [Eng. inventor of the locomotive

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **qll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **prey**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **lee**; **ī=ē**; **ī=ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ōr**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; 1 = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

steppe: step¹; stēp² [A vast level plain, as of Russia or Siberia].

stere: stīr¹; stēr² [A cubic unit of metric measure equal to one cubic meter].

stereochromy: ster¹-i-o-krō²-mī¹; stēr²-e-o-erō²-mī², *Standard, C., M., St., & W.; E., I., & Wr.* ster-i-ek²-ro-mī¹ [The art or process of painting with pigments mixed with soluble or water glass].

stereopticon: ster¹-i-ep²-ti-ken¹; stēr²-e-ōp²-ti-ēdn², *Standard; C., E., & Wr.* ster-i-ep²-ti-ken¹; *I.* ster-i-ep²-ti-ken¹ [A double magic lantern].

stereoscope: ster¹-i-o-skōp¹ or stīr¹-i-o-skōp¹; stēr²-e-o-sēp² or stēr²-e-o-sēp² [An optical instrument for blending two pictures into one].

stereoscopy: ster¹-i-es²-ko-pī¹; stēr²-e-ōs²-eo-py², *Standard, E., I., M., W., & Wr.; C.* ster¹-i-o-skōp¹; *St.* ster²-e-es-kōp¹ [The art of making or using stereoscopes].

stereotype: ster¹-i-o-taip¹; stēr²-e-o-typ², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.; E.* stīr¹-e-o-taip¹; *I.* ster¹-i-o-taip¹; *M. & St.* ster²-e-o-taip¹. By Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) ster¹-i-o-taip¹; Walker (1809), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) stīr¹-i-o-taip¹ [A plate made from an alloy resembling type-metal but containing more lead].

sterile: ster¹-il¹ or ster¹-ail¹; stēr²-il² or stēr²-il². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain.

Steryl, barayne, or fruiteles, sterilis.

RICHARD HULOET *Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum, pro Tyranculis* s. v. [1552.]

stethoscope: stēth¹-o-skōp¹; stēth¹-o-sēp²; not stēth¹-ō-skōp¹ [An instrument used in examining the chest, the sounds of the heart, the lungs, etc.].

Stettin: stet¹-in¹ or (*Ger.*) shte-tīn¹; stēt²-in² or (*Ger.*) shtē-tīn² [*Prus.* seaport].

[general (1730-94)].

Steuben¹: stū¹-ben¹ or (*Ger.*) shtoi¹-ben¹; sty¹-bēn² or (*Ger.*) shtōi¹-bēn² [*Prus.* Steuben²: stiu¹-ben¹; stū¹-bēn² [A county of Indiana or New York].

steward: stiū¹-ərd¹; stū¹-ərd¹; not stū¹-ərd¹ [One who is entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own].

[Free State (1896-1900)].

Steyn: stoin¹; styn² [Boer statesman (1857-), president of the Orange

Steyne: stin¹; stēn² [A roué in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair"].

Stharbuzanal: schār¹-bu-zan¹-i-ai¹; sthār¹-by-zān¹-a-a² [Douai Bible].

sthenia: sthī¹-nai¹-ə¹ or sthī¹-ni¹-ə¹; sthe¹-ni¹-a² or sthē¹-ni¹-a² [Unusual energy; applied to certain diseases].

stich: stik¹; stīe²; not stich¹ [A line of the Bible or verse of poetry].

Stillecho: stil¹-i-kō¹; stil¹-i-ēō² [Roman general (359-408)].

stint: stint¹; stīnt². Written also *stent* and so pronounced in northeastern Scotland, and in Northumberland, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, East Anglia, Suffolk, Kent, and Sussex, and, locally, in the United States [An allotted portion of work; a fixed task].

The only way I ever knowed I'd done my *stent* fur's father was concerned, was that he didn't say nothin'.

WESTCOTT *David Harum* ch. xix p. 172. [1898.] [A. 1900.]

stipellate: stai¹-pe-lēt¹; stī¹-pē-lāt², *Standard & C.; W.* stai¹-pel¹-ēt¹; *Wr.* sti¹-pel¹-it¹ [Having leaf-like appendages at the bases of certain leaves].

stipend: stai¹-pend¹; stī¹-pēnd² [A definite sum of money paid at certain intervals as an allowance or for service].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʊl, rʊl, ɔʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, òr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

stipendiary: stai-pen'di-ë-rî¹; stî-pën'di-ä-ry². *E. & St.* stai-pen'di-ë-rî¹; *I.* stai-pen'di-ä-rî¹. By Buchanan (1766) stai-pend'yär-i; Perry (1777) stai-pend'yär-i; Sheridan (1780) stai-pen'jer-i; Walker (1791) stai-pen'di-ä-rî¹; Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) stai-pen'di-ä-rî¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) stai-pen'dyar-i¹ [One who receives a stipend, as certain magistrates in England].

stirrup: stir'up¹; stîr'üp². *I.* stûr'up¹. Buchanan (1766) stur'ip¹; Perry (1777), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) stîr'up¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) stur'up¹; Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ster'up¹. In some parts of Eng. the pronunciation sti-rup¹ is heard. Compare **squirrel** [A metal piece like an inverted U suspended by a strap from the side of a saddle].

stithy: stîth'y¹, *Standard, C., & Wr., or stith'y¹, W., E., I., & St.; stîth'y² or stîth'y²* [A blacksmith's shop or anvil].

And my Imaginations are as foule
As Vulcan's *Stythe*. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act III, sc. 2. [1602.]

stiver: stai'vër¹; stî'vër² [A small coin of the Netherlands and Dutch colonies].

stoa [Gr.]: stō'ä¹; stō'ä² [A covered colonnade or portico].

stoat: stōt¹; stōt²—one syllable [The ermine or weasel].

stogie, stogy: stō'gî¹; stō'gîy² [A coarse or roughly made cigar].

Stoic: stō'îk¹; stō'îe² [One belonging to a school of Greek philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B. C.].—**stoicism:** stō'î-sîzm¹; stō'î-gîzm² [1. The principles of the Stoics. 2. Indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude].—**Stoics, Stoicks:** stō'îks¹; stō'îes² [Bible (R. V.)].

Stoke Poges: stōk pō'jis¹; stōk pō'gis² [Eng. village; churchyard is said to have been scene of Gray's famous *Elegy*].

stolid: stōl'id¹; stōl'id² [Indicating or expressing no power of feeling].

stollist: stōl'ist¹; stōl'ist² [A priest among the ancient Egyptians].

stomach: stum'äk¹; stöm'äe². Note that in this word the *o* is sounded like *u* in "but." So also with its relatives **stom'ach-al**, **stom'ach-er**, **stom'ach-ful**, **stom'ach-less**, **stom'ach-y**. Compare **O** [An organ of digestion].

stomachic: sto-mak'îk¹; sto-mäe'îe² [Pert. to the stomach].

stomapod: stōm'ä-pod¹; stōm'ä-pōd². *E. & Wr.* stom'ä-pod¹ [One of an order of crustacea, the squills].

stone: stōn¹; stōn². The pronunciation stum¹ is also heard in some parts of New England and generally in England, especially when referring to weight, or when used as a suffix in proper names as in *Gladstone*, *Folkestone*, *Maidstone*, but not when a prefix as *Stoneham*, *Stonehenge*, *Stonewall*, etc.

stook: stuk¹; stōök². In Scotland spelt also **stouck**, hence Jameson (1827), a pronunciation noted also by Knowles (1835) stûk¹ [A collection of sheaves in a field with several placed over them as a thatch].

stoppage: step'ij¹; stōp'äg² [Cessation from progress or operation].

storage: stōr'ij¹; stōr'äg² [The keeping or placing of articles in a warehouse or other place of safe-keeping].

store (*n. & v.*): stōr¹; stōr²; *not* stōr¹, a dictionary pronunciation now commonly accepted as a provincialism. See quotation under **O** [Supply; stock].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prëy, fërn; hît, Ice; î=ä; î=ë; gō, nôt, òr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

storge: stōr'jɪ¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or ster'gɪ¹, C., E., & I.*; stōr'gē² or stōr'gē². By Maunder (1830) and Knowles (1835) stōrjɪ¹ [Natural love, as of parents for their children].

storm: stōrm¹; stōrm². Sheridan (1780) stōrm¹. Many natives of Ireland pronounce final *m* so distinctly as to form a separate syllable. In English the sound given to *orm* varies. Compare *worm* [A violent disturbance, as of the atmosphere].

Storthing: stōr'tɪŋ¹; stōr'tɪŋ², *Standard, W., & Wr.*; C. stōr'tɪŋ¹; E. & I. stōr'tɪŋ¹; St. stōr'tɪŋ¹ [The Norwegian parliament]. [name].

Stoughton¹: stō'tən¹ or stau'tən¹; stō'ton² or stou'ton² [Eng. family name].

Stoughton²: stō'tən¹; stō'ton² [A town in Wisconsin or in Massachusetts].

Stourton: stur'tən¹; stūr'tōn² [Eng. family name].

strabismus: strā-bis'mus¹, *Standard, C., I., & Wr., or strā-biz'mus¹, E., St., & W.*; strā-bis'mūs² or strā-bis'mūs² [Lack of parallelism in the visual axes; squinting]. [A. D.].

Strabo: strē'bo¹; strā'bo² [Gr. geographer and historian (63? B. C.-24?].

Strachan, Strahan: strēn¹; strən² [Scot. family name].

straight: strēt¹; strāt²—*gh* silent (see *gh*); *not* strait¹ as sometimes heard in the vicinity of London, England [Having no curves or angles].

strain: strēn¹; strān²; *not* struin¹ as sometimes heard in England. See STRAIGHT [The effect of or injury caused by excessive tension].

strait: strēt¹; strāt²; *not* struit¹. See STRAIGHT [A narrow passage connecting two larger bodies of water]. [extending from stem to stern].

strake: strēk¹; strāk² [In shipbuilding, a breadth of planking or plating].

Strasbourg, Strassburg: stras'būrg¹ or (Ger.) shtrās'būrn¹; strās'būrg² or (Ger.) shtrās'būrn² [Ger. city].

strata: strē'ta¹; strā'ta²; erroneously strū'ta¹ [Plural of STRATUM].

strategic: strā-tej'ik¹; strā-tēg'ie², *Standard, E., & Wr.*; C., I., & St. strā-tej'ik¹; W. strā-ti'jiki¹ [Pert. to strategy].—**strategical:** strā-tej'ikāl¹; strā-tēg'ieāl²; W. strā-ti'jī-kāl¹. Compare STRATEGY.—**strategist:** strā'ti-jist¹; strāt'e-gist²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [One versed in strategy].—**strategy:** strāt'i-jɪ¹; strāt'e-gy²—the *e* as in "valley," *not* as in "eel" [The science of the handling of troops not under fire to secure military advantage, as of position. Distinguished from TACTICS].

Strathecona: strath-kō'nə¹; strāth-eō'nə² [1. Can. district and city. 2. Lord S., Donald Alexander Smith (1820-1914), Canadian High Commissioner].

strathspey: strath'spē¹; strāth'spē². Sometimes heard strath'spē¹ [Scottish dance resembling a reel. So called from *Strath Spey*, the valley of the Spey in Scotland].

Straton, Stratton: strat'an¹; strāt'on² [Eng. family name].

stratum: strē'tum¹; strā'tūm²; erroneously strū'tum¹ [A bed of rock or earth; a natural or artificial layer].

streak, stream, street. These words are pronounced as one syllable: strīk¹, strēk²; strīm¹, strēm²; strīt¹, strēt².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rüle; but, bürn;

strength: strenth¹; strenth². Pronounce the *g*. So also with its relatives **strength'en**, **strength'en-er**, **strength'en-ing**, etc. See Introductory, pages xix-xx [Physical vigor; muscular force or ability to exert it].

strew: strū¹; strū², *Standard, C., E., I., St., W., & Wr.* By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807) strō¹ [To cover by scattering loosely].

This diphthong [ew] . . . is irregular in one or two instances, being pronounced like . . . o long, in *sew*, . . . and in *shew* and *strew*, which now generally are, and might more properly always be written *show* and *strow*; for though the sound of long o be not proper to *ow*, it is with more frequency, and less violence to analogy, assumed by that diphthong than it is by *ew*. NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 63. [London, 1784.]

stria: strai'æ¹; strī'a² [A narrow streak or stripe].—**striæ:** strai'ī¹; strī'ē² [Plural of STRIA].

striata: strai-ē'ta¹; strī-ā'ta² [A mass of cells at the base of the brain].

striate: strai'ēt¹; strī'āt² [Marked with streaks or stripes; grooved].

stricture: strik'chur¹ or -tiur¹; strīe'chur² or -tūr² [1. Severe criticism; censure. 2. A contracted condition].

stridulant: strij'u-lant¹ or strid'yu-lant¹; strīj'u-lant² or strīd'yu-lant² [Given to stridulating, as locusts]. [make a shrill noise, as locusts].

stridulate: strij'u-lēt¹ or strid'yu-lēt¹; strīj'u-lāt² or strīd'yu-lāt² [To

strigil: strij'il¹; strīg'il²; not stri-gil¹ [A scraper or scratcher for the skin].

strike: strai^k¹; strīk² [To deliver a blow with force; hit].—**striking:** strai^k'ing¹; strīk'ing²; not strai^k'in¹—pronounce the *g*. See Introductory, pages xix-xx and compare -ing and *ne* [I. a. Presenting itself to the mind forcibly. II. n. The action of one who strikes].

strip: strip¹; strīp². See I and compare STRIPE [A long, narrow piece].

stripe: strai^p¹; strīp² [A line or band of different color from the adjacent surface].

striped (a.): straipt¹ or strai^p'ed¹; strīpt² or strīp'ēd². Compare BE-QUEATHED [Having stripes].

striped (pp.): straipt¹; strīpt².

[tree of its bark].

stripped: stript¹; strīpt² [Deprived of cover, as a man of his clothing or a as of the hop-plant].

strobile: strēb'il¹; strōb'il². *E.* strē'bail¹; *I.* strō'bail¹ [A cone-like fruit, as of the hop-plant].

strobograph: strēb'o-graf¹; strōb'o-graf². See ASK [A recording apparatus for the stroboscope].—**stroboscope:** strēb'o-skōp¹; strōb'o-seōp² [An instrument for observing motion].—**stroboscopic:** strēb'o-skōp'ik¹; strōb'o-seōp'ie² [Pert. to the stroboscope]. [or conch].

stromb: strēm¹; strōm². Note that the *b* is silent. See B [A wing-shell

strong: strōn¹, *Standard, C., & W., or strōn¹, E., I., St., & Wr.*; strōng² or strōng². The first indicates American usage; the second, the usage of Great Britain [Having bodily power].—**stronger:** strōn'gēr¹; strōng'gēr²—the *g* is pronounced hard and emphasized; not strōn'gēr¹. See Introductory, pages xix-xx.

strongyle: strōn'jil¹; strōn'gyl²; not strōn'gail¹, *E.* [A worm that attacks the lungs in man and the kidneys in certain animals, as dogs].

Strophades: strōf'æ-diz¹; strōf'a-dēs²; not strōf'ēdz¹ [Anc. name of *Striali*, group of islets in Ionian Sea].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, fēe; fē; fē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌisle; ʌu = out; ɔll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

strophe: strōf'i¹; strōf'ē². *St.* strōf'i¹; *Wr.* strōf'i¹ [A group of lines in poetry; also, a division or verse-group, in an ode].—**strophic:** strōf'ik¹; strōf'ie². *E.* & *I.* strōf'ik¹ [Pert. to or of the nature of a strophe].

strophole: strōf'i-ōl¹; strōf'i-ōl². *E.* & *I.* strōf'i-ōl¹ [A growth at the base of certain seeds] [related parts].

structure: struk'chur¹ or -tiur¹; strū'e'chur² or -tūr² [A combination of *structure*].

strumose: strū'mōs¹; strū'mōs². *St.* strū'mōz¹; *Wr.* strū-mōs¹ [Having a cushion or swelling at the base, as certain mosses].

strychnin, strychnine: strik'nin¹; stry'e'nin². *E.* strik'nin¹; *I.* & *Wr.* strik'nin¹. In England the second spelling is preferred and the *i* of the final syllable is pronounced as *i* in "police" [A white, crystalline poisonous compound].

stubbed (a.): stub'ed¹; stūb'ēd². *St.* stubd¹; *Wr.* stub'id¹. Compare **BEQUEATHED** [Cut or broken short, as the stump of a tree].

stubbed (pp.): stubd¹; stūbd² [1. Rooted out, as weeds. 2. Brought suddenly into contact with, as a foot against a tree-stump].

studding-sail: stud'ŋ-sēl'¹ or (*naut.*) stun'sl¹; stūd'ing-sāl'² or (*naut.*) stūn'sl² [An auxiliary sail set by an extensible yard and boom].

student: stiū'dent¹; stū'dēnt². Avoid stū'dent¹ as illiterate [One who applies his mind to learning].

studious: stiū'di-us¹; stū'di-ūs². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) stiū'di-us¹; Sheridan (1780) stiū'jus¹; Enfield (1807) and Knowles (1835) stiū'dyus¹ [Given to the acquisition of knowledge].

study, stuff, stuffing, stuffy, stultify, stum, stumble, stump, stun, stung, stunt. In all these words the *u* has the sound of *u* in "but," not that of *u* in "full," "rule," "burn," or "feud": stud'i¹, stūd'y²; stuff¹, stūf²; stuff'ŋ¹, stūf'ing²; stuff'i¹, stūf'y²; stul'ti-fai¹, stūl'ti-fy²; stum¹, stūm²; stum'bl¹, stūm'bl²; stump¹, stūmp²; stun¹, stūn²; stun¹, stūng²; stunt¹, stūnt². See U.

Stundism: shtun'dizm¹; shtun'diŋm² [The doctrines of the Stundists].

Stundist: shtun'dist¹; shtun'diŋst² [A member of a Russian Christian organization formed about 1860].

stupendous: stiū-pen'dus¹; stū-pēn'dūs². Avoid stū-pen'dus¹ as illiterate.

The pronunciation and use of some few words . . . are a little deformed by the Natives of London; . . . they are words of inheritance and . . . may admit of much vindication. . . . They say *stupendous* for *stupendous*. I find *stupendous* in Derham's *Physico-Theology*, edit. 9th, p. 367. Perhaps it may be an error of the press.

SAMUEL PEEGE *Anecdotes of the English Language* p. 55. [London, 1814.]

The word was spelt *stupendous* by Elisha Coles (1676), Phillips (1706), Kersey (1708), Cocker (1715), and Bailey (1724-1732).

stupid: stiū'pid¹; stū'pid². Avoid stū'pid¹ as illiterate [Very slow of apprehension and understanding].

Sturdee: stūr'di¹ or -di¹; stūr'dē² or -de² [Br. rear-admiral (1859-)]: Sunk Ger. squadron off Falkland Islands 1914].

sturgeon: stur'jən¹; stūr'gon² [A large food-fish].

Sturm¹: stūrm¹; stūrm² [Swiss mathematician (1803-55)].

Sturm²: shtūrm¹; shtūrm² [Ger. educator (1507-89)].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

Stuttgart: stut'gürt¹ or (Ger.) shtut'gürt¹; stüt'gärt² or (Ger.) shtüt'gärt²
[Ger. city].

Stygian: stij'i-on¹; styg'i-an²; not stig'yən¹ [Pertaining to the river Styx
[or to the infernal regions].

Styr: stir¹; styř² [A river in Austria-Hungary and Russia].

Styx: stiks¹; styks² [In myth: (1) The daughter of Oceanus. (2) A river
of lower regions].

Sua: siū'a¹; sū'a² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].—**Suaa:** siū'i-ə¹; sū'a-a² [Douai
Bible].—**Suah:** siū'ā¹; sū'ā² [Bible].

suasion: swē'zən¹; swā'shon²; not sū-ē'zən¹ [The act of influencing]. So
also sua'sive, sua'so-ry.

suave: swēv¹; swāv². *St.* swāv¹, which is given also by *Standard, C., W.,*
& *Wr.* as secondary, but the word dates from 1500 in English and is now completely
Anglicized [Easy and agreeable; smooth].—**suavity:** swav'i-ti¹; swāv'i-ty²—a word
now completely Anglicized, for Mr. C. T. Onions has traced the word back to 1450
[“New English Dict.,” s. v., Oxford, 1915] [Agreeable smoothness of manner].

Suba: sū'ba¹; su'ba² [Apocrypha].—**S^ubael:** siū'bi-el¹; sū'ba-ēl² [Douai
Bible].—**Subal:** siū'bi-ā¹ or siū'bai¹; sū'ba-i² or sū'bi² [Apocrypha].

subaltern¹: sub-ēl'tərn¹, *Standard & W.,* or sub'əl-tərn¹, *C., E., M., St.,*
& *Wr.*; sub-āl'tərn² or sub'al-tərn². *I.* sub'ēl-tūrn¹. In the United States the stress
is generally placed on the second syllable; in Great Britain, upon the first, but the
former antedates the latter in English lexicography. By Bailey (1730), Johnson (1755),
Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Webster
(1828), Knowles (1835), Richardson (1837), and Craig (1849) the stress was indicated
on the second syllable, and by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones
(1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1835), and Reid (1844)
upon the first [*I. a.* Of inferior rank or position. *II. n.* A junior officer].

subaltern²: sub-ēl'tərn¹; sub-āl'tərn² [In logic, a specific class or nature
as included under a general one].

subdue: sub-diū'¹; sub-dū'². Avoid sub-dū'¹ as illiterate [To overcome as
by war and force, training or skill].

subito [It.]: sū'bi-tō¹; su'bi-tō² [Suddenly: a direction in music].

subject (*n.*): sub'jekt¹; sub'jēt² [One who lives under the dominion of
another; also, that on which any operation is performed]. Compare ABSENT.

subject (*v.*): sub-jekt'¹; sub-jēt'² [To make submissive; bring under rule].

subjected: sub-jekt'ed¹; sub-jēt'ed² [Reduced to submission].

sublime: sub-laim'¹; sub-lim'². But by poetic license sub'laim¹. [Awakening
feelings of awe, reverence, or devotion].

Thou hast nor Eare, nor Soul to apprehend

The sub'time notion, and high mystery,

That must be utter'd to unfold the sage

And serious doctrine of Virginity.

MILTON *Comus* l. 784. [1634.]

sublunar: sub-liū'nar¹; sub-lū'nar² [Situated beneath the moon].—**sub-
lunary:** sub'liu-nē-rī; sub'lū-nā-ry². *C. & W.* sub'liu-na-rī. *E.* sub'lu-na-rī;
I. & M. sub'liu-na-rī; *St.* sub'lū-na-rī; *Wr.* sub'lu-nē-rī. By Bailey (1732), Fen-
ning (1760), and Perry (1777), sub-liū'na-rī [Pert. to this world].

subpoena, subpoena: sub-pī'nə¹; sub-pē'na² [In law, a writ ordering the
appearance of a person at a time and place specified].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

subside: sub-said¹; sūb-sid² [To quiet down; cease from agitation].—

subsidence: sub-sai¹-dens¹; sūb-si¹-dēn². *M., E., I., & St.* sub-said¹-ens¹. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Sheridan (1780) *sub-si¹-den²*; Ash (1775) *sub¹-sidence* [The act or process of subsiding]. The so-called "British usage," sub-sid¹-ens¹, indicated by Phye, is to be found noted by Ash. As shown above the stress has been marked on the second syllable from 1732 in England, from 1766 in Scotland, and from 1780 in Ireland.

subsidiary: sub-sid¹-i-ē-ry¹; sūb-sid¹-i-ā-ry². *E., M., & St.* sub-sid¹-i-ā-ry¹; *I.* sub-sid¹-i-ā-ry¹. By Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) sub-sid¹-ya-ry¹ [One who or that which furnishes supplemental aid or supplies].

subsist: sub-sist¹; sūb-sist². Illiterately sub-zist¹ [1. To provide with food. 2. To remain in existence; continue].

substantial: sub-stan¹/shal¹; sūb-stān¹/shal² [Having solidity and strength].

substantiate: sub-stan¹/shi-ēt¹; sūb-stān¹/shi-āt² [To establish by proof or competent evidence].

substantival: sub¹-stən-tiv-al¹; sūb¹-stān-tiv-al², *Standard & Wr.*; *C.* sub-stan-tai¹-val¹; *E.* sub¹-stən-tai-val¹; *I.* sub¹-stān-tai-val¹; *M.* sub-stan-tai¹-val¹; *W.* sub¹-stən-tai¹-val¹ [Relating to a substantive].—**substantive:** sub¹-stən-tiv¹; sūb¹-stān-tiv² [*L. a.* (1) Having substance. (2) Capable of being used as a noun. *II. n.* A word, verbal form, phrase, or clause used as a noun].

subsultory: sub-sul¹-to-ri¹; sūb-sūl¹-to-ry². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Worcester (1859), and Cooley (1863) the stress was placed on the first syllable [Moving jerkily].

subtile: sub¹-til¹ or sut¹/l¹; sūb¹-til² or sūt²/l². *M.* sut¹/il¹. *C.* prefers the second, which is indicated as secondary by *Standard, E., I., St., & W.*, but was the preference of Dyche (1710), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), and Knowles (1835). The first two syllables of its relatives **sub¹-tile¹-ly**, **sub¹-tile¹-ness**, **sub¹-til¹-ize**, and **sub¹-til¹-ty** are pronounced in the same way as the parent word [Delicately or daintily formed; also, refined; as, a *subtile* perfume]. Compare **SUBTLE**.

subtle: sut¹/l¹; sūt²/l²—the *b* is silent; so also in its relatives **sub¹-tle¹-ness** and **sub¹-tle¹-ty**. See **B** [Characterized by acuteness of mind]. Compare **SUBTLE**.

Subuel: siū¹/biu-el¹; sū¹/bū-ēl² [Douai Bible].

suburb: sub¹-urb¹; sūb¹-urb² [An outlying district of a city].—**suburban:** sub¹-ūr¹-ban¹; sūb¹-ūr¹-ban²; but more frequently heard sū¹-būr¹-ban¹, which should be avoided [Relating to a suburb].

successor: suk-ses¹/ar¹; sūe¹-çs¹/or². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Reid (1844) the stress was indicated on the first syllable [One who or that which takes the place of another].

succinct: suk-sin¹kt¹; sūe¹-sin¹et² [Reduced to narrow compass; terse].

Succoth: suk¹/eçh¹ or suk¹/oçh¹; sūe¹/oçh² or sūe¹/oçh² [The Jewish Feast of Tabernacles].

Succoth-benoth, Succoth Benoth: suk¹/eçh-bi¹/neçh¹ or -bi¹/nōth¹; sūe¹-oçh-bi¹/nōth² or -bi¹/nōth² [A Babylonian deity worshipped in Samaria].

Suchathites: siū¹/kaçh-aits¹; sū¹/eäth-its² [Bible].

Suchet: sū¹/shē¹; sū¹/çgē² [Fr. marshal (1770-1826)].

2: wɒl, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Sucre: sū'krē¹; sū'ere² [Bolivian statesman and President (1793-1830)].

Sud: sud¹; sūd² [Apocrypha].

Sudan: sū-dan¹ or sū-dān¹; sū-dān² or sū-dān² [A vast region of Central Africa].

Sudermann: zū'dar-man¹; sū'der-mān² [Ger. dramatic poet (1857-)].

Sudias: sū'di-əs¹; sū'di-as² [Apocrypha].

suds: sudz¹; sūdz² [Soapy water].

Sue: sū¹; sū² [French novelist (1804-57)]. See EUGENE.

suède: swēd¹; swēd² [Undressed kid-skin].

Suez: sū-ēz¹; sū-ēz² [Egypt. seaport on a canal of the same name].

suffice: sū-fais¹; sū-fiç², *Standard, C., E., & M.; I. & St.* sū-fais¹, also noted by Knowles (1835); *W.* sa-fais¹; *W.* su-faiz¹—the pronunciation indicated also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) [To be sufficient for].

Suffolk: suf'ək¹; suf'ok²—note that the *l* is silent [Any one of three counties in (1) England, (2) Massachusetts, (3) New York].

suffuse: sū-fiüz¹; sū-fūs² [To overspread, as with a gleam of light].

sugar: shug'ər¹; shūg'ar². In some of the northern districts of the English Midlands, as Derbyshire, the pronunciation siug'er¹ may still be heard [A sweet crystalline compound from the juice of the sugar-cane].

suggest: sug-jest¹; sūg-gēst², *Standard; C., E., I., & M.* su-jest¹; *St. & Knowles* suj-jest¹; *W. & W.* sōg-jest¹. By Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Cooly (1863) sud-jest¹. Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Cull (1864) sug-jest¹ [To impart the idea of].

suggestion: sug-jes'chən¹; sūg-gēs'chən² [The act of imparting a notion or idea; also, the notion or idea so imparted].

sufcide: siū'i-said¹; sū'i-çid². Avoid sū'i-said¹ and shū'i-said¹ (Sheridan, 1780) as illiterate. Compare SUPER- and see SURE [Self-murder].

Sulppes: swip¹; swēp² [Fr. town and river].

suit: siūt¹; sūt²; not sūt¹. Compare soot [1. A set of things constituting an outfit, as of clothes. 2. An action at law].

suite: swit¹; swēt² [1. A train of attendants. 2. A number of connecting rooms used by one or more persons or a family].

Sukklm: suk'i-im¹; sūk'i-im² [Bible].

sulfate, sulphate: sul'fet¹; sūl'fāt² [A salt of sulfuric acid (sulfur trioxid) and water].

sulfid, sulphid; sulfide, sulphide: sul'fid¹, sūl'fid²; sul'faid¹, sūl'fid².

The spelling *sulphide* is usual in Great Britain [A compound of sulfur with an element].

sulfonal, sulphonat: sul'fo-nal¹; sūl'fo-nal² [A crystalline compound used as an anesthetic].

sulfur, sulphur: sul'fər¹; sūl'fur² [A pale-yellow non-metallic element].

sulfurate, sulphurate: sul'fiu-rēt¹; sūl'fū-rāt² [To combine with sulfur; also, to bleach with the fumes of burning sulfur, as straw hats].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, fee; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; fɪn, this.

sulfureous, sulphureous: sul-fū'r-us¹; sūl-fū're-ūs² [Having the properties of sulfur]. Compare SULFURUS.

sulfuric, sulphuric: sul-fū'r-ik¹; sūl-fū'rie². Webster (1828) and Maunder (1830) sul-fur-ik¹; Smart (1840) sal-fur'ik¹ [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].

sulfurous, sulphurous: sul-far-us¹; sūl-fū-rūs². C. sul'fui-rus¹ [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].

Sully¹: sū'lī'¹; sū'lī'y² [Fr. statesman (1560-1641)].

Sully²: sul'ī¹; sūl'y² [Am. painter born in England (1783-1872)].

Sulpician, Sulpitian: sul-pīsh'on¹; sūl-pīsh'an² [A member of a priestly order founded in 1641].

sultan: sul'tan¹ or (Arabic) sul-tān'¹; sūl'tan² or (Arabic) sūl-tān'² [A Mohammedan sovereign ruler].

sultana: sul-tā'nə¹; sūl-tā'na². Wr. sul-tē'nə¹—the pronunciation indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Craig (1849), and Cooley (1863). By Bailey (1732) and Fenning (1760) *sulta'na*; Johnson (1755) and Buchanan (1766) *sul'ta-na*; Walker (1806), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), Cull (1864), and modern dictionaries except Worcester's, *sul-tā'nə*¹ [The wife of a sultan; also, his daughter, sister, or mother].

sumac: sū'mak¹; sū'mæc². C., E., I., St., & W. This pronunciation was indicated by Johnson (1755), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), Smart (1840), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). Bailey (1732) *su-mach* and *su-mack*¹; Webster (1828) and Worcester (1859) *shū'mak*¹. *Standard* (1893-1913) prefers *sū'mak*¹.

Sumack, Sumake, or Sumaque, a kind of herb or shrub of a stinking smell, of black Berries, that curriers dress their leather with.

THOMAS BLOUNT *Glossographia* s. v. [London, 1656.]

Sumatra: sū-mā'tra¹; sū-mā'tra² [Dutch island in the Malay Archipelago].

Sumatran: su-mā'trən¹; sū-mā'tran². E. & I. sū-mē'trən¹ [Pert. to Sumatra].

summoned: sūm'ənd¹; sūm'ond². This word is sometimes confused with the colloquialism *summonsed*, formed on the analogy of the noun *summons*, and mispronounced *sum'ənzd*¹ [Commanded to appear].

sumptuary: sump'tiu-ē-ri¹ or -chu-ē-ri¹; sūmp'tū-ā-ry² or -chu-ā-ry². E. sump'tiu-ē-ri¹; I. sump'tiu-a-ri¹; St. sum'tiu-ē-ri¹; Wr. sum'tyu-a-ri¹ [Pert. to expense].

sumptuous: sump'tiu-[or chu]-us¹; sūmp'tū-[or chu]-ūs². The second is common to Great Britain. Wr. sum'tyu-us¹ [Involving expenditure; hence, luxurious].

sundae: sun'dē¹; sūn'dā² [Ice-cream and crushed fruit].

Sunday: sun'dī¹; sun'dy². Compare MONDAY [The first day of the week].

Sunni: sun'ī¹; sun'ī² [A Sunnite].—**Sunnite:** sun'ait¹; sun'īt² [A Mohammedan that accepts Sunna (tradition) and the Koran as of equal authority].

sunshine: sun'shoīn'¹; sūn'shīn'² [The shining light and radiance of the sun].

Shakespeare has accented this word on the first syllable: but the more ancient accentuation of it on the last was not quite obsolete even when Milton wrote:

For sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,
But all *sunshine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator.

Paradise Lost bk. III, l. 615.

From this accentuation it naturally followed that the derivative *sunshiny* should be accented on the middle syllable.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. IV, ch. iv, p. 365. [London, 1784.]

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

sunshiny: sun'shain¹; sūn'shīn² [Bright with the rays of the sun].

The blazing brightness of her beauties beame,
And glorious light of her *sunshy* face.

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. I, canto xii, st. 23. [1590.]

supawn: siu-pēn¹; sū-pān², *Standard & W.*; C., E., & I. su-pēn¹; *Wr.* siū'pēn¹ [Mush of Indian-corn meal].

super- (*prefix*): siū'pār-¹; sū'per-². Sheridan, following the analogy of such words as *issue*, *sugar*, *sure*, indicated the pronunciation of all words beginning with this prefix shū'per-¹. See **SURE** [From the Latin, above in position or degree beyond]. [be surmounted or overcome].

superable: siū'pār-ā-bl¹; sū'per-ā-bl². Sheridan shū'pār-ā-bl¹ [That can

supercilious: siū'pār-sil'i-us¹; sū'per-çil'i-ūs². By Buchanan (1766) siu-pir-sil'yus¹; Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) siū'pār-sil'yas¹; Sheridan (1780) shū'pār-sil'yus¹ [Overbearing; arrogant].

supererogate: siū'pār-er'o-gēt¹; sū'per-ēr'o-gāt² [To do more than any obligation calls for].—**supererogation:** siū'pār-er'o-gē'shən¹; sū'per-ēr'o-gū'shən² [The act of doing more than one's duty calls for].—**supererogatory:** siū'pār-er-gē'-a-to-rī¹; sū'per-er-gē'-a-to-ry² [Pert. to supererogation].

superficies: siū'pār-fish'i-iz¹; sū'per-fish'i-ēs². 1. siū'pār-fish'i-iz¹ [1. A surface or its area. 2. A perpetual lease of building-land, subject to the payment of an annual rent].

superfluity: siū'pār-flū'i-ti¹; sū'per-flū'i-tŷ² [The condition of being superfluous]. [more than is needed].

superfluous: siu-pūr'flu-us¹; sū-pēr'flu-ūs²; *not* siū'pār-flū-us¹ [Being

superstition: siū'pār-stish'en¹; sū'per-stish'on². Sheridan (1780) shū'per-stish'un¹. Compare **SUPER-** and see **SURE** [A belief founded on an irrational fear of the unknown].

Suph: sūf¹; sūf² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Suphah:** sūfā¹; sūfā² [Bible (R. V.)].

supine (*a.*): siu-pain¹; sū-pīn² [1. Lying on the back. 2. Having no interest or care; indifferent]. See the following word.

supine (*n.*): siū'pūin¹; sū'pīn² [In Latin grammar, one of two parts of a verb generally regarded as verbal nouns]. Compare **SUPINE**, *a.* (above).

Suppé: su'pē¹; sū'pē² [Aust. composer of Belgian descent (1820-95)].

suppose: su-pōz¹; sū-pōŷ². Vulgarly slurred spōz¹ [Think; imagine; believe]. [hypothesis].

supposition: sup'o-zish'en¹; sūp'o-gish'on² [The act of supposing; also,

supposititious: su-pōz'i-tish'us¹; sū-pōŷ'i-tish'ūs² [Not genuine; put in the place of another to deceive or defraud].

Sur: sūr¹; sūr² [Bible].

sura: sūrā¹; sūrā² [A chapter or section of the Koran].

[garments].

surah: sūrā¹; sūrā². C. siū'rā¹ [A soft, twilled silk fabric for women's

surcease: sūr-sis¹; sūr-çēs² [Cessation; end].

sure: shūr¹; shūr². E. shiūr¹, so also by Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) [Absolutely or approximately certain, as of a fact or truth; also, reliable; certain].—**surety:** shūr'ti¹; shūr'ty²; *not* shūr'i-ti¹.

There are a few words, for instance, in which *s* followed by *u* has the sound ordinarily denoted by *sh*. Sheridan extended this peculiarity to a number of others—in fact, to all

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

beginning with the prefix *super*. If this sound was heard in *sure* and *sugar* and *issue*, he seemed to see no reason why it should not be found in *suicide* and *superstition*.

THOS. R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. I, p. 65. [E. '04.]

The system which Professor Lounsbury refers to was extended by Sheridan to *presume* and *resume*, but not to *assume*, *consume*, *pursue*, *suit*, or *suitable*.

Suriel: sū'ri-el¹; sū'ri-ēl² [Douai Bible].

Surinam: sū'ri-nām¹; sū'ri-nām² [Dutch Guiana; also, a river there].

Surisaddai: siū'ri-sad'ī-ai¹; sū'ri-sād'a-ī² [Douai Bible].

surname (n.): sūr'nēm¹ or sur-nēm¹; sūr'nām² or sūr-nām². *W.* sūr'nēm¹ [A name added to a given name to make it more specific; hence, a family name].

surname (v.): sūr'nēm¹ or sur-nēm¹; sūr'nām² or sūr-nām². *W.* sūr'nēm¹ [To give a surname to].

surprise (n. & v.): sur-praiz¹; sūr-prīz²; *not* sə-praiz¹ [I. n. A sudden and unexpected event or fact. II. v. To shock by some unexpected act or event].

surtout: sur-tūt¹, *Standard, W., & Wr., or sūr-tū¹, E., I., & St.*; sūr-tūt² or sūr-tūt². *W. & Wr.* sər-tūt¹ [A man's overcoat cut in the style of a frock coat].

surveillance: sur-vē'lans¹ or sur-vē'ləns¹; sūr-vē'lang² or sūr-vē'ləng². *Wr.* sūr-vē'ləns¹ [The act of watching or the state of being watched].

survey (n.): sur-vē¹, *Standard, C., E., & Wr., or sūr-vē¹, I., St., & W.*; sūr-vē² or sūr-vē². By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Lowth (1764), Buchanan (1766), Enfield (1807), Walker (1809), and Knowles (1835) sur-vē¹. This was the stress used by Milton, Denham, and Dryden; Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) sūr-vē¹ [A comprehensive and scrutinizing view; vision].

Under his proud survey¹ the city lies. DENHAM *Cooper's Hill* l. 25. [1643.]

survey (v.): sur-vē¹; sūr-vē². Fenning (1760) *sur'vey* [To view in its entirety; examine with a view to position, condition, situation, value, etc.].

Susa: sū'sə¹; sū'sa² [1. Apocrypha. 2. Capital of ancient Elam and later of Persia].—**Susagaz:** siū'sə-gaz¹; sū'sa-gāz² [Douai Bible].—**Susanchites:** siu-san'-kai-ts¹; sū-sān'-e-ts² [Bible].—**Susanechites:** siu-sān'-kai-ts¹; sū-sān'-e-ts² [Douai Bible].

Susanna: siu-zan'-ə¹; sū-gān'-a² [A feminine personal name]. **Susannah.** Dan. D. It. Sw. sū-zān'-a¹; sū-gān'-ā²; F. **Susanne:** sū-zān'-a¹; sū-gān'-a²; G. **Susanne:** sū-zān'-a¹; sū-gān'-a²; Pg. Sp. **Susanna:** sū-sū'-na¹; sū-sū'-nā².

susceptible: su-sep'ti-bl¹; sū-çēp'ti-bl². By Prior, as quoted by Johnson, stressed on the first syllable:

"Blow with empty words the *susceptible* flame."

So indicated by Entick (1764), but by all other lexicographers, from Bailey (1732) to our time, stressed on the antepenult [Capable of being influenced].

Susi: sū'sai¹; sū'si² [Bible].—**Suthala:** sū'thə-lə¹; sū'thə-lə² [Douai Bible].—**Suthalaites:** sū'thə-lə-its¹; sū'thə-lə-its² [Douai Bible].

Sutton: sūt'an¹; sūt'on² [1. A county in Texas. 2. Eng. town. 3. Town in Massachusetts or Nebraska].

suture: siū'chur¹ or siū'tiur¹; sū'chur² or sū'tūr². The first indicates American usage as recorded by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, the usage of Great Britain as noted by *E., I., & St.* [The act or operation of uniting parts as by sewing together cleft edges].

Suwalki: su-vāl'ki¹; sū-vāl'ki² [Rus. govt. and its capital].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rʌle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: **artistic**, **ärt**; **fat**, **färe**; **fast**; **get**, **präy**; **hit**, **police**; **obey**, **gō**; **net**, **ör**; **full**, **rūlc**; **but**, **börn**;

Suwanee: su-wā'nī¹ or (*colloq.*) swā-nī¹; su-wā'ne² or swā-nē² [A river of Ga. and Fla.].

suzerain: siū'zā-rēn¹ or siū'zā-rin¹; sū'ze-rān² or sū'ze-rin². 1. & St. sū'ze-rēn¹ [A state exercising control over another].

svelt, **svēlte**: svelt¹; svēlt² [Slender, willowy; also, in art, bold].

Svendsen: sven'sen¹; svēn'sēn² [Norw. composer (1840-1911)]. ["Trilby"].

Svengali: sven-gū'li¹; svēn-gā'li² [A hypnotist musician in Du Maurier's

swab: swēb¹; swāb² [A mop-like utensil for cleaning].

[trict].

Swabia: swē'bi-a¹; swā'bi-a² [1. Ancient Ger. duchy. 2. Bavarian dis-
swallow, **swamp**, **swan**, **swap**. The *a* in all these words has the sound of
oin "hot" or o in "what": swē'o¹, swā'o²; swēmp¹, swāmp²; swēn¹, swān²; swēp¹, swāp².

swami, **swamy** [Hind.]: swā'mī¹; swā'mī² [Lord: a term of respectful ad-
dress, as to a Brahman priest].

Swansea: swen'sī¹; swān'sē²; notswen'zī¹ [1. Seaport in Wales. 2. Town in
Mass.].

swarm: swērm¹; swārm² [A multitude of persons, animals, or things gath-
ered together].

sward: swērd¹; swārd² [The coating of grass on land; turf].

swart: swērt¹; swārt² [Of a dark hue; swarthy].

swarthy: swērth¹; swārth² [Dark-hued; as, a *swarthy* complexion].

swash: swēsh¹; swāsh² [To dash or wash violently (against); splash water].

swastika: swas'ti-kā¹; swās'ti-kā² [An ornament having arms bent at right
angles, in common use by the aborigines of America in pre-Columbian times].

swath: swēth¹, *Standard, C., E., I., & W., or swēth¹, St. & W.*; swāth² or
swāth² [A row or line of cut grass or grain left lying by the machine used in cutting it].

swathe: swēth¹; swāth² [To bind as with a bandage].

sway: swē¹; swā² [To move from side to side].

swear: swār¹; swār² [To make solemn affirmation].

sweat: swēt¹; swēt² [Moisture exuded through pores; perspiration].

Swedenborg: swī'den-bōrg¹; swē'dēn-bōrg² [Sw. mystic and philosopher
(1688-1772)].—**Swedenborgian**: swī'den-bōr'gi-an¹; swē'dēn-bōr'gi-an² [Pert. to
Swedenborg or his doctrines].

sweep: swīp¹; swēp² [To collect or remove, as dust or dirt, with a broom].

sweet: swīt¹; swēt². Compare *surte* [Agreeable to the taste, as sugar].

swerve: swūr¹; swērv² [To turn aside from a prescribed or usual course].

Swetchine: svech-in¹; svēch-in² [Rus. writer (1782-1815)].

Sweyn: swēn¹; swēn² [Dan. king (—1014); father of Canute the Great].

swift, **swig**, **swim**, **swindle**. The *i* in all these words is pronounced
as *i* in "hit": swīft¹, swīft²; swīg¹, swīg²; swīl¹, swīl²; swīm¹, swīm²; swīn'dl¹, swīn'dl².

swine: swain¹; swīn² [A hog, of which the male is a *boar*, the female a *sow*].

2: **ärt**, **äpe**, **fät**, **färe**, **fäst**, **what**, **äll**; **mē**, **gēt**, **präy**, **fērn**; **hīt**, **Ice**; **i** = **ē**; **i** = **ē**; **gō**, **nōt**, **ör**, **wōn**,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Swiney: swin'ɪ¹; swin'y² [Eng. family name].

swing: swin'ɪ¹; swing². See -ING and compare BRING, SING [I. v. To move to and fro while suspended. II. n. A contrivance, as of ropes and a seat, on which a person may swing for a pastime].

swingel, swingle: swin'gl¹; swin'gl². Worcester (1859) pronounces the first swin'jel¹, and the second swin'gl² [A wooden implement for beating flax].

swinging: swin'ɪŋ¹; swing'ing². See -ING and compare RINGING and SINGING [The act of moving to and fro, as on a swing].

swipe: swaip¹; swip² [A hard blow: a colloquialism].

swirl: swūr¹; swīr² [A whirling along, as in an eddy of water].

swish, Swiss, switch, swivel. The i in all these words should be pronounced as i in "hit": swish¹, swish²; swis¹, swis²; swich¹, swich²; swiv¹, swiv².

swoon: swūn¹; swōōn². See SWORD [To sink in a fainting fit].

swoop: swūp¹; swōōp² [To descend and catch while on the wing].

sword: sōrd¹; sōrd²; not sōrd¹. See O. [A weapon with long steel blade]. Webster (1828-1863) alone indicated swōrd¹. Compare ANSWER.

W is lost in sword, but not properly in swoon, though some pronounce it so.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 136. [London, 1784.]

sworn: swēr¹; swōrn²; not swōrn¹. See O [Bound by oath].

Sybaris: sib'ə-ris¹; sīb'a-ris² [Ancient Gr. city, destroyed by Crotona, 510 B. C.].—**sybarite:** sib'ə-rai¹; sīb'a-rit² [A luxurious person; epicure].

Sychar: sai'kar¹; sī'ēār² [Bible].—**Sychem:** sai'kem¹; sī'ēēm² [Bible].—**Sychemite:** sai'kem-ait¹; sī'ēēm-it² [Apocrypha].

sycophancy: sik'o-fən-si¹; sī'e'o-fan-gy² [The practises of a sycophant].—**sycophant:** sik'o-fənt¹; sī'e'o-fant² [A servile flatterer].

Sydenham: sid'en-əm¹ or sid'nəm¹; sīd'en-am² or sīd'nām² [1. Eng. physician (1624-89). 2. British geographical name].

Syelus: sai-i'lūs¹; sī-ē'lūs² [Apocrypha].

Syene: sai-i'nī¹; sī-ē'nē² [Bible].

syenite: sai-i-nait¹; sī'e-nit² [A variety of igneous rock].

syllabary: sil'a-bē-ri¹; sīl'a-bā-ry² [A list of characters representing syl-[ables].]

syllable: si-lab'ik¹; sy-lāb'ie² [Pert. to or consisting of syllables].—**syllabication:** si-lab'i-kē-shən¹; sy-lāb'i-cā-shən² [The division of words into syllables].

sylogism: sil'o-jizm¹; sīl'o-gīzm² [An analysis of a formal argument].

sylogize: sil'o-juiz¹; sīl'o-gīz² [To reason by syllogism].

Sylvester: sil-ves'tər¹; sīl-vēs'ter² [A masculine personal name. [vester]. See SIL-]

Sylvia: sil'vi-ə¹; sīl'vi-a² [A masculine personal name. See SILVANUS].

Symeon: sim'i-an¹; sīm'e-on² [Bible (R. V.)].

Symmons, Symons: sim'enz¹; sīm'ōnz² [Eng. family name].

Symonds: sim'andz¹; sīm'ondz² [Eng. family name].

symphony: sim'fo-ni¹; sīm'fo-ny² [A composition for orchestra or piano].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Symplegades: sim-pleg'ä-diz¹; sŷm-pläg'a-däs² [In Gr. myth, twin rocks forming a gateway to the Black Sea]. [opinions on the same subject].

synposium: sim-pō'zi-ŭm¹; sŷm-pō'si-ŭm² [A collection of comments or

synaresis: si-ner'i-sis¹; sy-nēr'e-sis² [Same as SYNÆRESIS].

synchronal: siŋ'kro-näl¹; sŷn'ero-näl² [Same as SYNCHRONOUS].

synchronism: siŋ'kro-nizm¹; sŷn'ero-nizm² [The state of being synchronous].

synchronous: siŋ'kro-nŷs¹; sŷn'ero-nŷs² [Occurring at the same time].

synclinal: sin-kloi'näl¹ or siŋ'khi-näl¹; sŷn-eli'näl² or sŷn'eli-näl² [Sloping downward on each side].

syncope: siŋ'ko-pi¹; sŷn'eo-pē² [1. The cutting out of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word. 2. A fit of fainting].

syncretic: sin-kret'ik¹; sŷn-erēt'ie², *Standard, C., I., St., & W.; E.* sin-kri'-tik¹; *Wr.* sin'kra-tik¹ [Blending or uniting divergent opinions]. [opinions].

syncretism: siŋ'kri-tizm¹; sŷn'ere-tizm² [An effort to reconcile divergent

syndrome: sin'dro-mi¹; sŷn'dro-mē². Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1805) sin'drōm¹ [A concurrence of anything].

syne [Sc.]: scin¹; sŷn² [Since; ago].

And there's a hand my trusty felr!

And gie's a hand o' thine!

And we'll tak' a right gude wille-waught

For auld lang syne.

BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* st. 4.

synechdoche: si-nek'ä-do-ki¹; sy-nēs'do-eē². Sheridan (1780) soi-nek'do-ki¹ [A figure of speech]. [syllables].

syneresis: sin-er'i-sis¹; sŷn-ēr'e-sis² [The coalescence of two vowels or

synergist: sin'er-jist¹; sŷn'er-gist², *Standard, C., & W.; E., I., St., & Wr.* sin'ŷr'jist¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who holds that divine grace cooperates with human effort in the salvation of the soul].

Synge: siŋ¹; sŷng² [Ir. author and dramatist (1871-1909)].

synzesis: sin'i-zē'sis¹; sŷn'i-zē'sis² [Union in pronunciation of two vowels that can not form a diphthong, so as to pass for one syllable].

synkatathesis: sin'ka-tä'hi-sis¹; syn'ka-täth'e-sis² [Assent of the mind to the reality of sensible appearances].

synod: sin'äd¹; sŷn'öd²; *not* si-ned'¹ [An ecclesiastical council].—**synodŷe:** si-ned'ik¹; sy-nöd'ie² [Pert. to a synod]. [similar to another]

synonym, synonyme: sin'ö-nim¹; sŷn'ö-nŷm² [A word having a meaning

Syntiche, Syntyche: sin'ti-kī¹; sŷn'ti-eē² [Bible].—**Syracusa:** sai'ra-kiū'sa¹; sŷ'ra-eū'sa² [Douai Bible]. [Sicily. 2. A city in N. Y. State].

Syracuse: sir'a-kiūs¹; sŷr'a-eūs² [1. An ancient province and city of

Syria: sir'i-ä¹; sŷr'i-ä² [A country in Asiatic Turkey].

Syriacism: sir'i-ä-sizm¹; sŷr'i-ä-çism². *Wr.* si-rai'ä-sizm¹ [A peculiarity in structure or use of Syriac, the language of Syria].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ʧin; go; ŋ = sing; ʧin, this.

Syria-maachah, Syria Maachah: sir'ɪ-ə-mə'ə-kā¹; sŷr'ɪ-ə-mā'a-ēā² [Bible].

Syringa: si-rin'gā¹; sy-rŋ'gā² [A genus of shrubs of the olive family].

syringe: sir'inj¹; sŷr'ing² [An instrument used to draw a fluid from a reservoir and eject it in one or more streams].

syringotome: si-rin'go-tom¹; sy-rŋ'go-tōm² [An instrument formerly used for cutting a fistula].

syringotomy: sir'in-got'o-mɪ¹; sŷr'in-ğōt'o-my² [Operation for the cure

Syrian: sir'ɪ-ən¹; sŷr'ɪ-on² [Apocrypha].—**Syrophenician:** sai'ro-fi-nish'-ən¹; sŷ'ro-fe-nish'an² [Bible].—**Syrts:** sŷr'tis¹; sŷr'tis² [Bible (R. V.)].

systematize: sis'tem-ə-taiz¹; sŷs'tēm-a-tīz². Jones (1798) sis'tem-ə-taiz¹; Walker (1809) sis'tem-ə-taiz¹ [To arrange in an orderly manner].

systole: sis'to-lī¹; sŷs'to-lē² [1. The shortening of a syllable that is naturally long. 2. The contraction of the heart that impels blood outward].

systyle: sis'tail¹; sŷs'tyl² [A temple or other building that has a row of columns set close together around it].

syzygy: siz'ɪ-jɪ¹; sŷz'y-ğy² [The position of the moon or a planet when in conjunction with or opposition to the sun].

Szamos: se'mosh¹; sō'mosh² [A river in Transylvania and Hungary].

Széchényi: sē'chē-nyē¹; se'che-nye² [Hung. family name].

Szegedín: se'ge-din¹; sē'ğē-din² [Hung. city].

Szegszárd: seg'sārd¹; sēğ'sārd² [Hung. city].

Szigligeti: sig'li-ğē-ti¹; sŷğ'li-ğē-ti² [Hung. dramatist (1814-78)].

Szopin: shō'pīn¹; shō'pīn² [Same as CHOPIN].

Szymonowicz: si'mo-nō'vich¹; sŷ'mo-nō'vich² [Polish Latin poet (1624)].

T

tī¹; tē². When followed by *l*, *m*, *n*, this letter is silent after *f* and *s* as in *often*, *castle*, *Christmas*. Properly *t* has a hard sound such as is heard in *take*, *tell*, *till*, *toll*, *tulle*; but in particular combinations with other letters its sounds vary. Thus it has the sound of *sh* (1) before *ia* as in *satiate*; (2) before *ie*, as in *patience*; (3) before *io*, as in *nation*. See Introductory, p. xxix.

It has become almost a rule to pronounce *t* like *ch* whenever it is followed by an *u* as in . . . *actuate* . . . *nature* . . . etc.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 131. [London, 1784.]

The letter *t* is indicated in common spelling (1) by *t*, as in *tale*, *hot*; (2) by *tt*, as in *tatters*, *butt*; (3) by *th* as in *Thomas*, *thyme*; (4) by *d* and *ed* final in preterits and participles after a surd, as in *faced* (fēst¹; fāct²), *asked* (askt¹; askt²). See TH.

Taanach: tē'ə-nak¹; tā'a-nāe² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Taanath-shiloh:** tē'ə-nath-shoi'lo¹; tā'a-nāth-shi'lo² [Bible].—**Tabaath, Tabbaoth:** tab'ə-əth¹; tāb'a-əth² [Bible].

tabard: tab'ərd¹; tāb'ard² [The official costume of a herald, a sleeveless coat blazoned with the arms of the sovereign].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŷle, eŷrc, bŷt, bŷrn; ōll, bōy; ɢo, ɢem; ɪŋk; ʧin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

Tabbath: tab'ath¹; tab'ath² [Bible].—**Tabéal:** tē'bi-al¹; tā'be-al² [Bible].
—**Tabee:** tē'bi-ē¹; tā'be-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Tabeel:** tē'bi-el¹; tā'be-ēl² [Bible (R. V.)].
—**Tabelias:** tab'el-as¹; tāb'e-l-as² [Douai Bible].—**Tabellius:** tā-bel'i-us¹; tā-bel'i-us² [Apocrypha].—**Taberah:** tab'i-rā¹; tāb'e-rā² [Bible].

tabernacle: tab'er-nakl¹; tāb'er-nā-el². *E.* tab'er-nak-al¹; *I.* tab'er-nē-kl¹; *St.* tab'er-nak-l¹ [A house of worship, especially one of large size; formerly a portable tent-like structure as described in *Exodus* xxv-xxvii].

Tabitha: tab'i-tha¹; tāb'i-tha² [Bible and feminine personal name].

tablature: tab'la-tiur¹ or -chur¹; tāb'la-tūr² or -chur² [A painting or design on a tablet or tablet-like part of a wall].

table: tē'bl¹; tā'bl² [A flat surface, specif., such a surface of wood or metal, raised on supports, and put to various uses].

tableau: tab'lo¹; tāb'lo², *Standard & W.*; *C., I., & W.* tab-lō¹; *E. & M.* tā-blō¹ [A picture or picture-like scene].—**tableaux:** tab'loz¹; tāb'lōz² [Plural of **TABLEAU**].

table d'hôte [Fr.]: tā'bl dōt¹; tā'bl dōt²—the *h* is silent. See **H** [Literally, the host's table; by extension, the common table of a hotel at which a complete meal of several courses is regularly served; hence, such a meal served for a fixed charge to guests at separate tables in a public dining-room].

tablier [Fr.]: tā'blī-ē¹; tā'blī-ē² [An apron: sometimes applied to an apron-like part of a woman's dress].

Tabor: tē'bor¹; tā'bor² [1. Mountain in Galilee, Palestine. 2. [t-] A small drum].—**taboret:** tab'o-ret¹; tāb'o-rēt² [A small tabor].

tabouret: tab'u-ret¹; tāb'u-rēt² [A small, low stool].

Tabremun: tab'ri-mun¹; tāb're-mūn² [Douai Bible].—**Tabrimon, Tabrimmon:** tab'ri-mōn¹ or tab-rim'on¹; tāb'ri-mōn² or tāb-rim'on² [Bible].

Tabriz: tā-brīz¹; tā-brīz² [Per. city].

tabu: (*α*, *n*, & *v*): tā'bū¹ or tā-bū¹; tā'by² or tā-by² [**I.** *α*. Marked with a tabu; excluded. **II.** *n*. A system of prohibition that is the basis of social community life in the South Seas. **III.** *v*. To place a tabu upon; forbid contact with].

tacet [L.]: tē'set¹; tā'çet² [Literally, "it is silent": a direction in music].

tache [Fr.]: tāsh¹ or (*Anglice*) tach¹; tāçh² or (*Anglice*) täch² [A colored spot or stain; also, a blot or moral blemish].

Taché: tā'shē¹; tā'çhē² [Canadian prelate (1823-94)].

Tachmonite: tak'mo-nit¹; tā'e-mo-nit² [Bible].

[openly expressed].

tact: tas'it¹; tāç'it²; *not* tēs'it¹ [Understood as existing without being

tacturn: tas'i-tūrn¹; tāç'i-tūrn² [Habitually silent].—**tacturnity:** tas'-i-tūrn-ū¹; tāç'i-tūrn-ty² [Disinclination to talk].

Tacoma: tā-kō-mā¹; tā-eō-mā² [City in Wash.].

tact: tak't¹; tāet². Pronounce both *t*'s—*not* tak¹ [Intuitive appreciation of that which is fit, proper, or right].

tactile: tak'til¹ or -tail¹; tā'e-til² or -tīl² [Pert. to the sense of touch].

Tadmor: tad'mār¹; tād'môr² [Bible].

Tadousac: tā'dū-sāk¹; tā'dy-sāe² [Can. resort].

2: art, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst. what, all; më, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

l: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪslc; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɲ = sing; ɦɦin, this.

tael: tēl¹; tāl² [1. Chin. monetary unit. 2. An Oriental weight].

tafia: tā'fi-ə¹; tā'fi-a², *Standard, E., & I.; C., M., St., & W.* taf'i-ə¹; *Wr.* tā'fi-ā¹ [A rum-like spirituous liquor]. **tafiat.**

Taft: taft¹; tāft² [Am. statesman; 27th President of the United States].

Tagliacotian: tal'ya-kō'shən¹; täl'ya-eō'shan², *Standard & W.; C.* tal'ya-kō'shian¹; *E.* täl'ya-e-kō'sh-an¹; *I.* tal'ya-e-kō'sh-an¹; *M.* tal'ya-e-kō'shən¹; *Wr.* tal'ya-e-kō'shən¹ [Same as TALIACOTIAN].

Tagliamento: tā'lyā-men'to¹; täl'lyā-mēn'to² [River in Venetia, Italy].

Taglioni: ta-lyō'nī¹; täl-lyō'nī² [It. ballet-dancer (1804-84)].

Tagore (Rabindranath): rāb'in-drā'nāth ta-gōr'¹; rāb'in-drā'nāth tā-gōr'² [East-Indian poet, awarded Nobel prize for literature 1913].

Tagus: tē'gus¹; tā'gūs² [River in Spain and Portugal].

Tahan: tē'hən¹; tā'han² [Bible].—**Tahanites:** tē'hən-aits¹; tā'han-its² [Bible].—**Tahapanes:** tā-hap'a-niz¹; tā-hāp'a-nēs² [Bible].—**Tabash:** tē'hash¹; tā'hāsh² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Tahath:** tē'hāth¹; tā'hāth² [Bible].—**Tahchemonite:** tā'ki-men-aīt¹; tā'ee-mon-it² [Bible (R. V.)].

tahgook: tā'gūk¹; tā'gōok² [A Korean symbol representing the twin principle of nature]. **tageuk.** [ocean].

Tahiti: tā'hī-tī¹ or ta-hī'tī¹; tā'hī-ti² or tā-hī'ti² [An island of the S. Pacific].

Tahlequah: tā'h-kwā'¹; tā'le-kwā'² [City in Okla.]. [Nev. and Calif.].

Tahoe: tē'hō¹ or tā'hō¹; tā'hō² or tā'hō² [Lake in Sierra Nevada mountains].

Tahpanhes: tā'pan-hīz¹ or ta-pan'hiz¹; tā'pan-hēs² or tā-pān'hēs² [Bible].—**Tahpanes:** tā'pi-niz¹ or ta-pi'niz¹; tā'pe-nēs² or tā-pē-nēs² [Bible].—**Tahrea:** tā'ri-ə¹; tā're-a² [Bible].—**Tahim-hodshi, Tahim Hodshi:** tā'irn-hod'shai¹; tā'tim-hōd'shi² [Bible].

taikih [Chin.]: tai'ki¹; ti'ki² [A symbol in Chinese cosmogony consisting of a black and a white comma enclosed in a circle and representing the "first principle" and the "absolute"].

tail: tēl¹; tāl²; *not* tail¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity. Compare TALE [A slender prolongation of the body]. [or form].

taille [Fr.]: tā'ya¹ or (*Anglice*) tēl¹; tā'ye² or (*Anglice*) tāl² [Style of figure].

Taine: tēn¹; tāt² [Fr. philosopher and historian (1828-93)].

taint: tēnt¹; tānt² [To be or become infected or corrupted].

Tai-ping [Chin.]: tai'piŋ¹; ti'pīng² [Literally, "great peace": used to designate a follower of Teen Wang, the leader of the Chinese rebellion 1850-64].

Tait: tēt¹; tāt²; *not* tait¹ [Scot. family name].

tajacu [Pg.]: tā-jas'u¹ or tā-sā'sū¹; tā-jāc'u² or tā-zhā'su² [The collared peccary, a hog-like mammal of South America].

Taj Mahal: tāj mā-hāl¹; tāj mā-hāl² [A white marble mausoleum, built by the emperor Shah Jehan (1628-58) at Agra, India]. [emergency].

tajo [Sp.]: tā'hō¹; tā'ho² [A cut; specif., a trench cut to hold water for an

Takahira: tā'ka-hī'ra¹; tā'kā-hī'rā² [Jap. diplomat (1854-)].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡom; iŋk; ɦɦin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

talapoïn: tal'a-pein¹; täl'a-pöin² [A Buddhist priest].

talaria: ta-lä'ri-a¹; ta-lä'ri-a² [The winged sandals, or wings springing from the ankles, as attributes of Hermes (Mercury), etc.].

Talavera de la Reina: tä'la-vē'ra dē la rē'i-na¹; tä'lä-vē'rä dē lä rē'i-nä² [Sp. town where Eng. and Sp. defeated Fr., 1809].

Talbot: tal'bat¹; täl'bot². See ASK [Eng. family name].

talbotype: täl'bo-taip¹ or tal'bo-taip¹; tal'bo-tŷp² or täl'bo-tŷp² [A photograph made by a process invented by W. H. F. Talbot (1800-77)].

talē: talk¹; täle² [A mineral composed chiefly of magnesia, silica, and water, which when powdered is used in making toilet-powder, etc.].

talcese: tal'kōs¹; täl'eōs², *Standard, C., I., M., St., & W.*; *E. talk'ōz¹; Wr. tal'kōs¹* [Pert. to tale].

tale: täl¹; täl². Compare TAIL [A story or connected narrative].

talent: tal'ent¹; täl'ënt² [Marked mental ability].

tales: täl'iz¹; täl'ēs²; *not tälz¹*. Compare TALESMAN [A writ for summoning additional jurymen].

talesman: tälz'män¹; tälz'män² [One who is summoned as one of the tales].

Talfourd: täl'förd¹; tal'ford² [Eng. lawyer and dramatist (1795-1854)].

Taliacotian: tal'ya-kō'shan¹; täl'ya-eō'shan² [Named for the Bolognese surgeon Tagliacozzi (1546-99)].

Taliaferro: tal'i-ver¹; täl'i-ver² [Am. Confederate general (1822-98)].

talian [Boh.]: tä'li-un¹; täl'i-än² [An old Bohemian national dance].

talion: tal'i-en¹; täl'i-ön² [Retaliation]. Compare TALIAN.

talisman: tal'is-män¹; täl'is-man²; *E. & Wr. tal'iz-män¹*, so also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), and Wright (1855) [Any object supposed to work wonders; an amulet].

Talitha: ta-lī'cha¹; tä-lī'thä² [Bible].

talk (*n. & v.*): tōk¹; tak²—the *l* is silent, so also with all its relatives, talk'a-ble, talk'a-tive, talk'er, talk'ing. See *L.*

Talleyrand-Périgord: ta'lē'rän'-pē'rī'gōr¹ or (*Anglice*) tal'i-rand¹; tä'-lē'rän'-pē'rī'gōr² or (*Anglice*) täl'e-ränd² [Fr. statesman and diplomat (1754-1838)].

Tallien: tä'lyän¹; täl'lyän² [Fr. Jacobin (1769-1820), conspicuous in the Reign of Terror].

tally-ho: tal'i-hō¹; täl'y-hō² [A huntsman's cry to hounds]. As an exclamation the chief stress is always put on the final syllable, and as when applied to a four-in-hand coach it merely designates a type of coach to which the name "Tally-ho!" was given, the same stress should be retained. [(1763-1826)].

Talma: tal'mä¹ or (*Fr.*) tal'mä¹; täl'mä² or (*Fr.*) täl'mä² [Fr. tragedian]

Talmal: tal'mai¹ or tal'mi-ai¹; täl'mi² or täl'ma-i² [Bible].

Talmon: tal'män¹; täl'mön² [Bible].

Talmud: tal'mud¹; täl'müd² [The body of Jewish civil and religious law].

—**Talmudic:** tal-mud'ik¹; täl-müd'ie². Todd (1818), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844) tal'mud-ik¹ [Of or pertaining to the Talmud].—**Talmudism:** tal'mud-izm¹; täl'müd-izm² [Practise of or belief in Talmudic teachings].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, lēe; ī=c; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪū = feud; ɛhɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

Talos: tē'les¹; tā'lös² [In Gr. myth, a nephew of Dædalus].

Talsas: tal'səs¹; täl'sas² [Apocrypha].

Talus¹: tē'lus¹; tā'lüs² [Character in Spenser's *Fairie Queene*].

talus²: tē'lus¹; tā'lüs² [A slope, as of an earthwork in fortification].

Tamah: tē'mā¹; tā'mā² [Bible].

tamal, tamale [Sp.]: tə-māl'¹, tə-mā'le¹; ta-mäl'², ta-mä'lē² [A dish of crushed Indian corn seasoned with meat and red pepper].

tamanoir: ta'ma'nwär'¹; tä'mä'nwär'²; *not* tam'ə-neir¹ [The great ant-eater of tropical America].

tambour: tam'būr¹; tām'byr². *M.* tam'bur¹; *St.* tam'būr¹. The stress was indicated on the last syllable by Bailey (1732) and on the first by Sheridan (1784), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) [A drum or drum-like device].

tamboura: tam-bū'rā¹; tām-by'rā². *C. & M.* tam'bu-rā¹ [A wire-stringed instrument of the guitar family].

tambourine: tam'bu-rīn'¹; tām'by-rīn'² [A musical instrument like the head of a drum with metal jingles attached to the hoop].

tame: tēm¹; tām² [Brought under control; domesticated; docile].

Tamerlane: tam'ər-lēn'¹; tām'er-lān'² [Tatar conqueror of India and Asia (1336-1405)].

Tamil: tam'il¹ or tum'il¹; tām'il² or tūm'il² [A Dravidian inhabitant of southern India and Ceylon].

Tammuz: tām'mūz¹ or tam'uz¹; tām'mūz² or tām'üz² [Bible].

Tamora: tam'o-rā¹; tām'o-ra² [The queen of the Goths in Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus"].

Tampico: tam-pī'ko¹; tām-pī'eo² [Mex. seaport].

Tanach: tē'nak¹; tā'næ² [Bible].

tanager: tan'ə-jər¹; tăn'a-ger² [A brilliantly colored American bird re-lated to the finches].

Tanagra: tan'ə-grā¹; tăn'a-grā² [Ancient Gr. town].

Tanais: tan'ı-is¹; tăn'a-ıs² [Ancient name of Don river].

Tancred: tan'kred¹; tăn'erēd² [A Norman hero of the first crusade (1078-1112) in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"].

Taney: tō'nı¹; tā'ny²; *not* tē'nı¹ [Am. jurist (1777-1864), Chief Justice of the United States 1836].

Tanganyika: tăn'ja-nı'ka¹; tăn'gä-nı'kā² [Lake of Central Africa].

tangelo: tan'ju-lō¹; tăn'ge-lō² [A hybrid fruit of the common *tangerine* and the grapefruit or *pomelo*].

tangent: tan'jent¹; tăn'gēnt² [Touching a surface or curve at a single point].—**tangential:** tan-jen'shəl¹; tăn-gēn'shāl² [Pert. to a tangent].

Tangerine: tan'jər-in'¹; tăn'ger-in'² [1. A native of Tangier. 2. [t-] A small red-skinned orange].

Tangler: tan-jır'¹; tăn-gēr'² [Moroccan seaport].

tango: tan'go¹; tăn'gō² [A Sp.-Am. dance].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡō, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this.

1: *artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;*

Tanhumeth: tan-hü'meth¹; tăn-hū'mēth² [Bible].—**Tanis:** tē'nīs¹; tǎ'-nīs² [Apocrypha].

Tanit: tē'nīt¹; tǎ'nīt² [Carthaginian goddess].

Tannhäuser: tūn'hei-zar¹; tăn'höi-ger² [1. Ger. crusader of 13th century.
2. A knight in old Ger. legend, the subject of an opera by Wagner].

tansy: tan'zi¹; tǎn'gy² [A coarse, aromatic, bitter herb of the Old World].

Tantalus: tan'ta-lus¹; tǎn'ta-lūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Zeus and Pluto, father of Pelops and Niobe].

tantivy: tan-tiv¹; tǎn-tiv². *M.* tan'tiv-i¹—so also Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849), but Bailey (1732), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tan-tiv¹ [A hunting-cry indicating that the chase is at full speed].

tao [Chin.]: tǎ'o¹; tǎ'o² [The "way"]. See the next word. [of China].

Taoism, Taouism: tau'izm¹; tou'ism² [One of the four principal religions]

tapestry: tap'es-tri¹; tǎp'ēs-try². Used by Milton (1649) and Dryden (1700) as a dissyllable. By Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) indicated taps'tri¹; Walker (1791) taps'tri¹ or tap'es-tri¹, but he adds: "Though the first is the most common, the last is the most correct pronunciation of this word" [An ornamental figured cloth designed for display on the walls of a building].

Taphath: tǎ'fath¹; tǎ'fāth² [Bible].—**Taphnes:** taf'nīz¹; tǎ'nēs² [Apocrypha].—**Taphon:** tē'fen¹; tǎ'fōn² [Apocrypha].—**Taphua:** taf'yu-a¹; tǎ'yu-a² [Douai Bible].

taploca: tap'i-ō'ka¹; tǎp'i-ō'ea² [An edible starchy substance obtained from cassava by heat]. [having a flexible snout].

tapir: tē'pēr¹; tǎ'pīr² [A herbivorous mammal allied to the hog and

tapis [Fr.]: ta-pī¹; tǎ-pī², *E., I., & St.; C. & M.* tap'is¹; *Standard & W.* tē'pis¹; *Wr. & Smart* tap'i¹. By Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) tǎ'pī¹; Webster (1828) tē'pis¹ [Table-cloth: used especially in the phrase *on the tapis*, under consideration]. Compare *FRACAS*.

Tappan: tap'an¹; tǎp'an² [Am. family name].

Tappuah: ta-piū'a¹ or tap'yu-ā¹; tǎ-pū'ā² or tǎp'yu-ā² [Bible].

Tara: tǎ'ra¹; tǎ'rā² [Irish village in Meath county, ancient seat of sovereignty in Ireland till the 6th cent.].

Tarah: tǎ'rū¹ or tar'ā¹; tǎ'rā² or tǎr'ā² [Bible].—**Taralah:** tar'ə-lā¹; tǎr'a-lā² [Bible]. [TARANTULA.

tarantella: tar'an-tel'a¹; tǎr'an-tēl'a² [A Neapolitan dance]. Compare

tarantula: ta-ran'tiu-la¹; ta-rān'tū-la² [A venomous spider, still popularly but erroneously believed to produce *tar'ant-ism* (tar'ant-izm¹; tǎr'ant-izm²), or the dancing-disease, by its bite].

Taraxacum: ta-raks'a-kum¹; ta-rāks'a-cūm² [A stemless herb with toothed leaves and solitary yellow heads, as the dandelion].

Tardigrada: tār'di-grē'dā¹ or tar-dig'rē-dā¹; tǎr'di-grā'da² or tǎr-dig'rā-da² [A division of mammals that includes the sloths].

Tarea: tē'r-a¹ or tē-ri'a¹; tǎ're-a² or ta-rē'a² [Bible].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, lee; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Targum: tār'gum¹ or tar-gūm¹; tār'gūm² or tār-ġūm² [An ancient translation in Aramaic of the Old Testament Scriptures in Hebrew].

Tarifa: tā-rī'fā¹; tā-rī'fā² [Sp. seaport].

tarlatan: tār'la-tən¹; tār'la-tan² [Transparent muslin for women's wear].

Tarnopol: tar-nō'pel¹; tār-nō'pōl² [Town in Galicia].

Tarnow: tār'nuv¹; tār'nōv² [Town in Galicia].

[vas coated with tar].

tarpaulin: tar-pō'lin¹; tār-pā'lin² [A water-proof canvas; originally, can-

Tarpeia: tar-pī'a¹; tār-pē'a² [Daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome].—**Tarpeian:** tar-pī'yan¹; tār-pē'yan² [Designating a cliff upon Capitoline Hill at Rome, at whose base Tarpeia was said to be buried].

Tarpelites: tār'pel-aits¹; tār'pēl-its² [Bible].

Tarquín: tār'kwín¹; tār'kwín² [Etrurian family which supplied the fifth and seventh kings of Rome].

Tarshish: tār'shish¹; tār'shish² [Bible].—**Tarsus:** tār'sus¹; tār'sūs² [Bible].—**Tartak:** tār'tak¹; tār'tāk² [Bible].—**Tartan:** tār'tən¹; tār'tan² [Bible].

Tartar: tār'ter¹; tār'tar² [Same as TATAR].

Ethnologists well know that the name of the so-called "Tartar" race is properly *Tatar*, and they are now endeavouring to restore this, its correct orthography. . . . When, in the reign of St. Louis in France, the hordes of this savage race were devastating eastern Europe, the tale of their ravages was brought to the pious king, who exclaimed with horror: "Well may they be called *Tartars*, for their deeds are those of fiends from Tartarus."

W. D. WHITNEY *Lang.* and *Study of Lang.* lect. II, p. 38. [s. 1867.]

tartar: tār'ter¹; tār'tar² [A yellow incrustation that forms on the teeth].

Tartarean: tar-tē'ri-an¹; tār-tā'ri-an² [Pertaining to TARTARUS; infernal].

Tartarian: tar-tē'ri-an¹; tār-tā'ri-an² [Same as TARTARIAN].

tartaric: tar-tar'ik¹; tār-tār'ie² [Pert. to TARTAR (q. v.)].

Tartarus: tār'tō-rus¹; tār't-rūs² [1. In myth, the place of punishment in the lower world. 2. The son of Æther and Gel].

Tartary: tār'tō-rī¹; tār'ta-ry² [A region of Asia and central Europe].

Tartufe: tar-tuf'¹; tār-tuf'², *Standard, C., E., M., W., & Wr.; I. & St.* tār-tūf'⁴ [A hypocritical character in Molière's comedy of the same name].

Taschereau: tāsh'ā-rō¹; tāsh'e-rō² [1. Canadian cardinal (1820-98). 2. Canadian jurist and chief justice (1836-1911)].

[posed].

task: task¹; tās². See ASK [An amount of labor required by duty or im-

Tasman: tās'man¹; tās'mān² [Dutch navigator (1603-59); discoverer of Tasmania and New Zealand (1642)].

[wealth of Australia].

Tasmania: taz-mē'nī-a¹; tās-mā'nī-a² [An island State in the Common-

tassel: tas'¹; tās'². Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Knowles (1835) tes'¹. Nares in his "Elements of Orthoepey" (1784) gives a list of words in which *a* is pronounced like *o* and includes this, but qualifies it—"an ornament; not so in *tassel* for *tiercel*, a species of hawk. See 'Romeo and Juliet' (act ii, sc. 2)" [A pendent ornament].

Tasso: tas'o¹ or (*It.*) tās'so¹; tās'o² or (*It.*) tās'so² [Either of two It. poets: (1) 1493-1569; (2) 1544-85].

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ġo, ġem; ĩnk; thĩn, thĩs.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ēr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

Tatar: tã'tar¹; tã'tar² [A member of the Turkic branch of mankind that embraces the Turks, Cossacks, Kirghis, and Tatars]. See TARTAR.—**Tatarian:** ta-tẽ'n-en¹; tã-tã'n-an² [Pert. to the Tartars].—**Tatary:** tã'ter-r¹; tã'tar-y² [Same as TARTARY].

Tatnai: tat'nai¹ or -ni-ai¹; tãt'nĩ² or -na-ĩ² [Bible]. [armadillo].

tatou: ta-tũ¹; tã-tũ², *Standard & W.*; *C., E., & I.* tat'ũ¹; *M.* tã'tu¹ [An

Tattenai: tat'i-nai¹; tãt'e-nĩ² [Bible (R. V.)].

tatterdemallion: tat'er-di-mẽl'yən¹; tat'er-de-mãl'yon², *Standard, St., W., & Wr.*; *C.* tat'ar-di-mẽl'ien¹; *E., I., & M.* tat'ar-di-mẽ'l'i-en¹ [A person wearing torn clothing]. [the pigeon].

taube [Ger.]: tau'bã¹; tou'be² [A pigeon; also, an aeroplane modeled after

Taubert: tau'bart¹; tou'bert² [Ger. pianist and composer (1811-91)].

Tauchnitz: tauh'nits¹; touh'nĩts² [Ger. publisher (1816-95)].

Taughannock: tẽ-gan'ak¹; tã-gãn'ok² [A cascadenear Cayuga Lake, N. Y.].

taunt: tãnt¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; tãnt². *E., I., M., & St.* tẽnt¹. The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. The latter was indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), and Wright (1855); the former by Elphinstone (1786), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A bitterly sarcastic speech or an insulting remark].

Taunton: tẽn'tøn¹; tãn'tøn² [Eng. city].

Taunton: tãn'tøn¹; tãn'tøn² [City in Massachusetts].

taurin: tẽ'rĩn¹; tã'rĩn² [A chemical compound].

taurine: tẽ'rĩn¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or tẽ'rain¹, E., I., M., & St.*; tã'rĩn² or tã'rĩn². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [Pert. to a bull].

Taurus: tẽ'rus¹; tã'rũs² [A constellation, the Bull]. [States].

tautog: tẽ-teg¹; tã-tõg² [A food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United

tautology: tẽ-tel'o-ji¹; tã-tõl'o-gy² [Unnecessary repetition either of word or sense].—**tautological:** tẽ'to-lej'i-kel¹; tã'to-lõg'i-cal² [Characterized by tautology].

tautophony: tẽ-tef'o-ni¹; tã-tõf'o-ny² [Repetition of the same sound].

Tavernier: ta'vũr'nyẽ¹; tã'vẽr'nye² [Fr. traveler (1605-89)]. [grace].

tawdry: tẽ'dri¹; tã'dry²; not tau'dri¹ [Showy but lacking in elegance and

tawny: tẽ'mi¹; tã'ny² [Of a brownish yellow color like a tanned hide].

taxiarch: taks'i-ark¹; tãks'i-ãrk² [In ancient Greece, the commander of a division of an army].

taxidermal: taks'i-dũr'mal¹; tãks'i-dẽr'mal² [Pert. to taxidermy].—

taxidermist: taks'i-dũr'mist¹; tãks'i-dẽr'mist² [One expert in taxidermy].

taxidermy: taks'i-dũr'mi¹; tãks'i-dẽr'my² [The art of preserving dead animals, as by mounting their skins].

taximeter: taks-im'i-tar¹; tãks-ĩm'e-ter², but more frequently heard taks'i-mi'tar¹ [A device for measuring distances and recording fares].

2: árt, ápe, fáit, fáre, fást, whãt, ãl; mẽ, gẽt, prẽy, fẽrn; hĩt, łce: ł=ẽ; ł=ẽ; gō, nõt, ēr. wõn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; ɕhin; ɡo; ŋ = sing; ɕhin, this.

tayho: tē-hō¹; tã-hō² [A hunters' cry indicating that a stag has left its cover]. Compare TALLY-HO.

tayo: tã'yo¹; tã'yo² [An apron-shaped garment consisting of a fringe strung with beads, etc.: worn by Indians of Spanish America].

Tazewell: taz'wel¹; tãz'wël² [A county in Illinois or in Virginia].

tazza [It.]: tãt'sa¹; tãt'sã² [A flat ornamental cup].

Tchad: çhãd¹; çhãd² [A fresh-water lake in the Sudan, Africa].

Tchaikowsky: çhai-kef'skɪ¹; çhī-kõf'skɪ² [Same as TSCHAIKOWSKY].

Tchataidja: çha-tãld'ya¹; çhã-tãld'yã² [A fortified town near Constantinople].

Tchebysheff: çheb'ɪ-shef¹; çhëb'y-shëf² [Rus. mathematician (1821-94)].

Tchernyshevsky: çher-ni-shef'skɪ¹; çhër-nÿ-shëf'skɪ² [Rus. political writer and novelist (1828-89)].

Tchoukchis, Tchukchis, Tschuktschis: çhūk'chiz¹; çhuk'chis² [One of a Mongolian people inhabiting the arctic coast of northeastern Asia].

tea: tī¹; tē² [*Tea*, an Indian drink made with the leaf of a shrub, etc. COLES *English Dictionary* s. v. (London, 1676)].

Though old Pepys did not get his first cup of *tea* till 1661, the "Mercurius Politicus" of two years earlier has an advertisement of "That excellent, and by all Physicians approved, China drink called by the Chinese *Tcha*, by other nations *Tay* alias *Tee*, is sold at the Sultanes Head Coffee-house, Sweeting's Rents, by the Royal Exchange," [London].

TWINING *Tea and the Tea Table* p. 8. [London, n. d.]

Pope ("Rape of the Lock," canto iii, l. 7) rimed *tea* with *obey*, and with *bohea*:

To part her time 'twixt reading and *bohea*

To muse, and spill her solitary *tea*.

POPE *Epistle to Miss Blount* l. 13.

The original English pronunciation *tay* indicated by this spelling (see quotation from Twining, above) was retained in rime as late as 1762 ("Gentleman's Magazine," April), and in dialect it is still current.

teach, teak, teal, team. These words are all pronounced as one syllable: tēch¹, tēch²; tīk¹, tēk²; tīl¹, tēl²; tīm¹, tēm². [fabric].

tear¹: tār¹; tār² [A rent made, as by pulling apart a cotton, linen, or other

tear²: tīr¹; tēr² [A drop of fluid which flows from the eyes].

tease: tīz¹; tēs² [To annoy or irritate by petty acts, jests, etc.].

teat: tīt¹; tēt². So indicated by modern lexicographers and by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840). The pronunciation tīt¹; tīt², was noted by Kenrick (1773), Nares (1784), Elphinstone (1786), and Webster (1828), and is still heard dialectically [The protuberance on the breast; the mammary gland].

teazel: tī'zɪ¹; tēs'ɪ² [1. Machine for dressing cloth. 2. A plant growing a prickly flower-head used in dressing cloth]. **teasel¹:**

Tebah: tī'ba¹; tē'ba² [Bible].—**Teballah:** teb'a-lai'ā¹ or te-bal'yā¹; tēb'a-lā² or tē-bal'yā² [Bible].—**Tebbath:** teb'ath¹; tēb'āth² [Douai Bible].—**Tebeth:** tī'beth¹; tē'beth² [Bible].

technic: tek'nɪk¹; tē'nie² [Same as TECHNIQUE].

technique: tek'nɪk¹; tē-nɪk² [Manner of artistic performance; also, the details of mechanical skill in artistic work].

2: wɒlɪ, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪpk; ɕhin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

techy: tech'1; tēch'y² [Likely to vex; irritable; peevish].—**techiness:** tech'1-nēs¹; tēch'i-nēs² [The state of being techy].

tectrices: tek-tri'siz¹ or tek-tri-siz¹; tēe-tri'çēs² or tēe-tri-çēs² [The feathers that cover the wing-feathers of a bird].

Tecumseh: ti-kum'sə¹; te-cūm'se² [1. Amerind chief of the Shawnee tribe (1768-1813). 2. Cities in Neb. and Okla.].

Te Deum [L.]: ti di'um¹; tē dē'um² [An ancient Christian hymn sung in the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches].

tedious: ti'di-us¹; tē'di-ūs², *Standard, E., M., St., & W.; C. & Wr.* ti'dyus¹; *I.* tid'yus¹. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) ti'dyus¹; Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) ti'di-us¹ [Causing weariness; moving slowly].

tedium: ti'di-um¹; tē'di-ūm². *Wr.* (1859-86) ti'di-um, *not* tid'yum¹ as claimed by some orthoepists [The state of being tedious].

teepee: ti'pī¹; tē'pē² [The conical lodge or tent of the Amerind].

teeth (n.): tīth¹; tēth² [Plural of TOOTH].

teeth, teethe (v.): tīth¹; tēth² [To cut or develop teeth].—**teething:** tīth'ing¹; tēth'ing² [The process or period of cutting the first growth of teeth].

Tehaphnehes: ti-haf'ni-hīz¹; te-hāf'ne-hēs² [Bible].

Teheran: tē'he-rān¹; tē'hē-rān² [Pers. city].

Tehinnah: ti-hin'ā¹; te-hīn'ā² [Bible].

Tehuacan: tē'wa-kūn¹; tē'wā-cān² [Mex. town].

Tehuantepec: tē-wān'tē-pek¹; tē-wān'tē-pēe² [Mex. city, gulf, and isthmus].

Tefan: ti'an¹; tē'an² [Pert. to Teos].

Teignmouth: tin'mvūth¹; tīn'mūth² [Eng. seaport].

tekel: ti'kel¹; tē'kēl² [Bible. Compare MENE].—**Tekoa:** ti-kō'ā¹; te-kō'ā² [Bible].—**Tekoah:** ti-kō'ā¹; te-kō'ā² [Bible].—**Tekoite:** ti-kō'ait¹; te-kō'it² [Bible].—**Telabib:** tel'e'bīb¹; tēl'e'bīb² [Bible].—**Telah:** ti'lā¹; tē'lā² [Bible].—**Telaim:** ti-lē'im¹; tē-lē'im² [Bible].

Telamon: tel'ə-mēn¹; tēl'a-mōn² [Legendary king of Salamis; father of telary].

telary: tel'ə-rī¹; tēl'a-ry², *Standard & C.; E., I., M., W., & Wr.* ti'lā-rī¹, the pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) tel'ə-rī¹ [Pertaining to or resembling a web].

Telassar: ti-las'ar¹; te-lās'ar² [Bible (R. V.)].

Telchines: tel-kai'nīz¹; tēl-e'nēs² [In Gr. myth, cultivators of the soil, sorcerers, workers in metal, ministers of the gods, etc., assigned to Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes].

telegraph (n. & v.): tel'i-graf¹; tēl'e-grāf² [I. n. An instrument for transmitting messages or signals at a distance by electricity. II. v. To send by telegraph; also, to communicate by signals].

telegrapher: ti-leg'rā-far¹ or tel'i-grāf'ar¹; te-lēg'rā-far² or tel'e-grāf'ar². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [One who sends messages by telegraph; a telegraphic operator].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habtt; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

telegraphist: tɪ-leg'ra-fist¹; te-lēg'ra-fist². The pronunciation tel'ɪ-graf'-ist¹ is also occasionally heard [A telegrapher].

telegraphy: tɪ-leg'ra-fi¹ or tel'ɪ-graf-ɪ¹; te-lēg'ra-fy² or tēl'e-grāf-y² [The science or process of using or making telegraphs].

Tel-el-Kebir: tel'el-kɪ-bɪr¹; tēl'ēl-ke-bir² [Egypt. hamlet where Brit. defeated Arabi Pasha, 1882].

Telem: tɪ'lem¹; tēlēm² [Bible].

[and Penelope].

Telemachus: tɪ-lem'a-kus¹; te-lēm'a-eūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Ulysses]

telemeter: tɪ-lem'ɪ-tar¹; te-lēm'e-ter² [An instrument for determining distances].

[final causes or design].

teleology: tel'ɪ-əl'o-jɪ¹; tēl'e-əl'o-gy². Wr. tɪ'li-əl'o-jɪ¹ [The doctrine of]

teleosaur: tel'ɪ-o-sər¹; tēl'e-o-sar². Wr. tɪ'li-o-sər¹ [One of a family of extinct crocodilian reptiles].

telepathic: tel'ɪ-paθ'hɪk¹; tēl'e-pāθ'hie² [Pert. to telepathy].—**telepathist:** tɪ-lep'a-thɪst¹; te-lēp'a-thɪst². C. tel'ɪ-paθ-ɪst¹ [A believer in telepathy].—**telepathy:** tɪ-lep'e-θɪ¹; te-lēp'a-θy². C. tel'ɪ-paθ-ɪ¹ [The supposed communication of one mind with another at a distance without the use of any means known to physical or psychological science].

telephone (n. & v.): tel'ɪ-fōn¹; tēl'e-fōn² [I. n. An instrument for reproducing sound at a distant point. II. v. To send or talk to by telephone].

telephonic: tel'ɪ-fōn'ɪk¹; tēl'e-fōn'ie² [Pert. to the telephone].

[phone].

telephonist: tel'ɪ-fōn-ɪst¹; tēl'e-fōn-ɪst² [One skilled in the use of the tele-

telephony: tɪ-lef'o-nɪ¹; te-lēf'o-ny², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; C. tel'ɪ-fō-nɪ¹ [The art or process of communicating by telephone].

telescopic: tɪ-les'ko-pɪst¹, *Standard, E., M., & W.*, or tel'ɪ-skōp-ɪst¹, C. & Wr.; te-lēs'eo-plst² or tēl'e-seōp-ɪst². I. tel'ɪ-skōp'ɪst¹ [One who is skilled in using the telescope].

[art of using or making telescopes].

telescope: tɪ-les'ko-pɪ¹ or tel'ɪ-skō-pɪ¹; te-lēs'eo-py² or tēl'e-seō-py² [The

telestich: tel'ɪ-stɪk¹; tēl'e-stɪe², *Standard & St.; E., I., M., W., & Wr.* te-les'tɪk¹ [An acrostic in which the significant letters are at the end of the line].

Tel-haresha, Tel Haresha: tel'ha-rɪ'shə¹; tēl'ha-rē'sha² [Bible].—

Tel-harsa, Tel Harsa: tel'hār'sə¹; tēl'hār'sa² [Bible].

[ment].

tellurium: te-liū'ri-um¹; tē-lū'ri-ūm² [A rare non-metallic chemical ele-

Tellus: tel'us¹; tēl'ūs² [In Rom. myth, the goddess of the earth].

Tel-mela, Tel Mela: tel'mɪ'lə¹; tēl'mē'lə² [Bible].—**Tel-melah:** tel'mɪ'lā¹; tēl'mē'lā² [Bible].

[stan].

Telugu: tel'u-gū¹; tēl'u-gū² [A Dravidian dialect of east-central Hindu-

Tema: tɪ'mə¹; tē'mə² [Bible].—**Temah:** tɪ'mā¹; tē'mā² [Bible (R. V.)].—

Teman: tɪ'mən¹; tē'mən² [Bible].—**Temani:** tem'a-nai¹ or tɪ'ma-nai¹; tēm'a-ni² or tē'ma-ni² [Bible].—**Temanite:** tɪ'mən-ait¹; tē'man-ɪt² [Bible].—**Temeni:** tem'ɪ-nai¹ or tɪ'mi-nai¹; tēm'e-ni² or tē'me-ni² [Bible].

Temesvar: tem'esh-vūr¹; tēm'esh-vūr² [Hung. royal free city].

Tempe: tem'pɪ¹; tēm'pē² [A beautiful valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa in Thessaly, Greece].—**Tempean:** tem-pl'an¹; tēm-pē'an² [Resembling the vale of Tempe].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

tempera [It.]: *tem'pē-ra*¹; *tēm'pē-rä*² [Painting in distemper].

temperament: *tem'par-ə-ment*¹; *tēm'per-a-mēnt*². Avoid *tem'prə-mənt*¹ as illiterate [Natural disposition]. So also its relative *tem'per-a-men'tal*: *not* *tem'prə-men'tal*. [tion as regards heat or cold].

temperature: *tem'par-ə-chur*¹ or *-tiür*¹; *tēm'per-a-chur*² or *-tūr*² [Condi-
tempest: *tem'pest*¹; *tēm'pēst*² [A storm of great violence]. [Pert. to a tempest].

tempestuous: *tem-pes'chu-us*¹ or *-tiu-us*¹; *tēm-pēs'chū-üs*² or *-tū-üs*²

temporal: *tem'po-räl*¹; *tēm'po-räl*² [Pert. to affairs civil and political].

temporale: *tem'po-rē'li*¹; *tēm'po-rä'lē*² [That part of the breviary or missal containing the daily offices for the ecclesiastical year]. [permanently].

temporarily: *tem'po-ra-ri-lī*¹; *tēm'po-ra-ri-ly*² [For the time only; not

tenable: *ten'ə-bl*¹; *tēn'a-bl*²—the pronunciation of modern dictionaries.

By Entick (1764), Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Jameson (1827) *tī'na-bl*¹. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Capable of being held or defended].

tenacious: *tī-nē'shus*¹; *te-nā'shūs*² [Holding fast, as to one's rights; also, adhesive; retentive]. [purpose].

tenacity: *tī-nas'ī-tī*¹; *te-nāç'i-ty*² [Firmness or persistency of hold or

Tenasserim: *tī-nas'ər-im*¹; *te-nās'er-īm*² [A division and river in India].

tenebræ: *ten'ī-brī*¹; *tēn'e-brē*² [The matins and lauds sung in the Roman Catholic Church during Holy Week]. [Island in the Ægean Sea].

Tenedos: *ten'ī-des*¹ or (*Gr.*) *ten'ī-thōs*¹; *tēn'e-dōs*² or (*Gr.*) *ten'e-thōs*²

Tenerife, Teneriffe: *ten'ər-if*¹; *tēn'er-if*² [An island of the Canary group].

tenet: *ten'et*¹; *tēn'ēt*²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries. By Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) *tī'net*¹. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [Any opinion or doctrine held as true].

Teniers: *ten'vər*¹ or (*Fr.*) *tā-nyār*¹ or *tā-nyē*¹; *tēn'yers*² or (*Fr.*) *te-nyēr*² or *te-nyē*² [Either of two Flemish genre-painters (1582-1649); (1610-90)].

Tenniel: *ten'ī-el*¹; *tēn'ī-ēl*² [Eng. cartoonist and illustrator (1820-1914): on the staff of "Punch" (1851-1901)]. [to make a joint].

tenon: *ten'an*¹; *tēn'on*² [A piece of timber for insertion in another timber

tenor: *ten'ər*¹; *tēn'or*² [1. General drift or purport. 2. The highest adult male voice in singing].

tenore [It.]: *tē-nō'rē*¹; *te-nō're*² [Same as TENOR].

tenuate: *ten'yū-ēt*¹; *tēn'yū-āt*² [To thin out; hence, weaken]. [substance].

tenuity: *tī-niū'ī-tī*¹; *te-nū'ī-ty*² [Want of thickness or depth; lacking

2: *ärt*, *äpe*, *fät*, *färe*, *fäst*, *whät*, *äll*; *mö*, *gēt*, *grgy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *īce*; *ī=ē*; *ī=ē*; *gö*, *nöt*, *ör*, *wón*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

tenure: ten'yur¹; tēn'yur². *I. & St.* ten'yūr¹, also Cooley (1863) and Cull (1864). By Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Marriott (1780), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Reid (1844) tī'nūr¹. The first pronunciation noted above was recorded by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Kenrick (1773), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The act of holding in general; control of that which is one's own].

teocalli: tī'o-kal'i¹ or tē'o-kāl'yī¹; tē'o-eāl'i² or tē'o-eāl'yī² [A pyramidal mound used for public services in ancient Mexico and Central America].

Teos: tī'os¹; tē'os² [Ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor].

teosinte [Mex.]: tī'o-sin'ti¹; tē'o-sin'te² [A Mex. and Cent.-Am. grass nearly allied to Indian corn]. [able for teocallis].

Teotihuacan: tē'o-tī'wū-kān¹; tē'o-tī'wū-eān² [Mex. plateau remark-

teepee: tī'pī¹ or tep'i¹; tē'pē² or tē'pē² [Same as TEEPEE].

tepefy: tep'i-fai¹; tē'pē-fy² [To make tepid].

tepid: tep'id¹; tē'pīd² [Moderately warm].

tepor: tep'ar¹, *Standard, C., & Jameson, or* tī'per¹, *E., I., W., & Wr.*; tē'pōr² or tē'pōr². By Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) tī'per¹ [Agreeable warmth].

Terah: tī'rā¹; tē'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Teraphim:** ter'a-fim¹; tēr'a-fim² [Bible].—**Tereh:** tī'rēsh¹; tēr'rēsh² [Bible]. [Ares].

Tereus: tī'rūs¹ or tī'ri-us¹; tēr'rys² or tēr're-ūs² [In Gr. myth, a king, son of

tergiversate: tūr'ji-vēr-sēt¹; tēr'gi-ver-sāt². By Bailey (1732) *tergiver'sate*; Fenning (1760) *tergiversate*; Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tūr'ji-vēr-sēt¹; Perry (1777) ter-jiv'er-sēt¹; Todd (1878) and (1844) tūr-ji-vūr-sēt¹ [To practise evasion; adopt subterfuges].

tergiversation: tūr'ji-vēr-sē'shōn¹; tēr'gi-ver-sū'shōn². Compare TERGIVERSATE [The evasion of a point, as by prevarication or subterfuge].

Tergnier: tārn'yi-ē¹; tārn'yi-ē² [Fr. town]. [ing woman].

termagant: tūr'mā-gant¹; tēr-mā-gant² [A turbulent, abusive, or scold-

Termonde: ter'mōnd¹; tēr'mōnd² [Belg. town].

Terpsichore: tūr'p-sik'o-rī¹; tēr'p-sī'e'o-rē² [The Muse of dancing].

Terpsichorean: tūr'p-si-ko-rī'an¹; tēr'p-si-eo-rē'an² [Of or relating to the Muse of dancing]. [1524].

Terrall: tārn'ra¹; tēr'rā² [Fr. knight, the Chevalier de Bayard (1475-

terrain, terrane: ter'en¹ or te-rēn¹; tēr'an² or te-rān² [A tract of country considered in relation to its fitness for some purpose, as used in military tactics].

terraqueous: te-rē'kwī-ūs¹; tē-rā'kwe-ūs² [Containing land and water].

Terre Haute: ter'i hōt¹; tēr'e hōt² [City in Ind.].

terreplein: ter'plēn¹; tēr'plēn² [One of several parts of field-fortifications].

terrine: te-rīn¹; tē-rīn² [An earthenware jar for table delicacies].

Tersanctus: ter-sank'tus¹; ter-sāne'tūs² [Same as TRISAGION].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rūle, cāre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

tertiary: *tür'shi-ē-rī*¹; *tēr'shi-ā-ry*² [**I. a.** Third in degree or standing.

II. n. [T-] One of the systems in geological science].

Tertius: *tür'shi-us*¹; *tēr'shi-ūs*² [Bible].—**Tertullus:** *tär-tul'us*¹; *ter-tül'ūs*² [Bible]. [inventor (1857-)].

Tesla: *tes'la*¹; *tēs'la*²; frequently mispronounced *tez'la*¹ [Am. electrical

testamur [L.]: *tes-tē'mur*¹; *tēs-tā'mūr*² [A certificate of proficiency given at an Eng. university: literally, we testify]. [death].

testator: *tes-tē'tor*¹; *tēs-tā'tör*² [A man who leaves a will, in force at his

testudo [L.]: *tes-tiū'do*¹; *tēs-tū'do*² [A screen to protect soldiers].

tetanus: *tet'a-nus*¹; *tēt'a-nūs*² [An infectious disease marked by rigid spasmodic contraction of various voluntary muscles].

tête-à-tête [Fr.]: *tēt'-a-tēt'*¹; *tēt'-ā-tēt'*² [**I. a.** Literally, "head to head"; being face to face, as in confidential conversation. **II. n.** A private interview].

Tethys: *tī'hus*¹; *tē'thys*² [In Gr. myth, the daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus].

tetra-: *tet'rā-*¹; *tēt'rā-*² [From the Greek *τετρα-* (*tetra-*), combining form of Gr. *τετραπες* (*tetrapes*), four: used in scientific nomenclature, as in chemistry, to indicate the presence of four atoms or equivalents of that which follows; as, **tetra-bromophenolphthalein**, a crystalline compound obtained from an alcoholic solution of phenolphthalein (see PHENOL; PHTHALEIN) by bromin (see BROMIN) in acetic acid (see ACETIC)].

tetragon: *tet'rā-gen*¹; *tēt'rā-gōn*² [A figure having four angles].—**tetragonal:** *tī-trag'o-nal*¹; *te-trāg'o-nal*² [Having four angles or sides].

tetragn: *tet'rā-jin*¹; *tēt'rā-gyn*² [A perfect plant having four pistils].

tetrahedral: *tet'rā-hī'dral*¹; *tēt'rā-hē'dral*² [Having four sides].

tetralogy: *tī-tral'o-jī*¹; *te-trāl'o-gy*² [In ancient Greece, a group of four dramas, three tragic and one satyric; by extension, a series of four related dramas].

tetrarch: *tet'rürk*¹, *Standard, C., M., & St., or tī'trürk*¹, *E., I., W., & W.*; *tēt'räre*² or *tē'träre*². By Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Fenning (1760), and Entick (1764) *tet'rarch*; but Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849) *tī'trürk*¹; Smart (1840) *tet'rürk*¹ [**1.** The governor of the fourth of a Rom. or Gr. province. **2.** In the Greek army the commander of a subdivision of a phalanx].

tetrarchate: *tet'rürk-ēt*¹ or *tī'trürk-ēt*¹; *tēt'räre-āt*² or *tē'träre-āt*². Formerly *tī-trürk-ēt*¹ and so indicated by Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) [Same as TETRARCHY].

tetrarchy: *tet'rürk*¹; *tēt'räre-y*². Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), and Knowles (1835) *tī'trürk*¹ [The office, district, or jurisdiction of a tetrarch].

tetrastich: *tet'rā-stik*¹; *tēt'rā-stīe*² [A poem or stanza of four lines].

tetrastyle: *tet'rā-stail*¹; *tēt'rā-styl*² [A building, as a temple, having four pillars in its portico].

Tetrazzini: *tet'rat-sī'nī*¹; *tēt'rät-sī'nī*² [It. prima donna (1874-)].

Teucer: *tiū'sər*¹; *tū'çer*² [**1.** King of Troy. **2.** King of Cyprus, founder of Salamis].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Teufelsdrückh: tei'felz-drūk¹; tōi'fēls-drūk² [The hero of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," an eccentric German who expounds the philosophy of clothes].

Tewkesbury: tiūks'ber-ɪ¹; tiūks'bēr-y²—pronounced as three syllables [Eng. borough]. [a paraphrase].

text: tekst¹; tēkst² [The original words of an author as distinguished from

textile: teks'til¹; tēks'til². *E.* teks'tail¹ [A woven fabric].

textual: teks'tiu-al¹ or -chu-al¹; tēks'tū-al² or -chū-al² [Pert. to the text].

th: iθ¹; ɪθ². The digraph *th* assumed from the common spelling is the sign of the elementary sound closing in *path*, *myth*, opening in *thin*, *think*. It is represented in the common spelling by (1) *th* initial as in *thank*, *thumb*, etc.; (2) *th* medial in words not Anglo-Saxon, as *author*, *method*, *panther*; (3) *th* final as in *bath*, *birth*, *length*, *breadth*, *width*, etc. This suffix is a voiceless consonant (-tʰ¹; -tʰ²), except in the plural forms of some nouns which change it to voiced *th*; *th*²; as, *hath* (-tʰ¹; -tʰ²), *paths* (-tʰ¹; -tʰ²). In some Am. and Eng. names, and Fr. words and names the *h* is silent. See THOMAS. In English *th* stands for two sounds: (1) *th* in *think*, which foreigners often call *tink*, (2) *th* in *then*, which they call *den*. In indicating the pronunciations in this book *th*¹ or *th*² is used to indicate the first sound, and *th*¹ or *th*² is used to indicate the second. If the words *then*, *they*, *thy*, are carefully pronounced and listened to, a vocal murmur will be heard with the opening consonant, like the murmur heard with *d* in *den*, *day*, *die*, while in *think*, *thin*, there is no such murmur, but the opening sound is atonic like *t* in *tink*.

Th has a hard and a soft sound, well known to natives: foreigners must hear it, as it is impossible to mark a mute sound in writing. *Th* sounds (d) in *farthing*, *further*, *fathom*, with their compounds and derivatives.

JAMES BUCHANAN *Essay on English Pronunciation* p. xxi. [London, 1786.]

Thabeel: thē'bi-el¹; thā'be-əl² [Douai Bible].—**Thacasin:** thak'ə-sin¹; thā'sə-sin² [Douai Bible].—**Thaddeus:** thā-dē'us¹; thā-dē'ūs² [Bible].

Thaddæus, Thaddeus: thad'i-us¹; thād'i-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. G. **Thaddäus:** ta-dē'ūs¹; tā-dē'ūs²; It. **Taddeo:** tad-dē'o¹; tād-dē'o²; Pg. **Taddeo:** tad-dē'o¹; tād-dē'o²; Sp. **Tadeo:** ta-dē'o¹; tā-dē'o².

Thahash: thē'hash¹; thā'hash² [Bible].

Thais: thē'is¹; thā'is²; *not* thais¹, *nor* thais¹ [Athenian courtesan].

Thais: tā'is¹; tā'is²; *not* thais¹, *nor* thais¹ [An Alexandrian hetæra, the subject of a novel by Anatole France, and of an opera by Massenet].

Thalberg: täl'ber¹; täl'ber² [Swiss pianist and composer (1812-71)].

thaler: täl'ler¹; täl'ler² [Ger. silver coin; dollar].

[Sages].

Thales: thē'liz¹; thā'lēs² [Gr. philosopher (640-546 B. C.; one of the Seven

Thalla: thē-lai'ə¹; thā-lī'a² [In myth, the Muse of joy; one of the three Graces].

Thamah: thē'mā¹; thā'mā² [Bible].—**Thamar:** thē'mar¹; thā'nār² [Bible].

Thames: temz¹; tēms² [River in England].

Thames: thēmz¹; thāms² [River in Connecticut].

Thamnata: thām'nə-tə¹; thām'na-tə² [Douai Bible].—**Thamnatha:** thām'nə-thē¹; thām'na-tha² [Apocrypha].—**Thamnathite:** thām'nəth-ait¹; thām'nath-it² [Douai Bible].—**Thamnathisare:** thām'nəth-sēr¹; thām'nath-sār² [Douai Bible].

than: than¹ or thən¹; thān² or than² [When, as, or if compared with].

Thanehumeth: thān'i-hiū'meth¹; thān'e-hū'mēth² [Douai Bible].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊll, rʊl, eʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; rule; but, bŭrn;

thanksgiving: thanks"giv'ing¹; thānks"giv'ing². *E., I., M., & St.* thanks'-giv'ing¹—the pronunciation commonly heard in Great Britain and indicated by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The chief stress was put on the penult by Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) thanks-giv'ing¹ [The act of giving thanks].

Thann: tăn¹; tăn² [Town in Alsace-Lorraine].

Thaphua: thaf'yu-a¹; thāf'yu-a² [Douai Bible].—**Thara:** fhē'ra¹ or thar'a¹; thā'ra² or thār'a² [Bible].—**Tharac:** thar'a-a¹; thār'a-a² [Douai Bible].—**Tharaca:** thar'a-ka¹; thār'a-ka² [Douai Bible].—**Tharana:** thar'a-na¹; thār'a-na² [Bible].—**Tharela:** thar'i-la¹; thār'e-la² [Douai Bible]. [birth of the Delian Apollo].

Thargella: thar-jī'li-a¹; thār-gē'li-a² [Athenian festival in honor of the Thargellon [Gr.]: thar-jī'h-on¹; thār-gē'li-on² [The fifth Attic month].

Tharra: thar'a¹; thār'a² [Apocrypha].—**Tharseas:** thar-sī'as¹; thār-sē'as² [Douai Bible].—**Tharshish:** thār-shish¹; thār-shish² [Bible].—**Tharsus:** thār'sus¹; thār'sūs² [Bible].—**Thassi:** thas'ai¹; thās'² [Apocrypha].

that: that¹; thāt². See TH [The (one) specially designated].

My lords, with humble submission, that that I say, is this: that that that gentleman has advanced is not that that he should have proved to your lordships.
RICHARD STEELE in *The Spectator* no. 8C.

thatch: thach¹; thāch² [A covering of straw, flags, or reeds bound or woven together so as to form a roof].

Thathanai: thē-than'i-ai¹; thā-thān'a-i² [Douai Bible].

thaumaturge: thō'ma-tūrj¹; thā'ma-tūrj² [One who performs wonders or miracles; a conjurer or magician].—**thaumaturgist:** thō'ma-tūr'jist¹; thā'ma-tūr'jist² [A thaumaturge].—**thaumaturgy:** thō'ma-tūr'ji¹; thā'ma-tūr'gy² [The art of working wonders]. [thing that is frozen].

thawing: thō'ing¹; thā'ing²; not (vulgarly) thēr'ing¹ [The melting of some-

the: thī¹, thē², emphatic or alone; thī¹, thē², unemphatic before a vowel; thē¹, thē², unemphatic before a consonant [Marking a known object, or one already mentioned; belonging to a particular class].

theater, theatre: thī'a-ter¹; thē'a-ter². The accentuation and pronunciation thī-ē'ter¹, traced to Lydgate (1412-20) by Sir James A. H. Murray ("New Eng. Dict." s. v., Oxford: 1912), survives in vulgar use. Another pronunciation—thē'a-ter¹ dates from Spenser's time ("Ruins of Time," 1591).

The spelling *theatre* was common to Chaucer (circa 1374-1400), and the form *theater* to Fleming (1587), Spenser (1591), Shakespeare (1602), and Heywood (1634).

Theater, A place made halfe round, where people sate to behoid solemne games and plaies.
COCKERAM *English Dictionary* s. v. [London, 1623.]

Thebald: thī-bē'id¹; thē-bā'id² [The territory about Egyptian Thebes].

Thebes: thībz¹; thēbz²; not thī'biz¹ [The ancient capital of Upper Egypt].

Thebez: thī'bez¹; thē'bēz² [Bible].—**Thecoe:** thī-kō'¹; thē-eō'e² [Apocrypha].—**Thecua:** thī-kiū'a¹; thē-eū'a² [Douai Bible].—**Thecuath:** thī-kiū'ath¹; thē-eū'ath² [Douai Bible].—**Thecue:** thī-kiū'¹; thē-eū'e² [Douai Bible].—**Thecutes:** thī-kiū'ats¹; thē-eū'ts² [Douai Bible].

thee: thī¹; thē². Originally the *e* was short but was lengthened by stress. Distinguish from THE [The objective case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular; now archaic except in poetry or elevated prose].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, loe; I=ē; I=ū; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; ɕhɪn; ɡo; ɲ = sing; ɕhɪn, this.

Theglath=phalasar: thegˈlath-fə-lēˈsər¹; thəgˈlath-fə-lāˈsar² [Douai Bible].

thein, theine: ɕhɪˈn¹, -ɪn¹ or -ɪn¹; thēˈn², -ɪn² or -ɪn² [The alkaloid contained in the tea-plant].
their: thār¹; thēr², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913), *I., & St.* thēr¹ [Belonging to them: not used absolutely].

theirs: thār¹; thēr², *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., M., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913), *I., & St.* thēr¹ [Belonging to them: not used attributively].

Theiss: tais¹; tīs² [Same as TISZA].

Thelasar: ɕhɪ-lēˈsər¹; the-lāˈsar² [Bible].—**Thelersas:** ɕhɪ-lūrˈsəs¹; the-lērˈsas² [Apocrypha].—**Thelgath=phalasar:** thelˈgath-fal-nēˈsər¹; thelˈgath-fāl-nāˈsar² [Douai Bible].

them: them¹; thēm². Compare **THEME** [Those persons or things mentioned or understood].

Theman: ɕhɪˈmən¹; thēˈman² [Apocrypha].—**Themani:** themˈə-nai¹; thēmˈa-ni² [Douai Bible].—**Themanite:** themˈə-nait¹; thēmˈa-nit² [Douai Bible].

theme: ɕhɪm¹; thēm² [A subject or discourse].

Themis: ɕhɪˈmis¹; thēˈmis² [In Gr. myth, the wife of Zeus; the personification of divine justice].

Themistocles: ɕhɪ-misˈto-klɪz¹; the-misˈto-elēs² [Athenian statesman and soldier (514?-449 B. C.)].

then: then¹; thēn² [*I. adv.* At that time. *II. conj.* For that reason].

thence: thens¹; thēng² [From that place].

thenceforth: thensˈfərth¹ or thensˈfərth¹; thēngˈfōrth² or thēngˈfōrth². See O [From that time forth].

Theobald: ɕhɪˈo-bəld¹; thēˈo-bəld² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Theobald:** tēˈo-bālth¹; tēˈo-bālth²; D. **Tiebout:** tɪˈbaut¹; tēˈbout²; F. **Thibaut:** tɪˈbō¹; tɪˈbō²; G. **Diebold:** dɪtˈboit¹; dētˈbōit²; **Theobald:** tēˈo-balt¹; tēˈo-bālt²; It. Sp. **Teobaldo:** tēˈo-bālˈdo¹; tēˈo-bālˈdo²; L. **Theobaldus:** ɕhɪˈo-bēlˈdus¹; thēˈo-bēlˈdūs²; Pg. **Theobaldo:** tēˈo-bālˈdo¹; tēˈo-bālˈdo²; Sw. **Theobald:** tēˈo-bald¹; tēˈo-bāld².

Theocanus: ɕhɪ-ekˈə-nus¹; the-ðeˈə-nūs² [Apocrypha].

theocracy: ɕhɪ-ekˈrə-sɪ¹; the-ðeˈrə-çy². *M.* ɕhɪˈo-krēˈsɪ¹ [A state or government administered by ecclesiastics].

theocracy: ɕhɪ-ekˈrə-sɪ¹; the-ðeˈrə-sy² [The mixed worship of many gods].

Theocritus: ɕhɪ-ekˈrɪ-tus¹; the-ðeˈrɪ-tūs² [Gr. poet (3d century B. C.)].

Theodas: ɕhɪˈo-das¹; thēˈo-dās² [Douai Bible].

theodicy: ɕhɪ-ədˈɪ-sɪ¹; the-ðdˈɪ-çy² [A branch of philosophy that treats of the being, perfections, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul].

theodolite: ɕhɪ-ədˈo-lait¹; the-ðdˈo-lit² [A surveying instrument].

Theodora: thɪˈo-dōˈrə¹; thēˈo-dōˈrə² [A feminine personal name].

Theodore: ɕhɪˈo-dēr¹; thēˈo-dōr². See O [A masculine personal name]. Dan. **Theodor:** tēˈo-dēr¹; tēˈo-dōr²; D. **Theodorus:** tēˈo-dōˈrus¹; tēˈo-dōˈrūs²; F. **Theodore:** tēˈō-dōr¹; tēˈō-dōr²; G. **Theodor:** tēˈo-dōr¹; tēˈo-dōr²; **Theodora** (*fem.*); Gr. It. Sp. **Teodoro:** tēˈo-dōˈro¹; tēˈo-dōˈrō¹; **Teodora** (*fem.*); Pol. Rus. **Feodor:** fēˈo-dōr¹; fēˈo-dōr²; Sw. **Theodor:** tēˈo-dōr¹; tēˈo-dōr².

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, bŭt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; ɕhɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, 6r; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

Theodoric, Theodorick: fhī-ed'o-rik¹; the-ōd'o-rie² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Théodoric:** tē'o'dō'rik¹; tē'o'dō'rie²; G. **Theodorich:** tē-ō'do-rih¹; tē-ō'do-riē²; It. **Teodorico:** tē'o-do-ri'ko¹; tē'o-do-ri'eo²; L. **Theodoricus:** thī'o-do-ri'kus¹; thē'o-do-ri'cūs²; Sp. **Teodorico:** tē'o-do-ri'ko¹; tē'o-do-ri'eo²; Sw. **Theodor:** tē'o-dōr¹; tē'o-dōr².

Theodosia: thī'o-dō'si-ē¹; thē'o-dō'si-ē² [A feminine personal name].

Theodosius: fhī'o-dō'shi-us¹; thē'o-dō'shi-ūs² [A masculine personal name]. F. **Théodose:** tē'o'dōz¹; tē'o'dōz²; It. **Teodosio:** tē'o-dō'zi-ō¹; tē'o-dō'si-ō²; Sp. **Teodosio:** tē'o-dō'si-ō¹; tē'o-dō'si-ō².

Theodotus: fhī'o-dō'shi-us¹; thē'o-dō'shi-ūs² [Douai Bible].—**Theodotus:** thī-ed'o-tus¹; the-ōd'o-tūs² [Apocrypha].

theolog, theologue: fhī'o-log¹; thē'o-lōg²—the *g* is hard [A theologian, or (*colloq.*) a student of theology].—**theologate:** fhī-el'o-gāt¹; the-ōl'o-gāt²—note that the *g* is hard. See G [1. A course of divinity study for admission to the priesthood. 2. A theological seminary].

theologian: thī'o-lō'ji-an¹; thē'o-lō'gi-an² [One versed in theology].—**theological:** fhī'o-lej'i-kal¹; thē'o-lōg'i-eal² [Pert. to theology].—**theologize:** fhī-el'o-jaiz¹; the-ōl'o-gīz² [To reason like a theologian].—**theologus:** fhī-el'o-gus¹; the-ōl'o-gūs²—note that the *g* is hard. See G [A theologian; also, one of the clerical staff of a Roman Catholic cathedral].—**theology:** fhī-el'o-ji¹; the-ōl'o-gy² [The science that treats of God and the relations of God and man].

theophany: fhī-ef'ē-ni¹; the-ōf'a-ny² [A manifestation of deity to man].

theophile: fhī'o-fil¹ or -fail¹; thē'o-fil² or -fil² [One beloved of God; also, a lover of God].

Theophilus: fhī-ef'i-lus¹; the-ōf'i-lūs² [A masculine personal name]. Compare **THEOPHILE**. Dan. G. **Gottlieb:** gōt'hīp¹; gōt'lēp²; D. G. **Theophilus:** tē-ō'fi-lus¹; tē-ō'fi-lus²; F. **Théophile:** tē'o'fīl¹; tē'o'fīl²; It. Sp. **Teofilo:** tē-ō'fīlō¹; tē-ō'fīlō²; Pg. **Theophilo:** tē-ō'fīlō¹; tē-ō'fīlō².

theophorous: fhī-ef'o-rus¹; the-ōf'o-rūs² [Derived from a god]. [B. C.].

Theophrastus: fhī'o-fras-tus¹; thē'o-frās-tūs² [Gr. philosopher (382?-287?)

theosophist: fhī-es'o-fist¹; the-ōs'o-fist² [One who accepts the doctrines of theosophy].—**theosophy:** fhī-es'o-fi¹; the-ōs'o-fy² [A system of mystical speculation applied to deduce a philosophy of the universe; wisdom concerning God].

Theotocos, Theotokos: fhī-et'o-kēs¹; the-ōt'o-eōs² [The God-bearer; the Mother of God: a title of the Virgin Mary].

Theraca: ther'a-kā¹; thēr'a-ea² [Douai Bible].

[Jews in Egypt].

Therapeutæ: ther'a-piū'ti¹; thēr'a-pū'tē² [A traditional ascetic sect of

therapeutics: ther'a-piū'tiks¹; thēr'a-pū'ties² [The department of medical science relating to the application of remedies and the treatment of diseases].—**therapy:** ther'a-pi¹; thēr'a-py² [Therapeutics: in compounds, as hydro-therapy].

Theras: fhī'ras¹; thē'ras² [Apocrypha].

there: *emphatic*, thār¹, thēr²; *unemphatic*, thar¹, ther². See quotation.

There, when used as an adverb of place, signifying "in that place," as, "a man was *there*," is pronounced *thare* [thār¹; thēr²]; but when it is used merely to introduce a verb or phrase, as "there was a man," it is pronounced *ther* [thar¹; thēr²]. "Chastisement is not in heaven, because *there* (thare) *there* (ther) is no sin, nor in hell, because *there* (thare) *there* (ther) is no amendment."

OWEN cited by Joseph Worcester in his *Dict. of the Eng. Lang.* s. v. [Boston, 1859.]

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, 6r, wón,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

In the English provinces and Nova Scotia frequently heard as if a two-syllable word *thē'ar*!; *thē'er*². Spelt *ther* by Chaucer:

A Knight *ther* was, and that a worthy man. *Canterbury Tales* General Prolog, l. 43.

If one may accept Shakespeare's rime as indicating the pronunciation of his time the word was pronounced *thī'ar*¹ in his day, or *ear* was pronounced *ār*¹—

For know, my heart stands armed in mine ear,

And will not let a false sound enter *there*.

Venus and Adonis st. 150.

therefor: *thār-fēr*¹; *thēr-fōr*² [For that or this; as, he will pay *therefor*].

therefore: *thār'fēr*¹ or *thūr'fēr*¹; *thēr'fōr*² or *thēr'fōr*². In English colloquial speech *thūr'fēr*¹. See O. Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1777) indicated *thār'fōr*¹; Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) recorded *thūr'fōr*¹, and Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) *thēr'fōr*¹. [For that or this reason]. Stressed on the ultima by Spenser:

To thee, *therefore*¹, right noble lord, I send

This present of my pains, it to defend.

Verses to the Earl of Northumberland.

thereof: *thār-ov*¹; *thēr-ōv*². Compare OF and see F [Of this, that, or it].

thereology: *thēr'ī-el'ō-jī*¹; *thēr'e-ōl'ō-gy*² [Same as THERAPEUTICS].

Theresa: *tā-rī'sā*¹; *tē-rē'sā*² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Thérèse:** *tē'rāz*¹; *tē'reg*²; G. **Therese:** *tē-rē'zā*¹; *tē-re'gē*²; **Theresia:** *tē-rī'sī-a*¹; *tē-re'sī-ā*²; It. Sp. **Teresa:** *tē-rē'sā*¹; *tē-re'sā*²; Pg. **Theresa:** *tē-rō'zā*¹; *tē-re'sā*²; Sw. **Theresa:** *tē-rē'sā*¹; *tē-re'sā*².

therewith: *thār-with*¹; *thēr-wīth*² [With that or this; at the same time].

theriac: *thī'ri-ak*¹; *thē'ri-āe*². Jameson (1827) and Knowles (1835) *thī-rai'ak*¹ [Same as THERIACA].

theriaca: *thī-rai'ā-kā*¹; *thē-rī'ā-eā*² [1. A preparation of opium. 2. An antidote to the bite of a venomous creature. 3. Molasses: an English use].

Thermeleth: *thūr'mī-leth*¹; *thēr'me-lēth*² [Apocrypha].

Thermidor: *thūr'mī-dōr*¹ or (*Fr.*) *tār'mī'dōr*¹; *thēr'mi-dōr*² or (*Fr.*) *tēr'mī'dōr*² [The eleventh month in the calendar of the first Fr. republic]. See THER.

thermometer: *thār-mēm'ī-tār*¹; *thēr-mōm'e-ter*² [An instrument for measuring temperature].—**thermometric:** *thūr'mo-met'rik*¹; *thēr'mo-mēt'rie*² [Pert. to a thermometer]. [sally into Greece].

Thermopylæ: *thār-mēp'ī-lī*¹; *thēr-mōp'y-lē*² [Mountain pass from Thes-]

thermostat: *thūr'mo-stat*¹; *thēr'mo-stāt*² [A device for the automatic regulation and indication of temperature].

Theron: *thī'ren*¹; *thē'rōn*² [A masculine proper name: literally, a hunter].

Therphalites: *thūr'fā-lāits*¹; *thēr'fā-līts*² [Douai Bible].

Thersander: *thār-san'dar*¹; *thēr-sān'der*² [One of the heroes of the Wooden Horse who accompanied Agamemnon to Troy].

Thersites: *thār-sai'tiz*¹; *thēr-sī'tēs*² [In Homer's "Iliad," a scurrilous Greek]. [of words or knowledge].

thesaurus: *thī-sē'rus*¹; *thē-sā'rūs*² [1. A treasure-house. 2. A repository]

these: *thiz*¹; *thēs*² [The persons or things here present]. Compare THOSE.

Theseum: *thī-sī'um*¹; *thē-sē'ūm*² [A temple dedicated to Theseus].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ĩnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic; **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast; get, **präy**; hit, police; obey, **gō**; not, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **börn**;

Theseus: **thī'siūs**¹ or **thī'si-us**¹; **thēs'sūs**² or **thē'si-ūs**² [In Greek myth, a legendary hero of Attica].

Thesiger: **thes'i-jər**¹; **thēs'i-ger**² [Eng. family name]. [Greece].

thesmothete: **thes'mo-thēt**¹; **thēs'mo-thēt**² [A law-giver of ancient

Thessalonians: **thes'a-lō'nī-anz**¹; **thēs'a-lō'nī-anz**² [Bible]. [Saloniki].

Thessalonica: **thes'a-len'i-kā**¹ or **thes'a-lo-nai'kā**¹; **thēs'a-lōn'i-ea**² or **thēs'a-lo-nī'ea**² [Gr. seaport: modern *Saloniki*].

Thetis: **thī'tis**¹; **thē'tis**² [A Nereid; mother of Achilles].

Theudas: **thiū'das**¹; **thū'das**² [Bible].

theurgic: **thi-ūr'jik**¹; **thē-ūr'gie**² [Pert. to theurgy; magical]. [natural agency].

theurgy: **thī'ūr-jū**¹; **thē'ūr-gy**² [A miracle produced by divine or super-

Theuriet: **tō'ryē**¹; **tū'ryē**² [Fr. poet and novelist (1833-1907)]. See **TH**.

Thévenot: **tēv'nō**¹; **tēv'nō**² [Fr. traveler (1633-67)]. See **TH**.

they: **thē**¹; **thē**² [These or those specified or to be specified].

Thiaucourt: **tī'ō'kūr**¹; **tī'ō'eūr**² [Fr. town]. See **TH**.

Thibaud, Thibaut: **tī'bō**¹; **tī'bō**²—the *h* and final letters are silent [Fr. king of Navarre (1201-53); crusader].

Thibet: **ti-bet**¹ or **tib'et**¹; **ti-bēt**² or **tib'ēt**² [Same as **TIBET**].—**Thibetan**: **ti-bet'en**¹ or **tib'et-en**¹; **ti-bēt'an**² or **tib'ēt-an**² [Same as **TIBETAN**].

thick: **thik**¹; **thīk**² [1. Having opposite surfaces far apart: distinguished from *long*, *broad*, and *thin*. 2. Having much body or substance].—**thicken**: **thik'n**¹; **thīk'n**² [To make viscous, as gravy by adding flour].—**thickening**: **thik'n-ŋ**¹; **thīk'n-ŋ**²; **not thik'nŋ**¹ [The act of making or becoming thick].

thief: **thif**¹; **thēf**² [One who steals].

Thielt: **tīlt**¹; **tēlt**²—the *h* is silent [Belg. town].

Thierry: **tī-er**¹ or (Fr.) **tī'e'rī**¹; **tī-ēr'y**² or (Fr.) **tī'ē'rī'y**²—the *h* is silent [Fr. historian (1797-1873)]. [Republic].

Thiers: **tyār**¹; **tyēr**² [Fr. statesman (1797-1877); first Pres. of the Third

thigh: **thai**¹; **thī**² [In man, the leg between the hip and the knee]. Compare **THAIS**. [is harnessed].

thill: **thil**¹; **thīl**² [One of the two shafts of a vehicle between which a horse

thimble: **thim'bl**¹; **thīm'bl**². See **B** [A metal cap for the tip of a finger].

Thimnathah: **thim'nā-thā**¹; **thīm'na-thā**² [Bible].

thin: **thin**¹; **thīn**² [1. Having opposite surfaces close to each other. 2. Having little body or substance]. Compare **THICK**.

thine: **thoin**¹; **thīn**² [Belonging to **THEE**].

thing: **thiŋ**¹; **thīŋ**² [A separable or distinguishable object of thought]. [Compare -ING].

think: **thiŋk**¹; **thīŋk**² [To exercise the mind actively in any way].

thio-: **thai'o**¹; **thī'o**² [From the Greek *θειον* (*theion*) sulfur: used as a combining form especially in chemical terminology].—**thionic**: **thai-en'ik**¹; **thi-**

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; go; ɲ = sing; ɦin, this.

ðn'ie² [Pert. to or derived from sulfur].—**thionin**, **thionine**: ɦai'o-nin¹, ɦai'o-nin¹; ɦai'o-nin², ɦai'o-nin² [A dark-green dyestuff].—**thionol**: ɦai'o-nel¹; ɦai'o-nel² [A red dyestuff].

Thionville: tyēn'vil¹; tyōn'vil²—the *h* is silent [Ger. town].

thirst: ɦūrd¹; ɦird²; *not* (vulgarly, especially in New York City) tərɔd¹ [Next in order after the second]. Compare **THIRST**, etc.

Thiria: ɦir'ɪ-ə¹; ɦir'ɪ-a² [Douai Bible].

Thirlwall: ɦūrl'wal¹; ɦirl'wal² [Eng. bishop and scholar (1797-1875)].

thirst, **thirteen**, **thirty**. Care should be taken to pronounce clearly the *th* in these words: ɦurst¹, ɦirst²; ɦūr-tin¹, ɦir-tən²; ɦūr-tɪ¹, ɦir'ty². The tendency to drop the *h* noticeable in the speech of the vulgar should be promptly checked. Compare **YES**.

this: ɦis¹; ɦis² [That, who, or which is here present; as, *this* man; *this* book]. Compare **THESE**.

Thisbe: ɦiz'bi¹; ɦis'bē² [Apocrypha].

[of the aster family].

thistle: ɦis'l¹; ɦis'l²—the *t* is silent. Compare **LISTEN** [A prickly plant

tho, **though**: ɦō¹; ɦō². [For all that; however].

In Scotl. and north of Engl. *though* is pronounced (ɦō¹); the Hampsh. and W. Som. *thof* also is (ɦof¹), not (ɦēf¹).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. ix, p. 339, s. v. [Oxford, 1912.]

Thocanus: ɦo-kē'nus¹; ɦo-eā'nūs² [Apocrypha].—**Tholmal**: ɦel'mai¹; ɦōl'mi² [Douai Bible].—**Tholomal**: ɦel'o-mai¹; ɦōl'o-mi² [Douai Bible].

Thomæan, **Thomean**: to-mi'an¹; to-mē'an² [Relating to Thomas].

Thomas: tem'əs¹; tōm'as²—the *h* is silent. See **H** [A masculine personal name; also, a family name]. Dan. D. G. Sw. tō'mas¹; tō'mäs²; F. tō'mā¹; tō'mā²; G. **Tomasia** (*fem.*); Hung. **Tamas**: tem'ash¹; tōm'ash²; Pg. **Thomas**: to-mās¹; to-mās²; **Thomar**, **Thomaz**; Sp. **Tomás**: to-mās¹; to-mās²; **Tomasa** (*fem.*): to-mā'sa¹; to-mā'sā².

Thomas: tō'mā¹; tō'mā²—the *h* is silent [Fr. composer (1811-96)].

Thomel: ɦō'mai¹; ɦō'mi² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Thomism: tō'[or ɦō']mizm¹; tō'[or ɦō']mism² [The theological system of Thomas Aquinas].—**Thomist**: tō'mist¹ or ɦō'mist¹; tō'mist² or ɦō'mist² [A follower of Thomas Aquinas].

Thomite: tō'moit¹ or ɦō'moit¹; tō'mīt² or ɦō'mīt² [A supporter of Thomas, the apostle].

Thomol: ɦom'o-ai¹; ɦōm'o-i² [Apocrypha].

Thomond: ɦō'mend¹; ɦō'mōnd² [Ancient independent Irish kingdom].

Thompson: tem'sən¹; tōm'son²—the *h* and the *p* are silent, and also in the two names that follow [Brit. and Am. family name].

Thoms: temz¹; tōms² [Eng. antiquary (1803-85)].

Thomson: tem'sən¹; tōm'son² [Scot. and Am. family name].

thong: ɦen¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *M.*, *St.*, *W.*, & *Wr.*, or ɦōn¹, *C.*; ɦōng² or ɦōng² [A narrow strip of leather].

Thongceaster: thon'kas-tar¹; ɦōn'eas-ter². See **CAISTOR**.

2: wɔlf, dɔ; bōok, bōot; full, rɪle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪn; ɦin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Thoreau: fhō'ro¹ or tho-rō'¹; thō'ro² or tho-rō'² [Am. essayist and naturalist (1817-62)]. [wood of certain plants].

thorn¹: fhörn¹; thörn² [A spine or sharp-pointed process belonging to the

Thorn²: törn¹; törn² [Prus. town].

Thorold: thur'öld¹; thör'öld² [Eng. family name]. Compare BEAUCHAMP.

thoro, thorough: thur'o¹; thör'o². Colloquially thur'ä¹; in Scotland thur'ö¹ [Going through and through; marked by careful attention; complete; perfect].

Thorswaldsen: tēr'wöld-sen¹; tōr'wäld-sën² [Dan. sculptor (1770-1844)].

Thorsaite: fhō'si-ait¹; thō'sa-it² [Douai Bible].

those: thōz¹; thōz² [Plural of THAT]. Compare THESE.

These is used to refer to persons or things in close proximity, and *those*, to such as are not so close at hand; as, Do you think *these* shears sharper than *those* you used yesterday?

And *these* fair acres, rented and enjoy'd,

May *those* excel by Solway-moss destroy'd CRABBE *Borough* iv, 54 [1810].

Thoth: tōt¹ or theth¹; tōt² or thōth² [In Egypt. myth, the god of wisdom].

Thothmes: tōt'[or theth']miz¹; tōt'[or thōth']mēs² [Any one of several Egyptian kings (1587-1328 B. C.)].

thou¹: thau¹; thou² [The person spoken to. In common usage now superseded by YOU: applied chiefly to the Deity and used by the Friends or Quakers in addressing one another].

Thou in Shakespeare's time was . . . the pronoun of (1) affection towards friends, (2) good-humoured superiority to servants, and (3) contempt or anger to strangers.

E. A. ABBOTT *Shakespearean Grammar* p. 153. [MACM. 1873.]

Thou²: fhō'yū¹; thō'yu² [Douai Bible].

Thou (de): də tū¹; də tū² [Fr. diplomat and historian (1553-1617)].

thought: fhōt¹; thōt²—the trigraph *ugh* is now generally silent in English-speaking countries, but the word is sometimes heard in Scotland as fhōit¹, and in Derbyshire as fhōkt¹ [The exercise of the mind]. Compare THINK.

Thourout: tū'rū¹; tū'ru²—the *h* is silent [Belg. town].

thous: fhō'us¹; thō'ūs² [An African jackal].

[cardinal number].

thousand: thau'zænd¹; thou'gand²—pronounce the *d* [Ten hundred: a

thousandth: thau'zændth¹; thou'gandth² [Being one of a thousand equal parts. See THOUSAND]. [part of the Balkan peninsula].

Thrace: thrēs¹; thrāc² [Formerly a region to the N. E. of Macedonia, now

thralldom, thralldom: thröl'dəm¹; thral'dom² [State of slavery].

Thraseas: thrē-si'as¹; thrā-sō'as² [Apocrypha].

thrash: thrāsh¹; thrāsh² [To beat, strike, or whip]. Compare THRESH.

First *thrash* the Corne, then after burne the straw.

SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act ii, sc. 3. [1588.]

Thou scurvy vallant Asse, thou art heere but to *thresh* Trojans.

SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act ii, sc. 1. [1606.]

Thrasylbulus: thras¹-i-bū'lus¹; thrās²-y-bū'lūs²; not thrā-sib'yu-lus¹ [Gr. patriot (?-389 B. C.)]. [ridge on a screw].

thread: fhred¹; thréd² [1. A graded cord used for sewing. 2. A spiral

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, lee; i=ē; i=ö; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛɦin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ɦɦin, ɦɦis.

threat: ɦɦret¹; ɦɦrɛt² [A menace of bodily harm].—**threaten:** ɦɦret¹ n¹; ɦɦrɛt² n² [To express the intention to do bodily harm to (another)].

three: ɦɦri¹; ɦɦrɛ² [Consisting of one more than two: a cardinal number].

three-legged: ɦɦri¹ ¹leg² ed¹ or ²legd¹; ɦɦrɛ² ¹lɛɡ² ed² or ²lɛɡd² [Having three legs]. Compare LEGGED.

threepence: ɦɦrep¹ ens¹; ɦɦrɛp² ɛnɛ². *M. & W.* ɦɦrip¹ ens¹. The formal pronunciation ɦɦri¹ pens¹ noted by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Worcester (1859), *Standard, C., E., I., & Wr.* is now seldom heard. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828) ɦɦrip¹ ens¹; Walker (1791) and Perry (1805) ɦɦrep¹ ens¹ [Silver coin of Gt. Britain of the value of three pennies]. Compare HALFPENNYWORTH; PENNYWORTH.

threepenny: ɦɦrep¹ e¹ nɪ¹; ɦɦrɛp² ɛ² ny². *M. & W.* ɦɦrip¹ e¹ nɪ¹. By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) ɦɦrip¹ e¹ nɪ¹; Walker (1791) and Perry (1805) ɦɦrep¹ e¹ nɪ¹; Knowles (1835), *Standard, C., E., & I.* ɦɦri¹ pen¹ i¹. Compare THREEPENCE [Valued at three pennies].

threne: ɦɦrin¹; ɦɦrɛn² [A threnody].—**threnetic:** ɦɦri¹ net¹ ik¹; ɦɦrɛ² nɛt² iɛ² [Pert. to a threne].

threnody: ɦɦren¹ o¹ di¹; ɦɦrɛn² o² dy², *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.; E., I., & St.* ɦɦri¹ no¹ di¹ [A song of lamentation; funeral dirge].

thresh: ɦɦresh¹; ɦɦrɛsh² [To beat, as wheat, barley, oats, etc., so as to separate grain from straw or husks]. See THRASH. [piece beneath a door].

threshold: ɦɦresh¹ old¹; ɦɦrɛsh² old²; not ɦɦresh¹ hɔɪld¹ [A stone or wooden

threw: ɦɦrū¹; ɦɦrɥ²; not ɦɦriū¹ [The imperative of the verb THROW].

thrift: ɦɦrift¹; ɦɦrɪft² [Care and prudence in the management of resources].

thrive: ɦɦroiv¹; ɦɦriv² [To be fortunate in any undertaking].

throat: ɦɦrɔt¹; ɦɦrɔt² [The passage extending from the back of the mouth to the stomach]. [heart, etc.].

throb: ɦɦreb¹; ɦɦrɔb² [To beat rapidly or strongly, as a nerve or pulse, the

throne: ɦɦrɔn¹; ɦɦrɔn² [The seat occupied by a sovereign on state occasions].

throng: ɦɦrɔn¹; ɦɦrɔnɡ² [A multitude of people].

[wool and cotton].

throstle: ɦɦres¹ l¹; ɦɦrɔs² l² [1. The song-thrush. 2. Machine for spinning

through: ɦɦrū¹; ɦɦrɥ². In Scotland sometimes ɦɦrɔn¹ or ɦɦrɔ¹, the latter especially on Tweedside, and in England on Tyneside [From one end, side, or surface to the other]. [Compare ɔu, ɔw.

throw: ɦɦrɔ¹; ɦɦrɔ² [To fling, hurl, or cast forth or to a distance by force].

thrush: ɦɦrush¹; ɦɦrɥsh² [1. A song-bird. 2. An infantile disease].

Thucydidean: ɦɦiu¹ sid¹ i¹ dɪ¹ an¹; ɦɦū² ɟyd² i² dɛ² an² [Pert. to or characteristic of Thucydides].—**Thucydides:** ɦɦiu¹ sid¹ i¹ dɪ¹ z¹; ɦɦū² ɟyd² i² dɛ² z² [An Athenian historian (471?–399? B. C.)]. [stranglers of India].

thug: ɦɦug¹; ɦɦūɡ² [A ruffian; specif. [T-], one of a band of robbers and

thuggee: ɦɦug¹ i¹; ɦɦūɡ² ɛ² [The practise of secret murder by Thugs].

Thule: ɦɦiū¹ l¹; ɦɦū² lɛ² [The northernmost part of the world known to the ancients].

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

thumb: thum¹; thüm²—the *b* is silent. See B [The first or inner digit of the hand].

Thummim: thum'im¹; thüm'im² [Bible].

thump: thump¹; thümp² [A blow causing a dull sound].

Thun: tün¹; tün² [Swiss town and lake].

Thunberg: tün'berh¹; tün'bēr² [Sw. botanist (1743-1828)].

Thureau-Dangin: tü'rō'dān'gān¹; tü'rō'dān'zhān² [Fr. academician; historian (1837-)].

Thurgau: tür'gau¹; tür'gou² [Sw. canton].

Thuringian: thiur-rin'jī-an¹; thū-rīn'gi-an² [Pert. to or a native of Thuringia, Ger.].

Thursday: thūrzdī¹; thürs'dy² [The fifth day of the week]. Compare MONDAY.

thus (*adv.*): thus¹; thüs² [In this or that way].

thus (*n.*): thus¹ or thüs¹; thüs² or thüs² [A resinous discharge from Nor-

thwack: thwak¹; thwāk² [I. *v.* To strike with something flat or blunt. II. *n.* A blow with something flat or blunt.] Compare WHACK.

Thwing: twīn¹; twīng²; *not* thwīn¹ [Am. family name of Eng. origin].

In the sacralium [of All Saints Church, Thwing, Yorks.] is a monument with recumbent effigy to Thomas, last Baron de Thweng and rector of Lytham, who died in 1374.

Cassell's Gazetteer of Great Britain and Ireland vol. vi, p. 185. [London, 1900.]

thy: thai¹; thý². Walker (1791) gave the rule that follows but which is *not* observed to-day. [Of or belonging to THEE].

Thy ought always to be pronounced so as to rhyme with *high* when the subject is raised, and the personage dignified; but when the subject is familiar, and the person we address without dignity or importance, if *thy* be the personal pronoun made use of, it ought to be pronounced like *the*.

WALKER Critical Pronouncing Dictionary s. v. [1791.]

Thyatira: thai'ə-tai-rā¹; thý'a-tī-rā² [Bible].

thyne: thai'in¹; thý'in². Sheridan (1780), *E.*, & *I.* thai'ain¹; Walker (1791) thý'ain¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Smart (1840) thai'in¹ [A wood of the Bible (Rev. xviii, 12)].

thyme: taim¹; tým², and so indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855), and the modern dictionaries. Webster (1828) thaim¹ [A plant of the mint family].

Thymus: thai'mus¹; thý'müs² [1. A genus of plants of the mint family; thyme. 2. A ductless gland in the region of the neck].

Thynne: thīn¹; thýn² [Eng. family name].

thyroid: thai'reid¹; thý'rōid² [Shaped like a shield].

Thyrsis: thūr'sis¹; thýr'sis² [In Theocritus's "Idylls" and Vergil's "Eclogue," a herdsman or rustic].

thysself: thai-self¹; thý-sēlf² [A personal pronoun of the second person [singular. See TAY].

tiara: ti-ar'ā¹; tī-ār'a². See ASK. *Standard* tai-ē-rā¹ or ti-ā-rā¹; *C.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Wr.* tai-ē-rā¹; *E.* tai-ē-rā¹; *M.* ti-ār'ā¹; *W.* ti-ē-rā¹. By Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) tai-ē-rā¹; Perry (1777) and Jameson (1827) tai-a-rā¹ [A crown or coronet].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Tiberias: tai-bi'ri-as¹; ti-bē'ri-as² [Bible].—**Tiberius:** tai-bi'ri-us¹; ti-bē'ri-ūs² [Bible].

Tibet: ti-bet¹ or tib'et¹; ti-bēt² or tib'ēt² [A dependency of China].—**Tibetan:** ti-bet'an¹ or tib'et-an¹; ti-bēt'an² or tib'ēt-an² [A native of Tibet].

Tibhath: tib'ha'h¹; tib'hā'h² [Bible].—**Tibni:** tib'nai¹; tib'nī² [Bible].

Tibouchina: tib'ū-kai'nai¹; tib'ū-ei'na² [A genus of tropical American plants with beautiful violet or purple flowers].

Tibullus: ti-bul'us¹; ti-būl'ūs² [Roman poet (54?-18 B. C.)].

tic-douloureux [Fr.]: tik'-dū'lū'rū¹; tīe'-dū'lū'rū² [Neuralgia in the face accompanied by muscular twitching].

Ticino: ti-chi'no¹; tī-chī'no² [River in Switz. and Italy].—**Ticinus:** ti-sai'nus¹; tī-ei'nūs² [Same as TICINO].

tickle: tik'¹; tīk'² [To excite the nerves by touching lightly and repeatedly].—**ticklish:** tik'hsh¹; tīk'lish² [Sensitive to tickling].

Tidal: tai'dal¹; ti'dal² [Bible].

Tientsin: ti-en'tsin¹; tī-ēn'tsin² [Chin. city].

tierce: tīrs¹; tērg². By Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802) tūrs¹ [A cask containing a third of a pipe or 42 wine-gallons in the United States, and 36 imperial gallons in Great Britain].

Tierra del Fuego: ti-er'a del fu-ē'go¹; tī-ēr'ā dēl fu-e'go² [Group of islands at the S. extremity of So. Am.].

tiers état [Fr.]: tyerz ē'tā¹; tyērs ē'tā² [Third estate; a class of the nation in prerevolutionary France; the commons].

Tiflis: tif'lis¹ or ti-flis¹; tif'lis² or tī-flis² [Rus. government and city].

tige: tīg¹; tīzh² [In architecture, the shaft of a column].

tiger: tai'gar¹; tī'ger². Compare NIGER [A large Asiatic carnivorous mammal of the cat family].

Tighe: tai¹; tī² [Ir. family name of Gaelic origin].

tight: tait¹; tīt²—the digraph *gh* is silent [Closely and firmly built or held ^[together]].

Tiglath-Pileser: tig'la'h-pi-lī'zer¹; tīg'lāth-pi-lē'zer² [One of many Assyrian kings].

Tigranes: tai-grē'nīz¹; tī-grā'nēs² [Armenian king of the 1st century B. C.].

Tigré: ti-grē¹; tī-grē² [1. A division of Abyssinia; a former kingdom. 2. A modern Abyssinian dialect].

Tigre: ti'grē¹; tī'grē² [A river of Ecuador and Peru].

tigrine: tai'grin¹; tī'grin². *M.* tai'grain¹ [Pert. to or resembling a tiger].

Tigris: tai'grīs¹; tī'grīs² [A river of Mesopotamia].

Tiki [Maori]: tī'ki¹; tī'ki² [The Creator, also [t-], the first man created].

tikoor: ti-kūr¹; tī-kōor² [An East-Indian tree the fleshy part of the fruit of which is sliced for curries].

tikor: tik'ar¹; tīk'or² [The tubers of a plant of the ginger family].

Tikvah: tik'vā¹; tīk'vā² [Bible].—**Tikvath:** tik'va'h¹; tīk'vā'h² [Bible].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

tilde: til'di¹; til'de². In Spanish til'dē¹.

A diacritical sign (~), originally (¹), which in Spanish is placed over the letter *n* (²), and occasionally over the letter *l*, to indicate that between that letter and the vowel following a *y* sound is to be introduced. In Portuguese the tilde over the first vowel of a diphthong indicates a nasal pronunciation, while the sound *ny* or *ni* is written *nh*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2518, col. 2. [1916.]

Tilgath-Pilneser: til'gath-pil-ni'zer¹; til'gath-pil-nē'ser² [Bible].—**Tilon:** tai'len¹; ti'lon² [Bible].—**Timæus:** tai-mi'us¹; ti-mē'us² [Bible].

timbal: tim'bəl¹; tīm'bal² [A kettle-drum]. See TIMBALE.

timbale [Fr.]: tañ'bāl¹; tǎñ'bāl² [A dish consisting chiefly of the white meat of fowl, or of white fish].

timbre: tim'bər¹ or (Fr.) tañ'br¹; tīm'ber² or (Fr.) tǎñ'br² [The quality of tone in human voices, or in musical instruments].

Timbs: timz¹; tims²—the *b* is silent [Eng. antiquary and editor (1801-75)].

Timbaktu: tim-buk'tū¹; tīm-būe'tu² [Trading town in the Fr. Sudan].

Timna: tim'nə¹; tīm'na² [Bible].—**Timnah:** tim'nā¹; tīm'nā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Timnath:** tim'nath¹; tīm'nāth² [Bible].—**Timnath-heres:** tim'nath-hi'riz¹; tīm'nāth-hē'rēs² [Bible].—**Timnath-serah:** tim'nath-si'rā¹; tīm'nāth-sē'rā² [Bible].—**Timnite:** tim'nait¹; tīm'nt² [Bible]. [ator of Sicily].

Timoleon: ti-mō'l'h-en¹; ti-mō'le-ōn² [Gr. general (400?-337 B. C.), liber-

Timon: tai'mən¹; ti'mon² [Gr. philosopher and poet (3d cent.)].

Timothy: tim'o-thi¹; tim'o-thy² [A masculine personal name]. **Tim** (dim.). Dan. D. G. Sw. **Timotheus:** ti-mō'tē-ūs¹; ti-mō'tē-ūs²; F. **Timothee:** ti-mō'tē¹; ti-mō'tē²; Gr. **Timotheos:** it. **Timoteo:** ti-mō'tē-o¹; ti-mō'tē-o²; Pg. **Timotheo:** ti-mō-tē'o¹; ti-mō-tē'o²; Sp. **Timoteo:** ti-mō-tē'o¹; ti-mō-tē'o².

Timour, Timur: ti-mūr¹; ti-mur² [Tatar conqueror of India and Asia (1336-1405)]. [water-jar].

tinaja [Mex.]: ti-nā'ha¹; ti-nā'hā² [A water-hole of difficult access; also, a

tincture: tin'k'chur¹ or -tiur¹; tīn'e'chur² or -tūr². Compare NATURE [A solution of some chemical or drug used in medicine].

Tintagel: tin-taj'el¹; tīn-tǎg'el² [Eng. headland and parish, location of castle, the reputed birthplace of King Arthur].

Tintoretto (II): il tin'to-ret'to¹; il tin'to-rēt'to² [Popular name of Giacomo Robusti, a Venetian painter (1518-94)].

tiny: tai'ni¹; tī'ny², and so indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) [Very small].

Tioga: tai-ō'gə¹; ti-ō'gə² [A county in N. Y. or Penn.].

Tipsah: tif'sā¹; tif'sā² [Bible].

Tippecanoe: tip'i-kə-nū¹; tip'o-ea-nō² [1. A sobriquet of Gen. W. H. Harrison, 9th President of the United States. 2. River in Ind.]. [ty-town].

Tipperary: tip'e-rā'ri¹; tip'e-rā'ry²; not tip'er-ē'ri¹ [Ir. county and coun-

Tipu Sahib: ti-pū' sā'ib¹; ti-pū' sā'ib². See SAHIB [A sultan of Mysore; fought against Brit. (1775-1779)]. **Tipoo Sahib**†.

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; ou = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

tirade: tī-rēd¹; tī-rād², *Standard, C., E., I., M., S., & W.; Smart & Wr.* tī-rād¹. The pronunciation tī-rēd¹, tī-rād², is noted by *Standard, Murray*, and Webster as alternative and is frequently heard [A long voluble denunciation; harangue].

tirailleur [Fr.]: tī'rā'yūr¹; tī'rā'yūr² [A sharpshooter].

Tiras: tai'rās¹; tī'ras² [Bible].—**Tirathites:** tai'rəth-aits¹; tī'rath-its² [Bible]. [blinded by Pallas Athene].

Tiresias: tai-rī'shī-as¹ or -sī-as¹; tī-rē'shī-as² or -sī-as² [In Gr. myth, a seer,

Tirhakah: tər-hē'kā¹ or tūr'hə-kā¹; tīr-hā'kā² or tīr'ha-kā² [Bible].—**Tirhanah:** tər-hē'nā¹ or tūr'hə-nā¹; tīr-hā'nā² or tīr'ha-nā² [Bible].—**Tiria:** tīr'i-a¹; tīr'i-a² [Bible].

Tirlemont: tīr'le-mōn¹; tīr'le-mōn² [Belg. town].

Tirpitz: tīr'pits¹; tīr'pits² [Ger. admiral (1849-)].

Tirshatha: tər-shā'fha¹; tīr-shā'tha² [Bible].—**Tirzah:** tūr'zā¹; tīr'zā² [Bible].

***tis:** tiz¹; tīs² [It is: a contraction formerly common in prose but now chiefly in poetry]. That he is mad, 'tis true; 'Tis true 'tis pittle, And pittle it is true. SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act II, sc. 2. [1602.]

'Tis a Good Boy, said his Master.

BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* ch. II, p. 67. [1684.]

tisane [Fr.]: tī'zān¹; tī'sān² [A slightly medicated infusion or decoction for the sick]. [Ired Codex Sinaiticus].

Tischendorf: tīsh'en-dērf¹; tīsh'en-dōrf² [Ger. scholar (1815-74); discoverer of the Codex Sinaiticus].

Tishbite: tīsh'bait¹; tīsh'bīt² [Bible]. [deities].

Tisiphone: tī-sif'o-nī¹; tī-sif'o-nē² [In Greek myth, one of the avenging deities].

Tisri: tiz'ri¹; tīs'ri² [The first month in the Hebrew calendar].

Tissot: tī'sō¹; tī'sō² [Fr. painter (1836-1902)].

tissue: tīsh'u¹; tīsh'ū². Reid (1844) and Craig (1849) tīs'su¹ [1. In biology, one of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed. 2. A light or gauzy fabric].

Tisza: tī'se¹; tī'sa² [1. Hung. statesman (1849-). 2. Hung. river].

Titan: tai'tən¹; tī'tan² [In Gr. myth, any one of the twelve children of Uranus and Gaea or Ge]. [Queen of Fairyland].

Titania: tī-tē'nī-ə¹ or tī-tā'nī-ə¹; tī-tā'nī-a² or tī-tā'nī-a² [In myth, the Queen of Fairyland].

Titanic: tai-tan'ik¹; tī-tā'nī-e² [Pertaining to or resembling the Titans].

tithe: taiθ¹; tīθ² [A tax or assessment of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind; hence, the tenth part of anything].

Tithonus: tī-thō'nus¹; tī-thō'nūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Laomedon; gifted with immortal life]. [painter (1477-1576)].

Titular: tīsh'en¹; tīsh'an² [Popular name of Tiziano Vecellio, Venetian painter (1477-1576)].

Titlens: tīt'yenz¹; tīt'yēns² [Ger. vocalist (1831-77)].

titrate: tai'trēt¹; tī'trāt², *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr.; M. & C.* tīt'rēt¹ [To determine the strength of a chemical solution].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle. cūre, būt, lūrn; ōll, bōy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, prëy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Titus: tai'tus¹; tī'tūs² [Bible and masculine proper name]. **F. Tite:** tīt¹; tīt²; **G. Titus:** tī'tus¹; tī'tus²; **It. Pg. Sp. Tito:** tī'to¹; tī'to². [Greeks].

Tityrus: tit'i-rus¹; tīt'y-rūs² [A shepherd's name, common among the

Tityus: tit'i-us¹; tīt'y-us² [In Gr. myth, a monster son of Gæa or of Zeus, whose body covered nine acres of ground].

Tivoli: tiv'o-lī¹ or (*It.*) tī'vo-lī¹; tīv'o-lī² or (*It.*) tī'vo-lī² [It. town]. Applied to several villages and towns in the United States the name is pronounced tiv'o-lī— the Anglicized pronunciation of the It. city's name first indicated above.

Tizite: tai'zait¹; tī'zīt² [Bible].

tmesls: tmī'sis¹; tmē'sis². *Wr.* mī'sis¹ [The insertion of a word between the parts of a compound, as to us ward, meaning "toward us"].

Tmolus: tmō'lus¹; tmō'lūs² [In classic myth, the father of Tantalus].

to: emphatic tū¹, tō²; unemphatic tu¹, tū²; colloquial tā¹; to² [Toward the end to be accomplished; also, in a direction toward]. [trial].

toad: tōd¹; tōd² [A frog-like animal that is amphibious but chiefly terres-

Toah: tō'ā¹; tō'ā² [Bible].

toast: tōst¹; tōst² [1. Sliced bread browned at a fire. 2. The act of drink- ing to the health of some one].

Tob: teb¹; tōb² [Bible].

tobacco: to-bak'o¹; to-bäe'o²; not tā-bak'ō¹, nor tär-bak'är¹ as most fre- quently heard [An annual bush-like plant growing from 3 to 6 feet high and having lanceolate leaves which form the chief source of the tobacco of commerce].

Tob=adonijah, Tob Adonijah: teb'=ad'o-nai'jā¹; tōb'=äd'o-nī'jā² [Bible].

—**Tobia:** to-bai'ä¹; to-bī'ä² [Douai Bible].—**Tobiah:** to-bai'ä¹; to-bī'ä² [Bible].

Tobias: to-bai'äs¹; to-bī'äs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Dan. D. G. Sp. Tobias:** to-bī'äs¹; to-bī'äs²; **F. Tobie:** tō'bī¹; tō'bē²; **It. Tobia:** to-bī'ä¹; to-bī'ä².

Tobie: tō'bī¹; tō'bī² [Apocrypha].—**Tobiel:** tō'bī-el¹ or to-bai'el¹; tō'bī- el² or to-bī'el² [Apocrypha].—**Tobijah:** to-bai'jā¹; to-bī'jā² [Bible].

Tobit: tō'bit¹; tō'bit² [An apocryphal book of the Old Testament, the story of Tobit, an Israelite, in Assyrian captivity].

Tobolsk: to-belsk'¹ or (*Rus.*) tā-böl'y'sk¹; to-bölsk'² or (*Rus.*) tā-böl'y'sk² [A government in W. Siberia].

Tocantins: tō'kan-tīns¹; tō'ēän-tīns² [River in Brazil].

Tochen: tō'ken¹; tō'ēn² [Bible].

Tocqueville (de): də tək'vil¹ or (*Fr.*) tōk'vil¹; de tōk'vil² or (*Fr.*) tōe'vil² [Fr. statesman (1805-59)].

to-day: to-dē¹; to-dē²; not tu-dē¹, tā-dē¹, nor tā-dai¹, the last of which is sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [The present day].

Todleben, Tottleben: tōt'lē-ben¹; tōt'lē-bēn² [Russ. general (1818-84)].

toffee: tef'¹; tōf'e² [A sweetmeat of brown sugar or molasses].

Togarmah: to-gär'mā¹; to-gär'mā² [Bible].

[same moment of time].

together: tu-geth'är¹; tō-gēth'er² [In union with each other; also, at the

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iʊ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Tohu: tō'hiū¹; tō'hū² [Bible].—**Tol:** tō'ai¹; tō't² [Bible].

toll: teɪl¹; tōɪl², *not* tuɪl¹ as formerly. Compare BOIL, COIN, JOIN. Dryden ("Absalom and Achitophel," pt. i, l. 912) rimed *toils* with "smiles" [Labor; work].

toilet: tō'let¹; tōi'lēt² [The act of dressing oneself].

toilette [Fr.]: twā'let¹; twā'lēt² [Same as TOILET].

Tokay: to-kē¹; to-kā² [Hung. town and wine].

Tokhath: tək'haθ¹; tōk'hāθ² [Bible (R. V.)].

Tokyo: tō'ki-ō¹; tō'ky-ō² [Jap. city].

Tola: tō'la¹; tō'la² [Bible].—**Tolad:** tō'lad¹; tō'lād² [Bible].—**Tolaites:** tō'la-ait¹; tō'la-its² [Bible].—**Tolbanes:** tōl-bē'niz¹; tōl-bā'nēs² [Apocrypha].

Toledo: to-lī'do¹ or (Sp.) to-lē'do¹; to-lē'do² or (Sp.) to-lē'do² [1. City in Ohio. 2. Sp. city and province].

tolerable: tōl'ər-a-bl¹; tōl'er-a-bl²—a word of four syllables, not three as sometimes heard [Capable of being endured; moderately good].

toll (n. & v.): tōl¹; tōɪl² [I. n. 1. Payment exacted for privilege, etc. 2. A charge for the transportation of goods. 3. The sound of a bell rung slowly. II. v. 1. To exact toll. 2. To cause to sound, as a bell, with single strokes].

Tollemache: tēl'mash¹; tōl'mach² [Eng. family name]. See BEAUCHAMP.

Tolman: tēl'man¹; tōl'man² [Apocrypha (R. V.)].

Tolstoy: tēl-stēi¹; tōl-stōy² [Rus. novelist and social reformer (1828-1910)].

tolu: to-lū¹; to-lū². C. to-liū¹; I. tō-liū¹; Wr. tē-liū¹ [An evergreen So. Am. tree that yields a balsam].

tomato: to-mā'to¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), C., E., M., St., Cooley, & Cull, or to-mē'to¹, *Standard* (1913), I., W., & Wr.; to-mā'to² or to-mā'to². This fruit was first used as food in the United States in about 1830, but was referred to in Grimstone's edition of D'Acosta's "History of the Indies" (vol. vii, ch. ix, p. 519) in 1604—"There was also Indian pepper, beets, *Tomates*, which is a great sappy and savourie graine" (Murray, "New Eng. Dict.," vol. x, s. v., Oxford: 1913). The spelling *tomato* has been traced to *Chambers' Cyclopaedia*, Supplement (1753). By Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) indicated to-mē'to¹; Knowles (1835) to-mā'to¹.

In the 17th century this word was spelt *tomate*, approximating to the Fr. *tomate* [2 syllables, to-mate] or Spanish and Portuguese *to-ma-té* [3 syllables, to-ma-te]. . . . *Tomato* is an English alteration, apparently assumed to be Spanish, or perhaps after *potato*.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. x, s. v. [Oxford, 1913.]

Notwithstanding that two American dictionaries indicate the broad *a* sound in this word, the pronunciation in the United States varies from to-mat'o¹ and to-mē'to¹ to to-mā'to¹.

to-morrow: to-mor'o¹; to-mör'o²; *not* tū-mor'ō¹, tu-mor'ā¹, *nor* tē-mor'ā¹ [The day after the present one].

ton¹: tun¹; tōn² [A measure of weight].

ton² [Fr.]: tōn¹; tōn² [Fashion; style].

tone: tōn¹; tōn² [1. Characteristic style or tendency; character. 2. Vocal inflection as indicative of feeling]. Distinguish from TON² and see VOCAL.

A care for *tone* is part of a care for many other things besides: for the fact, for the value, of good-breeding, above all, as to which *tone* unites with various other personal, social signs to bear testimony. HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 13. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

2: wɒlf, dɔː, bōʊk, bōʊt; full, rʌl, cūre, būt, būrn; ɔɪl, bōy, ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; θɪn, θɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Tongres: tōngr¹; tōngr² [Belg. town].

tongs: tēnz¹; tōngs², *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*; *Standard* (1913) & *C. tēnz¹* [A pair of levers pivoted together at one end and used for grasping and moving objects with ease and safety].

tongue: tūŋ¹; tōng² [In man, the organ of speech and taste].

Tonkin: ten¹kin¹; tōn¹kin² [A state in Fr. Indo-China].

tonneau [Fr.]: to¹nō¹ or tun-ō¹; to¹nō² or tōn-ō² [That part of a motor-car that contains the seats].

tonsillitis: ten¹si-lai¹tis¹; tōn¹si-li¹tis² [Inflammation of the tonsils]. See

tonsure: ten¹shiu¹; tōn¹shū². *M. & I. ten¹siur¹* [That part of the crown of a priest's or monk's head left bare by shaving the hair].

tontine: ten-tin¹; tōn-tin², *Standard, C., E., M., & Wr.*; *I. ten¹tain¹*, so also indicated by Fulton & Knight (1802); *St. ten¹tin¹*; *W. ten¹tin¹* [A form of life annuity].

too: tū¹; tōō². Compare to [1. In addition; likewise; also. 2. In excessive

took: tuk¹; tōōk²—the pronunciation indicated uniformly by modern dictionaries and also by Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840), but Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) tōk¹ [The imperative of the verb *take*].

tool, toot, tooth. The digraph *oo* in these words is pronounced as *oo* in "boot," not as in "book"—like *u* in "rule," not *u* in "full": tūl¹, tōōl²; tūt¹, tōōt²; tūth¹, tōōth².

toothed: tūht¹; tōōht² [Supplied with teeth, or notches].

toparch: tō¹pār¹k¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr., or top¹ark¹, E., I., & M.*; tō¹pārē² or tō¹pārē² [The ruler of a small Egypt. state].

toparchy: tō¹park¹-i¹; tō¹pārē²-y² [A petty state of ancient Egypt].

Topeka: to-pī¹kā¹; to-pē¹kā² [City in Kans.].

Tophel: tō¹fel¹; tō¹fēl² [Bible].

Tophet: tō¹fet¹; tō¹fēt² [Bible].—**Topheth:** tō¹fet¹; tō¹fēt² [Bible].

topic: tōp¹ik¹; tōp¹iē² [Any matter treated of in speech or writing]

topographer: to-peg¹ra-far¹; to-pōg¹ra-fer² [An expert in topography].—**topographic:** tōp¹o-graf¹ik¹; tōp¹o-graf¹iē² [Relating to topography].—**topographical:** tōp¹o-graf¹ik¹-kal¹; tōp¹o-graf¹iē²-kal¹ [Same as **TOPOGRAPHIC**].—**topography:** to-peg¹ra-fi¹; to-pōg¹ra-fy² [The art of representing on a map the scientific description of any particular place].

topology: to-pel¹o-jī¹; to-pōl¹o-gy² [The aiding of memory by recalling objects through their association with certain places].

topophone: tōp¹o-fōn¹; tōp¹o-fōn² [An instrument for determining the direction from which a sound proceeds, as in a fog at sea].

topsail: tōp¹sāl¹ or (*naut.*) tōp¹sl¹; tōp¹sāl² or (*naut.*) tōp¹sl² [One of the sails of a full-rigged ship].

toque: tōk¹; tōk² [A head-dress].

Torah: tō¹ra¹; tō¹rā² [The Mosaic Law; the Pentateuch].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wōn,

i: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

torch: tōrch¹; tōrch² [A lighted branch of resinous wood or a brand of twisted hemp soaked in tar, oil, or some other inflammable substance].

torchon [Fr.]: tōr'shōn¹; tōr'ghōn² [1. A dish-cloth. 2. A bobbin-lace].

toreador [Sp.]: tō'rē-ā-dōr¹; tō'rē-ā-dōr² [A bull-fighter].

torii [Jap.]: tō'ri-i¹; tō'ri-i² [The gateway of a Shinto temple].

Torinese: tō'rīn-īs¹ or -īz¹; tō'rīn-ēs² or -ēs² [I. a. Pert. to Turin. II. n. A citizen of Turin. [guish].

torment (n.): tōr'ment¹; tōr'mēnt² [Intense bodily pain or mental an-
torment (v.): tōr'ment¹; tōr'mēnt² [To subject to severe suffering].

tormentil: tōr'men-tīl¹; tōr'mēn-tīl². Walker (1791) tōr'men-tūl¹, but (1806) tor-men'tūl [A trailing yellow-flowered herb]. [a small area].

tornado: tēr-nē'do¹; tōr-nā'do² [A violent wind and rain storm, covering

Toronto: to-ren'to¹; to-rōn'to²; not tē-ren'to¹ [Can. city; capital].

torous: tō'rus¹; tō'rūs² [Bulging; swollen, as muscles].

Torquay: tēr-kī¹; tōr-kŷ² [Eng. seaport].

torque: tōrk¹; tōrk² [A necklace, collar, or armlet of twisted wire]. Com-
pare TORQUES. [(Circa.1545-1617)].

Torquemada (de): dē tōr'kē-mā'da¹; dē tōr'kē-mā'dā² [Sp. historian

torques [L.]: tēr'kwīz¹; tōr'kwēs² [In zoology, a natural ring or collar]. [great velocity].

torrential: tē-ren'shāl¹; tō-rēn'shāl² [Like a stream of water flowing with

Torres Vedras: tēr'resh vē'draš¹; tōr'rēsh vē'draš² [Pg. town].

Torrey: tēr'y¹; tōr'y² [Am. botanist (1796-1873)].

Toricelli: tēr'ri-chel'li¹ or (Eng.) tōr'i-sel'li¹; tōr'ri-chel'li² or (Eng.) tōr'-
i-chel'li² [It. physicist (1608-47); discovered the principle of the barometer].

torcion: tōr'shān¹; tōr'shon² [The act of twisting or state of being twisted].

tortoise: tōr'tas¹, E., M., & W., or tōr'tis¹, Standard & C.; tōr'tes² or tōr'-
tis². I. tēr'tois¹; St. tēr'tis¹; Wr. tōr'tiz¹. By Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker
(1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and
Knowles (1835) tōr'tis¹; Walker (1806) and Smart (1857) tōr'tiz¹ [A four-footed
reptile enclosed in a shell and having paddle-shaped limbs].

tortoise-shell: tōr'tā-shel¹; tōr'tē-shel². This pronunciation has long
displaced the formal tōr'tis-shel¹; tōr'tis-shel², even in the speech of the cultured
[The shell of a tortoise].

Tortuga: tēr-tū-gā¹; tōr-tū-gā² [An island N.W. of Haiti in the West
Indies].—**Tortugas (Dry):** drai tēr-tū-gēz¹; drŷ tōr-tū-gēz² [Group of coral islands
off coast of Florida].

tortuous: tōr'tiū-us¹ or tōr'chu-us¹; tōr'tū-ūs² or tōr'chu-ūs²—but the
chew-ing should be discouraged as slovenly. See quotation under NATURE [Abound-
ing in irregular bends, or turns].

Tosca (La): la tōs'kē¹; lā tōs'ea² [Opera by Puccini].

toss: tēs¹ or tēs¹; tōs² or tōs². The first indicates American usage as noted
by Standard (1893-1912), C., W. (1828-1908), & Wr., and British usage, as recorded

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, rŷle, cŷre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in:k; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

by *I., M., & St.* The second shows former English usage as indicated by *E. Harris* & Allen give the *o* as in "soft" as modern American usage in *W.* (1909), but by "Webster's Revised Unabridged Dictionary" (1913) it is given as *o* in "odd."

totem: *tō'tem*¹; *tō'tēm*² [A natural object, usually some animal, regarded as an object of worship by some savages]. [Eng.].

Tottenham: *tet'n-am*¹; *töt'n-am*²—the *h* is silent [A suburb of N. London,

tottering: *tet'ar-ri*¹; *töt'er-ing*²—three syllables, not *tet'ri*¹ [Unsteady].

Tou: *tō'ū*¹; *tō'ū*² [Bible].

Touareg: *twā'reg*¹; *twā'rēg*² [A North-African native of the Libyan group of the Hamitic stock]. **Tuareg**.

toucan: *tu-kōn*¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or tou'kan*¹, *E., I., & W.*; *tū-cān*² or *tou'cān*². *St. tū'kan*¹ [A large tropical Am. bird with enormous beak].

touch: *tuch*¹; *tüch*². So also with its relatives and compounds **touch'er**, **touch'ing**, **touch'piece**, **touch'stone**, **touch'wood**, and **touch'y** [The act or process of coming into contact with; also, the sense by which this is achieved].

tough: *tuf*¹; *tüf*². See GH and O (15) and compare **roof**, **rough** [That may be subjected to great strain without yielding; not easily separated; also, possessing great endurance].

Toul: *tül*¹; *tül*² [Fr. town].

Toulon: *tū'lōn*¹; *tū'lōn*² [Fr. naval seaport].

Toulouse: *tū'lüz*¹; *tū'lyuz*² [Fr. cathedral city].

toupee: *tū-pī*¹; *tū-pē*². *St. tu-pē*¹ [A lock of hair or curl on the top of the head; specif. such a curl at the top of a periwig or a periwig itself].

This word is spelt also *toupet* and pronounced *tū-pē*¹; *tū-pē*²; also formerly (1) *tū-pē*¹ by Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Webster (1847), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864); (2) *tū-pī*¹ by Sheridan (1780), Perry (1805), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); (3) *tū-pet*¹ by Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827).

tour: *tür*¹; *tür*². The pronunciation *taur*¹, advocated by Walker (1809), was indicated by Buchanan (1766), but rejected by Ash (1757), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), and Ogilvie (1850), and by all modern dictionaries [An excursion of considerable extent].

tourbillon: *tür-bil'yōn*¹; *tür-bil'yon*² [A whirlwind; also, any thing having a whirling motion, as a firework which ascends spirally].

tour de force [Fr.]: *tür də fōrs*¹; *tür de fōrs*² [A feat of strength or skill].

Tourgée: *tür-zē*¹; *tür-zhē*² [Am. novelist (1838-1905)].

Tourguenev: *tür-gen'yef*¹; *tür-gēn'yēf*² [Russ. family name. Specif. Russ. novelist (1818-83)]. Spelt also **Tour-guen'ieff**, **Tour-guen'eff**, **Tur-gen'ief**, **Tur-gen'ieff**, etc., but pronounced the same way.

tourmalin, tourmaline: *tür'mā-lin*¹, *-lin*¹ or *-lin*¹; *tür'mā-lin*², *-lin*² or *lin*² [A transparent to subtransparent mineral cut into gem-stones].

tournament: *tür'nā-ment*¹; *tür'na-ment*². This pronunciation, recorded uniformly by modern dictionaries, was indicated by Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849). The pronunciation *tür'nā-mēnt*¹, indicated

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

by C., W., & W. as alternative, was supported by Buchanan (1757), Johnston (1764), Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Ogilvie (1850), and Cooley (1863). Enfield (1807) and Jameson (1827) tōr'nə-mənt¹ [Any contest involving strength and skill].

tournay: tūr'nē¹; tūr'nā² [A printed worsted for upholstery made at Tournay, Belgium].

tourney: tūr'nɪ¹; tūr'ny². Jameson (1827) tōr'nɪ¹; Smart (1840) and Ogilvie (1850) tūr'nɪ¹, which is indicated as alternative by C., W., & W. [To engage in a medieval tournament].

tourniquet: tūr'nɪ-ket¹; tūr'ni-kēt². Formerly tūr'nɪ-ket¹, as indicated by Perry (1805), Webster (1828), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844), or tūr'nɪ-kwet¹, as recorded by Fulton & Knight (1802), Walker (1806), and Jameson (1827) [A device for stopping the flow of blood].

tournure: tūr-niūr¹; tūr-nūr² [The outline of a figure].

Tours: tūr¹; tūr²—the s is silent [Fr. city].

tousle: tau'zl¹; tou'sl² [To disarrange]. [general; liberator of Haiti (1743-1803)].

Toussaint l'Ouverture: tū'saŋ' lū'vār'tūr¹; tū'saŋ' lū'vēr'tūr² [Negro tout (n. & v.): taut¹; tout² **I. n.** One who looks for customers; also, one who keeps a sharp lookout or spies. **II. v.** To act as a tout in any sense]. Formerly also spelt **toot** and pronounced tūt¹; tōt². [ance].

tout-ensemble [Fr.]: tū'taŋ'saŋ'bl¹; tū'tāŋ'sāŋ'bl² [The general appearance].

tow: tō¹; tō² [To haul through the water, as a boat].—**towage:** tō'ij¹; tō'ag² [The charge made for towing, also the service rendered].

toward (a.): tō'ard¹; tō'ard², *Standard, C., E., M., Sl., W., & W.*; *I.* tō'ward¹, also indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Fulton & Knight (1802). By Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) the stress was placed on the final syllable—*toward'*; Buchanan (1766) indicated tōw'ard¹ [Ready to do, or learn].

toward (prep.): tō'ard¹; tō'ard²; *not* tō'ard¹. See quotation under O. By the earlier lexicographers this word was stressed on the last syllable, notably by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1775), and altho to-wārd¹ is not indicated by modern lexicographers this pronunciation is still heard to-day on both sides of the Atlantic. See *towards* [In the direction of].

The first pronunciation figured above [tō'ard] is now chiefly northern and (apparently) American; the fourth [to-wārd¹] is not recognized in any modern dictionary, . . . but it appears to be the prevailing one in London and the south of England.

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. x, s. v. [Oxford, 1913.]

towards: tō'ardz¹; tō'ards²; *not* tō'ardz¹. See quotation under O. This is the more common form of the word, but *toward* and *towards* are interchangeable. (See *TOWARD*.) Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Barclay (1774), and Perry (1777) favored to-wārdz¹, but Perry preferred tōrdz¹. Both are still heard.

In the rapid and colloquial pronunciation of *towards*, it [the w] seems to unite with the o, and to form with it a diphthong of the same sound as ow in *crow*, *towards*; though according to the etymology, it should be divided to *wards*: we should therefore say, rather, that the w is dropped, and *to'ards* spoken like *boards*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepy* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 136. [London, 1784.]

Walker, the slave to analogy, reminded his readers that as *backwards*, *forwards*, *inwards*, and *outwards* were accented on the first syllable, "there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last." But see quotation under *TOWARD*.

Towcester: tau'star¹; tow'ster² [Eng. city]. See *ALCESTER*, *ANSTRUTHER*.

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rʌle, eʃre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ărt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

towel, tower, town. In these words the *ow* is pronounced as in "how," "now," etc., indicated in Key 1 by *au* and in Key 2 by *ow*: tau'el¹, tow'el²; tau'ar¹, tower²; taun¹, town².

Townshend: taun'zend¹; town'shend²—the *h* is silent [Eng. family name].

toxin, toxine: teks'in¹, -in¹ or -in²; tōks'in², -in² or -in² [One of a class of poisonous chemical compounds].

[Roger Ascham].

Toxophilus: teks-ef'i-lus¹; tōks-ōf'i-lūs² [A treatise on archery written by

toy: tēi¹; tōy² [A plaything].

Toynbee: tēin'bi¹; tōyn'be² [Eng. social reformer (1852-83)].

trace: trēs¹; trāç² [**I. n.** A barely detectable mark or reminder left by some past event or agent. **II. v.** To follow the trace or tracks of].

trachea: trē'ki-ə¹, *Standard, E., I., W., & Wr., or trā-kī'ə¹, C., M., & St.*; trā'ee-a² or tra-ee'a². To the first one may add Brande, Crabbe, Smart, and Webster; to the second, Dunglison, Knowles, and Stedman [The windpipe].—**tracheal:** trē'ki-ə¹; trā'ee-al² [Relating to the windpipe].—**tracheoscopy:** trē'ki-es'ko-pī¹; trā'ee-ōs'eo-py² [Instrumental examination of the windpipe].—**tracheotomy:** trē'ki-et'o-mī¹; trā'ee-ōt'o-my² [The operation of making an opening in the windpipe].

trachoma: trā-kō'mā¹; tra-eō'mā² [A contagious disease of the eye].

Trachonitis: trak'o-nai'tis¹; trā'e'o-nī'tis² [Bible].

trachyte: trē'kait¹ or trak'ait¹; trā'eyt² or trā'e'yt² [A volcanic rock].

Tractarian: trak-tēr'i-an¹; trāe-tā'ri-an² [Any one holding the views of the so-called Oxford movement in the Church of Eng.]. See BARBARIAN.

Trafalgar: trā-fal'gar¹ or traf'al-gūr¹; trā-fāl'gar² or trāf'al-gār² [**1.** A promontory in S. W. Spain. **2.** A naval battle, 1805, where Nelson fell; also, a square in London, commemorating this battle].

[shrub of S. W. Asia].

tragacanth: trag'a-kanth¹; trāg'a-cānth² [The gum obtained from a spiny

tragedian: trā-jī'di-en¹; tra-gē'di-an² [An actor in tragedy].

tragedienne [F.]: trā'gē'dyen¹ or (*Anglice*) trā-jī'di-en¹; trā'zhē'dyēn² or (*Anglice*) tra-gē'di-ēn² [An actress of tragedy].

tragedy: traj'i-di¹; trāg'e-dy² [A dramatic composition in imitation of an action that is solemn or pathetic].

[passed over any surface].

trail: trēl¹; trāl²; *not* trail¹ [The track left by any person or thing that has

train: trēn¹; trān²; *not* train¹ as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [A continuous line of railway-coaches or trucks coupled to one another and drawn by a locomotive].

trait: trēt¹; trāt². On this word Johnson (1755) commented, "Scarce English." Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) indicated trēt¹. In the 19th century the pronunciation trē¹ recorded by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849), was considered correct usage in England, but altho Walker announced that "the *t* [final] begins to be pronounced" in 1791, it had made little headway by the dawn of the 20th century. Dr. Murray, however, states that the pronunciation trē¹ "is becoming less general" in England ("New Eng. Dict.," vol. x, s. v.). Of the modern dictionaries Cooley (1863) and Stormonth's give trē¹ as preferred; the remainder, including Worcester's (1859) and Cull (1864), note trēt¹, which is best modern usage [A particular characteristic, mental or physical].

2: ărt, ăpe, fât, fâre, fâst, whæt, ăll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

traject (n.): trāj'ekt¹; trāj'cet² [A passage].

[part ABSENT.]

traject (v.): trā-jekt¹; trā-jcet² [To throw or cast over, or across].

trajectory: trā-jek'to-rī¹; trā-jcet'o-ry². *M.* trā-jek'ta-rī¹ [The path which a body describes in space].

trammel: tram'el¹; trām'el² [To embarrass, hamper, impede, or restrain].

tramontane: trā-men'tēn¹; trā-mōn'tān². *E.* tram'en-tēn¹ and also indicated by Smart (1840) and Reid (1844); Knowles (1835) trē'men-tān¹ [*I. a.* Situated beyond the mountains. *II. n.* One living beyond the mountains or Alps].

trance: trans¹; trānc². See ASK [A prolonged abnormal sleep, or a state of insensibility to ordinary surroundings].

tranquill: tran'kwil¹; trān'kwil². *I. & St.* tran'kwil¹ [Free from agitation; calm; quiet].—**tranquillity**: tran'kwil'ī-tī¹; trān'kwil'ī-ty², *Standard, C., E., & M.; I., St., W., & Wr.* tran'kwil'ī-tī¹ [Freedom from all disturbing influences].—**tranquillize**: tran'kwil-iz¹; trān'kwil-iz². *I. & St.* tran'kwil-iz¹ [To make calm].

trans- (*prefix*): trans¹ or tranz¹; trāns² or trānc². See ASK. The *a* in this word is sounded variously. In the United States it is generally pronounced short, as in "fat," "man," and is so indicated by *Standard, W., & Wr.*; but *C.*, probably under Eng. influence, gives as a substitute for this *a* as in "ask," "fast." In the northern and midland counties of England, and in Scotland, the *a* is also pronounced short, but in London and its vicinity the sound of the long vowel prevails, trāns¹ and tranz¹ being both heard according to the position of the stress.

With regard to the *s*, it may be pointed out that in the United States this letter is generally pronounced as a surd sibilant (trans-akt¹ rather than tranz-akt¹), but in England, perhaps through the influence of school Latin, it is very frequently pronounced as a sonant—tranz-akt¹. This pronunciation is widely used in southern England before a vowel, a voiced consonant, a liquid or nasal, but there are many people in England who pronounce *trans-* in compound words with the *s*-sound regardless of the consonant or vowel that may follow [Latin: literally (1) over, across, beyond, and through; (2) change; (3) transversely; crosswise].

transact: trans-akt¹; trāns-äct². *E. & M.* tranz-akt¹. See TRANS- [To conduct, or carry through].

transalpine: trans-al'pin¹; trāns-äl'pin², *Standard, St., W., & Wr.; C.* trans-al'pin¹; *E.* tranz-al'poin¹; *I.* trans-al'pain¹; *M.* trans-al'pain¹. See TRANS- [Situated on the other side—the north or west side—of the Alps].

transatlantic: trans'at-lan'tik¹; trāns'ät-län'tie². *C. & M.* trans-at-lan'tik¹. See TRANS- [1. Lying beyond the Atlantic ocean 2. Extending across the Atlantic].

transcend: tran-send¹; trān-sēnd². *C. & M.* tran-send¹. See TRANS- [To rise above in excellence]. In this word and its relatives **tran-scen'dence**, **tran-scen'dent**, **tran-scen-den'tal**, as in **tran-scribe**, **tran-scrib'er**, the *s* is sharp, as being no part of the prefix, but the initial of the second element of the compound.

transept: tran'sept¹; trān'sēpt². *M.* tran'sept¹. See TRANS- [That part of a cruciform church between the nave and choir].

transfer (n.): trans'fär¹; trāns'fer². *C. & M.* trans'fär¹. See TRANS- [The removal of a thing from one place or person to another].

transfer (v.): trans-für¹; trāns-fēr². *C. & M.* trans-für¹. See TRANS- [To convey from one person or place to another].

transferable: trans-für'a-bl¹; trāns-fēr'a-bl². *C. & M.* trans'fär'a-bl¹. See TRANS- [Capable of being conveyed from one person or place to another].

2: wölf, dö; böök, bööt; full, ryle, cüre, büt, bürn; öll, böy; gö, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

transference: trans-für'ens¹; trāns-fēr'ēng². *C. & M. trans-fär-ens¹; W. trans-für-ens¹. See TRANS- [The act of transferring].*

transient: tran'shent¹; trān'shēnt², *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.; E. tran'-si-ent¹; I. tran'-zi-ent¹; M. tran'-si-ent¹. See TRANS- [I. a. Passing quickly before the vision; also, not permanent. II. n. One who is only of temporary existence].*

transit: tran'sit¹; trān'sit². *C. & M. tran'sit¹. See TRANS- [I. n. The act of passing through or over. II. v. To pass across or to revolve].*

transition: trans-ish'an¹; trāns-ish'on². *C. tran-sish'an¹; E., I., W., & Wr. tran-si'ən¹; M. tran-siz'an¹; St. tran-zish'an¹. See TRANS- Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) tran-sish'an¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) tran-siz'an¹ [Passage from one place or condition to another].*

translate: trans-lēt¹; trāns-lāt². *C. & M. trans-lēt¹. See TRANS- [1. To turn one language into another. 2. To remove from one office to another].—translatory: trans-lē'to-ri¹; trāns-lā'to-ry². *C. trans-lh-to-ri¹; M. trans-lē'to-ri¹. Sheridan (1780) trans-lē-to-ri¹. See TRANS- [Of the nature or character of a translation]**

translucence: trans-liū'sens¹; trāns-lū'cēng². *C. & M. trans-liū'sens¹. See TRANS- [The state of being partially transparent].—translucent: trans-liū'sent¹; trāns-lū'cēt². *C. & M. trans-liū'sent¹. See TRANS- [Semitransparent].**

transmigrate: trans-mi-grēt¹; trāns-mi-grāt². *C. & M. trans-mi-grēt¹. M. indicates trans-mai-grēt¹ as also in use in Great Britain. See TRANS- [To pass from one country to another].—transmigration: trans-mi-grē'shan¹; trāns-mi-grā'shon². *C. & M. trans-mi-grē'shan¹. M. indicates trans-mai-grē'shan¹ as also in use in Great Britain [The act of passing from one country to another].**

transmission: trans-mish'an¹; trāns-mish'on². *C. & M. trans-mish'an¹. See TRANS- [The act of conveying from one person or place to another].*

transmit: trans-mit¹; trāns-mīt². *C. & M. trans-mit¹. See TRANS- [To convey, or cause to be conveyed, from one person or place to another].*

transmontane: trans'mon-tēn¹; trāns'mōn-tān². *C. trans-mōn-tēn¹; M. trans-men'tēn¹. See TRANS- [Situated beyond a mountain].*

transom: tran'som¹; trān'som² [The ventilating-window above a door].

transpacific: trans'pə-sif'ik¹; trāns'pa-çif'ie². *M. trans-¹ or tranz-pə-sif'ik¹. See TRANS- [Across the Pacific].*

transpadane: trans'pə-dēn¹; trāns'pa-dān². *C. trans-pē'dēn¹; M. trans-pə-dēn¹ [Being beyond the river Po, from Rome].*

transparent: trans-pār'ent¹; trāns-pār'ent². *C. & M. trans-pār'ent¹. See TRANS- [Easy to see through or understand].*

transpiration: tran'spi-rē'shan¹; trān'spi-rā'shon². *C. & M. tran'spi-rē'shan¹. See TRANS- [1. The act of exhaling through the skin or the surface of the body. 2. That which transpires; hence, the fact of becoming known].—transpire: tran'spir¹; trān'spir². *C. & M. tran'spir¹. See TRANS- [To exhale or give off, as (perspiration) through the pores of the body].**

transplant: trans-plant¹; trāns-plānt². *C. & M. trans-plant¹, but in southeastern England frequently tranz-plant¹ [To remove from one place to plant in another].—transplantation: trans'plan-tē'shan¹; trāns'plān-tā'shon². *C. & M. trans-plan-tē'shan¹. See TRANS- [The act of transplanting].**

transport (n.): trans'pōrt¹; trāns'pōrt²; *not* trans'pōrt¹. *See the verb. C. trans'pōrt¹; E. trans'pōrt¹; Standard, I., St., W., & Wr. trans'pōrt¹; M. trans'pōrt¹ [The act of conveying from one place to another]. See note on the use of o before r under O.*

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, tērn; hit, ice; I=ē; I=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; ɔu = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

transport (*v.*): trans-pōrt¹; trāns-pōrt²; *not* trans-pōrt¹. *C. & M.* trans-pōrt¹; *E.* trans-pōrt¹; *Standard, I., St., W., & Wr.* trans-pōrt¹—a pronunciation common to Scotland and to north of England dialect now seldom heard but still indicated by lexicographers. See O [To carry or convey].

transubstantiate: tran¹sub-stan¹shi-ēt¹; trān²süb-stān²shi-āt². *C. & M.* trann-sub-stan¹shi-ēt¹. See TRANS- [To change from one substance to another].

Transvaal: trans-vāl¹; trāns-vāl². *M.* trans¹vāl¹ or trānz²vāl¹. See TRANS- [A province of the Union of S. Africa]. [crosswise direction].

transverse: trans-vūrs¹; trāns-vērs². *C. & M.* trans-vūrs¹ [Lying in a trapeze: trā-pēz¹; trā-pēz² [A gymnastic apparatus].

trapezium: trā-pī¹zi-um¹; trā-pē²zi-ūm². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) trā-pī¹gum¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) trā-pī¹zi-um¹ [A quadrilateral of which two sides are parallel and the other two are not]. [its faces bounded by trapezoids].

trapezohedron: trap¹i-zo-hī¹dran¹; trāp²e-zo-hē²dron² [A form having all

trapezoid: trap¹i-zeid¹; trāp²e-zōid². *Standard, E., I., M., St., & W.*, also by Knowles (1835), Smart (1857), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864). *C.* trā-pī¹zeid¹, also by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802); *Wr.* trap¹i-zoid¹, and so indicated by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), and Smart (1840) [A quadrilateral with no two sides parallel].

trappean: trap¹i-ən¹; trāp²e-an². *E. & I.* trā-pī¹ən¹ [Relating to trap, a variety of rock used for macadamizing roads].

Trappist: trap¹ist¹; trāp²ist² [A monk of a religious order of the Roman Catholic Church].—**Trappistine**: trap¹is-tin¹; trāp²is-thi² [One of an order of nuns allied with the Trappists].

Trasimeno: trā¹sī-mē¹no¹; trā²sī-mē²no² [It. lake; on its shores Hannibal defeated the Romans 217 B. C.].

travail¹: trav¹il¹; trāv²il² [Labor in child-bearing].

travail² [Fr.]: trā¹vā¹ye¹; trāv²vā²ye² [A crude conveyance drawn by a dog or horse, consisting of two poles fastened together with cross-bars between: used to carry loads in the Northwest U. S. and Canada].

travel, traveler, traveller, traveling, travelling, travelog, travelogue. The second syllable of these words should be pronounced, not clipped: trav¹el¹, trāv²el², *not* trav¹l¹; trav¹el¹-ar¹, trāv²el²-er², *not* trav¹lar¹; trav¹el¹-in¹, trāv²el²-ing², *not* trāv²el²-eg², trāv²el²-ōg², *not* trav¹log¹.

traverse (*a., adv., n., & v.*): trav¹ərs¹; trāv²ers². Bailey (1732) stressed all alike—on the first syllable. Johnson (1755), Buchanan (1757), Ash (1775), and Walker (1791) stressed the adverb on the last syllable and the rest on the first. Buchanan (1766) indicated trav¹ers¹ without specification. Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) stressed all on the first syllable as we do to-day [I. *a.* Crossing. II. *adv.* Crosswise. III. *n.* Something that crosses, as a beam, a lattice, or a part of a machine or frame. IV. *v.* To cross; also, pass through].

travertin: trav¹ər-tin¹; trāv²er-tin² [A porous yellowish building-rock].

travesty: trav¹es-ti¹; trāv²ēs-ty² [To treat so as to render ridiculous].

Traviata (La): lā trā-vī-ā¹tā¹; lā trā-vī-ā²tā² [Opera by Verdi].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, cūre, büt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, polīce; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

travois: trā'vwā¹; trā'vwā² [A type of sled used by lumbermen in logging].—**travoy:** trā-vej¹; trā-vōy² [To drag or skid logs].

treachery: trēch'ar-¹; trēch'er-y² [The betrayal of trust or confidence].

treacle: trī'kl¹; trē'el² [The sirup obtained in refining sugar].

tread: tred¹; trēd² [The act or manner of walking or stepping].

treason: trī'zn¹; trē'sn² [An act of betrayal or treachery].

treasure: trez'ur¹; trēzh'ur² [Riches accumulated or possessed; money; coin; precious gems; also, something highly prized].

treatise: trī'tis¹; trē'tis². *I., St., & Wr.* trī'tiz¹, so also Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840). By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Fulton & Knight (1802), Webster (1828), and *Standard, C., E., M., & W.* trī'tis¹ [A literary composition on a particular subject].

Treb'i-zond: treb'i-zend¹; trēb'i-zōnd² [Vilayet in Asia Minor and its capital].

treble: treb¹; trēb²; *not* trib¹ as Webster (1828-1863) [Threefold].

trecento [It.]: trē-chen'to¹; trē-chen'to² [The 14th century when associated with Italian art].

Tredegar: tri-dī'gar¹ or tred'i-gār¹; tre-dē'gar² or trēd'e-gār² [Eng. town].

trefoil: trī'fēil¹; trē'fōil² [Any plant of the clover family].

Trefusis: tri-fiū'sis¹; tre-fū'sis² [Eng. family name].

Tregelles: tri-gel'es¹; tre-gēl'ēs² [Eng. Biblical scholar (1813-75)].

Treitschke: trōich'ka¹; trīch'ke² [Ger. historian and political writer (1834-98)].

trek: trek¹; trēk² [*I. n.* A migration or an organized invasion. *II. v.* To travel from place to place].

Treloar: tre-lōr¹; trē-lōr² [Eng. family name].

tremendous: tri-men'dus¹; tre-mēn'dūs²; *not* trī-men'dus¹, *nor* tri-men'-jus¹ [Fitted to excite astonishment by its force or magnitude].

tremolo [It.]: trem'o-lō¹ or (*It.*) trē'mō-lō¹; trēm'o-lō² or (*It.*) trē'mō-lō² [A vibratory sound produced by the voice, or by an instrument].

Tremont: tri-ment¹; tre-mōnt² [A former name of Boston].

tremor: trem'ər¹; trēm'or², *Standard, C., E., M., & St.; I., W., & Wr.* trī'mar¹, which was the pronunciation indicated also by Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Smart (1840) indicated trem'ər¹, which indicates the position given to the stress by Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), and Fenning (1760), if the stress upon the word *tremble* may be used as a key to their intention [Any trembling or vibratory motion].

trench: trēnch¹; trēnch² [A long, narrow hole in the ground].

trenchant: trēnch'ant¹; trēnch'ant² [Adapted to cut deeply and quickly].

trente-et-quarante [Fr.]: trānt'ē-kā'rānt¹; trānt'ē-kā'rānt² [A game with playing-cards].

trepan: tri-pan¹; tre-pān²; *not* trī-pan¹ [A surgeons' cylindrical saw used in removing a disk from the skull].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; əlsle; au = out; əll; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

trephine: tri-fain¹; tre-fin², *Standard, I., M., St., & W.*, Ash (1775), and Perry (1805); *C., E., & W.*, tri-fin¹, so also Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840). Webster (1828) tref'in¹ [An instrument like the trepan].

trespass: tres'pas¹; trēs'pas² [A voluntary transgression; a violation of the law]. Stressed on the final syllable by Spenser:

Bidding his heads all day for his *trespass*'.
Faerie Queene bk. I, canto I, st. 30. [1590.]

trestle: tres'li¹; trēs'li²—the second *t* silent. See T [An open braced framework for supporting a scaffolding, a road, or railroad].

Trevelyan: tri-vel'yān¹; tre-vēl'yān² [Eng. statesman and author (1838–)].

Treves: trīvz¹; trēvz² [Prus. city]. Fr. **Trèves:** trāv¹; trēv².

Trevor: trev'ər¹; trēv'or² [Eng. family name of Scottish origin].

tri- (*prefix*): tri-¹; tri-²; rarely tri-¹ [From the Gr. *τρι-*, from *τρεῖς* (*treis*, three), or L. *tri-*, from *tres*, three]. Used chiefly long and diphthongal in English, as in *triad*, *triadlog*, *triangle*; but occasionally short, as in *triple*, *trilogy*, *Trinity*.

triad: trai'ad¹; tri'ād² [A group of three persons or things].

trial: trai'al¹; tri'al² [1. A testing by experience or use. 2. An affliction or cause of suffering. 3. An investigation into an action at law].

triangle: trai'an'gl¹; tri'ān'gl². *St.* trai-an'gl¹ [A plane figure bounded by three lines or sides].

Triassic: trai-as'ik¹; tri-ās'ie² [A geological period].

tribal: trai'bal¹; tri'bal² [Pert. to a tribe].

tribe: traib¹; trib² [A distinct division, class, or group of persons].

Tribonian: trai-[or tri]-bō'nī-an¹; tri-[or tri]-bō'nī-an² [Chief compiler of the Justinian Code (5th–6th century)].

tribunal: trai-biū'nəl¹; tri-bū'nəl², *Standard* (1893–1912), *C., E., I., M., St., W., & W.*, so also Buchanan (1766); *Standard* (1913) tri-biū'nəl¹ [A court of justice].

tribune: trib'yūn¹; trib'yūn². *I.* trai'biūn¹ [1. A platform or balcony. 2. The chief representative of a tribe during the early Roman period].

tributary: trib'yu-tē-rī¹; trib'yu-tā-ry². *M.* trib'yu-tē-rī¹ [1. A stream that flows into another. 2. A state or person who pays tribute].

tribute: trib'yut¹; trib'yut² [Anything paid as a token of submission; also, that which is rendered as an evidence of affection, worth, etc.].

trichiasis: tri-kai'ə-sis¹; tri-eī'a-sis². *M.* tri-ki-ē'sis¹ [A disease that manifests itself in various forms]. [that infests man].

trichina: tri-kai'nə¹; tri-eī'nə². *M.* tri-ki-nə¹ [A minute parasitic worm].

trichiniasis: tri-ki-nai'ə-sis¹; tri-ki-nī'a-sis² [Same as TRICHINOSIS].

trichinosis: tri-ki-nō'sis¹; tri-ki-nō'sis² [A disease caused by the trichina].

trichotomy: tri-ke'to-mī¹; tri-ēd'to-mī², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & W.*; *E. & M.* tri-ke'to-mī¹ [Division into three parts].

tricot: tri'ko¹ or (*Fr.*) tri'kō¹; tri'eo² or (*Fr.*) tri'ēō² [1. A knitted woolen fabric. 2. A soft ribbed cloth].

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Tricoups: *tri-kū'pis*¹; *tri-ey'pis*² [Gr. historian and diplomat (1788-1873)].

tricycle: *trai'si-kl*¹; *tri'gy-el*²; *not* *trai-sai'kl*¹ [A three-wheeled vehicle for one or more persons].

trident: *trai'dent*¹; *tri'dēnt*² [A three-pronged spear]. [(1545-63)].

Tridentine: *trai-den'tin*¹; *tri-dēn'tin*² [Pert. to the council held in Trent].

triennial: *trai-en'i-al*¹; *tri-ēn'i-al*². Indicated as three syllables by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835)—*trai-en'yal*¹ [Taking place every third year and a ceremony celebrated every three years].

Trier: *tri'ar*¹; *tri'er*² [Ger. city]. Called also TREVES.

Trieste: *tri-est*¹; *tri-ēst*² [Aust. city].

trifid: *trai'fid*¹; *tri'fid*². Jameson (1827) *trif'id*¹ [Divided into three parts].

trigamy: *trig'o-mi*¹; *tri'g'a-my*² [1. The state of having been married three times. 2. The offense of having three wives or three husbands at the same time].

triglyph: *trai'glif*¹; *tri'glyf*², the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and recorded by Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849). By Ash (1775), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) *tri'g'lif*¹ [In architecture, a three-grooved block or tablet].

trigon: *trai'gen*¹; *tri'gōn*² [A harp-like instrument shaped like a triangle]. —**trigonal:** *trig'o-nal*¹; *tri'g'o-nal*² [Pert. to or shaped like a trigon].

trigone: *trai'gōn*¹; *tri'gōn*² [An area or space shaped like a triangle; especially such an area at the base of the bladder]. —**trigonitis:** *trig'o-nai'tis*¹ or *-ni'tis*¹; *tri'g'o-ni'tis*² or *-ni'tis*² [Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the trigone].

trigonometry: *trig'o-nem'i-tri*¹; *tri'g'o-nōm'e-try*² [The branch of mathematics that treats of triangles].

trijugate: *trai'jū-gēt*¹; *tri'ju-gāt*² [Having three pairs of leaflets].

trijugous: *trai-jū'gus*¹; *tri-ju'gūs*², *Standard*; *C. & M.* *trij'u-gus*¹, so also Webster (1828) and Clarke (1855); *E.* *trai'jiu-gus*¹; *I.* *trai'jiu-gus*¹, so also Smart (1840) and Craig (1849); *St. & W.* *trai'ju-gus*¹; *Wr.* *trai-jiū'ges*¹ [Same as TRIJUGATE].

trilemma: *trai-lem'a*¹; *tri-lem'a*² [A condition embracing three possible propositions, or three courses from which to decide which to pursue]. Compare DILEMMA.

trilobate: *trai-lō'bēt*¹; *tri-lō'bāt*², *Standard*, *C., E., I., M., St., & W.*; *Wr.* *trai'lo-bēt*¹, so also Webster (1828), Smart (1840), Ogilvie (1850) [Having three lobes].

trilobite: *trai'lo-bait*¹; *tri'lo-bit*². Craig (1849) *tril'o-bait*¹ [A crustaceous invertebrate of the Paleozoic period: one of the earliest known fossils].

trilogy: *tri'l-o-ji*¹; *tri'l-o-gy*² [Any group of three works, as dramas or operas, bearing a mutual relation].

trimester: *trai-mes'ter*¹; *tri-mēs'ter*² [A period of three months].

trimeter: *trim'i-tar*¹; *trim'e-ter*² [A verse having three metrical units].

Trinitarian: *trin'i-tē'ri-ən*¹; *trin'i-tā'ri-an*². *M.* *trin-i-tā'ri-ən*¹ [One who believes in the threefold union in one God of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost]. See BARBARIAN.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hit, Ice; I=ē; I=ä; gō, nōt, ör, wōn,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; ell; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

trinitrotoluene: trai-nai¹tro-tel'yu-in¹; tri-ni¹tro-töl'yü-ən² [An explosive].

trinitrotoluol: trai-nai¹tro-tel'yu-el¹; tri-ni¹tro-töl'yü-öl² [NITROTOLUENE].

trio: tri'ō¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *C., E., & W., or* tri'o¹, *I., St., & Wr.*; tri'ō² or tri'ō³. *Standard* (1913) & *M.* tri'o¹. By Perry (1803), Enfield (1807), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), tri'ō¹ [Any three persons or things grouped or acting together].

triolet: trai'o-let¹; tri'o-lēt². *C. & E.* tri'o-let¹. Of the members of the Advisory Committee on Disputed Pronunciations for "Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary," 12 indicated tri'o-let¹, 10 recorded tri'o-let¹ [A stanza or poem of eight lines on two rhimes].

trip: trip¹; trip² [A journey or voyage].

tripartite: trai-pär'tait¹; tri-pär'tit². *C. & I.* trip'ar-tait¹ [Divided into three parts; also, executed by three parties].

tripe: triap¹; trip² [A part of the stomach of the ox as cooked for food].

tripedal: trip'i-däl¹; trip'e-däl², *Standard, C., M., & Wr.; E. & St.* trai-pi'-däl¹; *I.* trai-ped'al¹; *W.* trai'pi-däl¹. By Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jamson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) trip'i-däl¹; Sheridan (1780) and Craig (1849) trai-pi'däl¹ [Having three feet, as a stool or table].

triphthong: trif'hōn¹; trif'thōng². *St. & Wr.* trip'θen¹—this pronunciation prevailed from the second quarter of the 17th century, when the word was spelt *triphthong* (Ben Jonson, "English Grammar," I, v.: "The Triphthong is of a complexion rather to be fear'd than lov'd" [1637]), until 1863, when it was indicated by Cooley. During this period, however, Buchanan (1757-60), Webster (1828), and Knowles (1835) indicated trif'θon¹, a pronunciation conceded to be best usage to-day [The combination of three vowels or vowel-characters to produce one sound].

triplane: trai'plēn¹; tri'plān² [An aeroplane consisting of three supporting planes]. Distinguish from BIPLANE.

triple: trip'l¹; trip'l² [Consisting of three parts or of three things].

triplex: trai'pleks¹, *Standard, C., M., & W., or* trip'leks¹, *E., I., & St.*; tri'-plēks² or trip'lēks² [Having three parts].

triplicate (*a. & n.*): trip'h-kit¹; trip'li-eat² [*I. a.* Composed of three; triple. *II. n.* Three similar things collectively].

triplicate (*v.*): trip'h-kēt¹; trip'li-eāt² [To make threefold].

triplicity: trai-plis'i-ti¹; tri-plē'i-ty². *M.* tri-plis'i-ti¹ [The state of being triple].

tripod: trai'ped¹; tri'pōd². This stress was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Bailey (1775), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864), and all later dictionaries, but Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Marriott (1780), Fry (1784), Narus (1784), Scott (1797), and Perry (1805) recorded trip'ed¹ [Any utensil or structure having three feet or legs].

Tripoli: trip'o-l¹; trip'o-li² [A region on the coast of N. Africa].

Tripolls: trip'o-lis¹; trip'o-lis² [Apocrypha].

Tripolitan: tri-pel'i-tan¹; tri-pöl'i-tan² [*I. a.* Belonging to or from Tripoli.

II. n. A native of Tripoli]. Compare TAPOLI.

2: wēl, dē; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, eūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; inē; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; net, ēr; full, rüle; but, būrn;

trijos: trai'pes¹; tri'pös² [An honor examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in mathematics at Cambridge University, Eng.; later extended to honor examinations in other subjects].

Triptolemus: trip-tel'i-mus¹; tript-töl'e-müs² [In Gr. myth, the patron of agriculture].

triptych: tript'kik¹; tript'tye² [A work of art in three panels side by side].

trifreme: trai'rim¹; tri'rēm² [An ancient Gr. or Roman war-vessel having three banks of oars].

Trisagion: tris-ag'i-on¹ or tris-ē'gi-on¹; trīs-äg'i-ön² or trīs-ā'gi-ön² [A hymn beginning with a threefold invocation of the Deity as Holy used in the ritual of the Greek and Oriental churches].

triskele: tris'kil¹; trīs'kēl² [Same as TRISKELION].

triskellon: tris-kel'i-on¹; trīs-kēl'i-ön² [A symbol consisting of three human legs bent at the knee and joined at the thigh].

trismus: tris'mus¹; trīs'müs². *M.* triz'mus¹ [Lockjaw].

Tristan: tris'tan¹; tris'tan² [In medieval romance, a prince, nephew of King Mark of Cornwall].

Tristan da Cunha: tris-tän' da kūn'ya¹; trīs-tän' dā cūn'yä² [Br. island group in So. Atlantic ocean].

Tristram: tris'tram¹; trīs'tram² [A masculine personal name]. *Pg.* Tri-strāo: tri-strauū¹; tri-strouū².

trisyllabic: trai'si-lab'ik¹; tri'sy-lab'ie², *Standard, E., & M.; C., I., St., W., & Wr.* tris-lab'ik¹ [Composed of three syllables].

trisyllable: tris-sil'a-bl¹; tri-syl'a-bl², *Standard, C., E., & M.; St.* tris-sil'-la-bl¹; *W.* tri-sil'a-bl¹; *Wr.* tris-sil-la-bl¹—the stress indicated also by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828), but Bailey (1738), Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Ash (1775), Perry (1777), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1844) tris-sil'a-bl¹ [A word of three syllables].

Triton: trai'tan¹; tri'ton² [In myth, son of Poseidon and Amphitrite].

triturate: trit'yu-rēt¹; trit'yu-rāt². *Smart* (1857) trai'ta-rēt¹ [To pulverize or masticate thoroughly].

triumph: trai'umf¹; tri'ūmf² [Rejoicing on account of success, as in overcoming an enemy].

triumvir: trai-um'vēr¹; tri-ūm'vēr² [One of three men united in public office or authority].—**triumvirate:** trai-um'vi-rēt¹; tri-ūm'vi-rāt² [A coalition of three men in authority or control].—**triumviri:** trai-um'vi-rai¹; tri-ūm'vi-rī² [Plural of TRIUMVIR].

triune: trai'yūn¹; tri'yūn². *Walker* (1791) and *Fulton & Knight* (1802) trai-yūn¹ [Three in one: said of the Godhead].

trivial: triv'i-al¹; triv'i-al². Pronounced as two syllables—triv'yal¹, by *Sheridan* (1780), *Walker* (1791), *Jones* (1798), *Fulton & Knight* (1802), *Enfield* (1807), *Jameson* (1827), and *Knowles* [Of little importance or worth].

Troas: trō'as¹; trō'as² [Anc. district of Asia Minor; also, its seaport].

trochalc: tro-kē'k¹; tro-eā'ie² [Pert. to or composed of trochees].

troche: trō'k¹; trō'ee², *Standard & Wr.; C. & I.* trōch¹; *E.* trōk¹; *M.* trōsh¹; *St. & W.* trō'k¹ [A tablet or lozenge].

In vulgar and commercial use often pronounced and sometimes written *trochees* (trō'k¹).
SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY New English Dictionary vol. X, s. v. [Oxford, 1915.]

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ēr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; au = out; ɔɪ; ɪ = feud; ɛ; ɪn; go; ɪ = sing; ɛ; ɪn, this.

trochee: trō'kī¹; trō'ēē² [A foot or measure of two syllables].

Trochu: trō'shū¹; trō'chū² [Fr. general; governor of Paris, 1870-71].

troglodyte: trōg'lo-dait¹; trōg'lo-dyt² [A cave-dweller].

Trogyllium: tro-jil'i-um¹; tro-gyl'i-um² [Bible].

Troilus: trō'i-lus¹; trō'i-lūs² [In Homer's "Iliad," son of Priam, king of Troy, and lover of Cressida].

troll: trōl¹; trōl². *St.* trōl¹ [In Scand. tradition, a supernatural being of a giant race, and later one of a race of dwarfs].

Trollope: trōl'ap¹; trōl'op² [Eng. novelist (1815-1882)].

trombone: trēm'bōn¹; trēm'bōn², *Standard, C., M., & W.; E.* trēm-bōn¹; *I. & St.* trēm'bon¹; *Wr.* trēm-bō'n¹. Smart (1840) and Clarke (1855) trēm-bō'nē¹ [A brass wind-instrument].

Trondhjem: tren'yem¹; trōn'yēm² [Norw. city].

trope: trōp¹; trōp² [A term in rhetoric designating a form of figurative

Trophimus: trōf'i-mus¹; trōf'i-mūs² [Bible].

trophy: trōf'i¹; trōf'y²; *not* trōf'i¹ [A token of victory].

tropotentry: trō-pō'ten-tri¹; trō-pō'tēn-try² [Language unusually expressive of thought by trope].

Trosachs, Trossachs: trōs'aks¹; trōs'aes² [A picturesque valley in Perth-shire, Scot.].

troth: trōth¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., & M., or* trōth¹, *I., St., W., & Wr.;* trōth¹ or trōth² *Standard* (1913) & *C.* trōth¹. Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) indicated trōth¹; Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) trōth¹, and Jameson (1827) trōth¹. Fidelity; betrothal; also, the act of pledging fidelity. [(11th-13th cent.)].

troubadour: trū'bā-dūr¹; trū'ba-dūr² [A lyric poet of southern Europe

Troubetzkoy: trū-bets'kei¹; trū-bēts'kōy² [Rus. family name].

trouble: trub'l¹; trüb'l² [A state of affliction, distress, worry, or annoyance].—**troubulous:** trub'lus¹; trüb'lūs² [Full of trouble].

trough: trōf¹; trōf², *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.; Standard & C.* trōf¹; trōf². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Wright (1855) trōf¹; Enfield (1807), trōf¹; Jameson (1827) trōf¹ (compare roof and rough); Craig (1849), trōf¹ [A narrow open receptacle or box-like structure].

trousers: trau'zəz¹; trou'səz² [An outer garment worn by men and boys].

trousseau: trū'sō¹; trū'sō² [The personal outfit of a bride].

trout: traūt¹; trout² [A salmon-like food- and game-fish].

trouvère [Fr.]: trū'vār¹; trū'vēr² [One of a school of narrative poets who flourished in France (11th-14th cent.)].—**trouveur:** trū'vūr¹; trū'vūr² [Same as TROUVÈRE].

Trovatore (II): il trō'va-tō'rē¹; il trō'vā-tō'rē² [Opera by Verdi].

Troyes: trwā¹; trwā² [Fr. city].

truculence: truk'yū-lens¹, *E., I., St., W., & Wr., or* trū'kiu-lens¹, *Standard & M.;* trū'e'yū-lēnč² or trū'e'yū-lēnč²; *C.* trū'kiu-lens¹. The first of these is more frequently heard than the second [Savagery of aspect or behavior; ferociousness].

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōk, bōt; fʊl, rʌl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪ, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪn; ɛ; ɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, políce; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

truculent: trük'yu-lent¹ or trū'kiu-lent¹; trüe'yu-lënt² or trü'eü-lënt².
See TRUCULENCE [Having the character of a savage; barbarous].

trudgen: truj'en¹; trüg'en² [Pert. to John Trudgen, a swimmer who in 1863 devised a special manner of swimming]. Frequently erroneously spelled **trudgeon** in assumed analogy with *gudgeon* (a fish) but pronounced the same way.

true: trū¹; try²; *not* triu, a common error among foreigners [Faithful to fact or reality].

truffle: truf'l¹; trüf'l² [An edible fungus]. [of Japanese ware and porcelain].

truité [Fr.]: trwī'tē¹; trwī'tē² [Having a delicately crackled surface: said

Trujillo: trū-hil'yo¹; trü-hil'yo² [Sp. and S.-A. town]. [cut off squarely].

truncate: trun'kēt¹; trün'eāt²; *not* trun'kit¹ [Terminating abruptly, as if

truncheon: trun'shon¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *E., I., M., St., W., & Wr.*, or trun'chan¹, *Standard* (1913) & C.; trün'shon² or trün'chon² [A short, wooden club].

trustworthy: trust'wūr1; trüst'wūr2 [Worthy of confidence].

truth: trūth¹; trüth² [That which is true].—**truths:** trüthz¹ or trüths¹; trüths² or trüths² [Plural of TRUTH].

Tryphæna, Tryphena: trai-fī'na¹; trÿ-fē'na² [Bible].—**Tryphon:** trai-fēn¹; trÿ-fōn² [Apocrypha].—**Tryphosa:** trai-fō'sa¹; trÿ-fō'sa² [Bible].

tryst: trist¹, *Standard* (1893-1912), *W., & Wr.*, or traist¹, *C., E., I., M., & St.*; trÿst² or trÿst². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain [I. n. An appointment to meet. II. v. To agree to a place and time for meeting (some one)]. [The act of one who trysts].

trysting: trist'ing¹ or traist'ing¹; trÿst'ing² or trÿst'ing². Compare **TRYST tsar, tsarevitch, tsarevna, tsarina:** tsār¹, tsār²; tsār'i-vich¹, tsār'e-vich²; tsā-rev'na¹, tsā-rēv'na²; tsā-rī'na¹, tsā-rī'na² [Same as CZAR, etc.].

Tschaikowsky: chai-kof'skī¹; chī-kōf'skÿ² [Russ. composer (1840-93)].

Tuatha De Danaan: tū'a-ha dē da-nān¹; tū'a-hā dē dā-nān² [In Ir. myth, the race of the gods of Dana].

tub: tub¹; tūb² [A large open wooden vessel].

tuba: tiū'bā¹; tū'ba²; *not* tū'bā¹ [A brass wind-instrument].

tubage: tiūb'ij¹; tūb'ag² [Tubes or their contents; also, tube-insertion as a lining in cannon-bore].

Tubal (n.): tū'bāl¹; tū'bal² [Bible].

tubal: (a.) tiū'bāl¹; tū'bal² [Relating to a tube or tubes].

Tubal-cain: tiū'bāl-kēn¹; tū'bal-cān² [Bible].

tube: tiūb¹; tūb² [A hollow cylindrical body of any material].

tubercle: tiū'bar-kl¹; tū'ber-el² [A small tumor formed within an organ by a microbe].

tubercular: tiu-bŭr'kiu-lar¹; tū-bēr'eü-lar² [Affected with tuberculosis].

tuberculosis: tiu-bŭr'kiu-lō'sis¹; tū-bēr'eü-lō'sis² [A diseased condition caused by tubercle-bacillus infection and producing the degeneration and destruction of organs, bones, tissue, etc.].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, wäst, ǻll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hit, ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

tuberose: tiū'ba-rōz¹; tū'be-rōs². *Standard* (1913), *I., W., & Wr.* tiūb'-rōz¹; *C., E., M., & St.* tiū'bar-ōs¹; *M. & Standard* (1893-1912) tiū'ba-rōs¹. Dr. Murray notes "often incorrectly tiūb'rōz," a pronunciation indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). By Sheridan (1780) tshūb'rōz¹; Jones (1798), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), and Boag (1848) tiū'bar-ōz¹ [A plant bearing fragrant white flowers].

Tubianites: tiū'bi-ē'nait¹; tū'bi-ā'nits² [Douai Bible].—**Tubieni:** tiū'-bi-ī'nai¹; tū'bi-ē'ni² [Apocrypha].

Tübingen: tū'bin-en¹; tū'bīng-ēn² [Ger. town].

Tucson: tū-sen¹ or tuk'sen¹; tū-sōn² or tūe'son² [City in Arizona].

Tudor: tiū'dar¹; tū'dor² [A royal house of England (1485-1603)].

Tuesday: tiūz'di¹; tūs'dy²; not tūz'di¹. *M.* tiūz'dē¹. Compare MONDAY [The third day of the week].

tufa: tū'fə¹; tū'fa² [A porous rock].

tuft, tuft, tug. The *u* in these words should be pronounced as *u* in "but": tuf¹, tūf²; tuft¹, tūft²; tug¹, tūg².

Tugela: tu-gē'la¹; tū-gē'lā² [S.-Afr. river].

Tuilleries: twil'er-iz¹ or (*Fr.*) twil'rī¹; twil'er-ūs² or (*Fr.*) twil'rī² [Palace of Fr. kings in Paris (16th and 17th centuries); burned during the Commune of 1871].

Tuite: tiūt¹; tūt²; not twit¹ [Eng. and Ir. family name].

tulip: tiū'lp¹; tū'lip²; not tū'lp¹ [A flowering plant of the lily family].

tulle: tūl¹; tūl² [A fine silk veiling].

tumid: tiū'mid¹; tū'mid²; not tū'mid¹ [Swollen as from inflammation].

tumor: tiū'mər¹; tū'mor²; not tū'mər¹, nor tshū'mər¹ as Sheridan (1780) [An abnormal swelling on or in any part of the body].

tumult: tiū'mult¹; tū'mult²; not tū'mult¹, nor tshū'mult¹ as Sheridan (1780) [The agitation or commotion of a multitude].

tundra [Rus.]: tun'drə¹; tūn'dra² [A rolling treeless plain].

tune: tiūn¹; tūn²; not tūn¹, nor tshūn¹ as Sheridan (1780) [A melodious succession of musical tones].

tunic: tiū'nik¹; tū'nie²; not tū'nik¹ [An outer garment worn with a belt].

Tuomey: tū'mi¹; tū'my² [Am. geologist (1805-57)].

turbine: tur'bin¹ or tur'bain¹; tür'bin² or tür'bīn² [A steam-motor which produces rotatory motion by the striking of steam on vanes upon a revolving cylinder].

Turcism: tūr'sizm¹, *C., M., W., & Wr.*, or türk'izm¹, *Standard, E., I., & St.*; tür'cizm² or tür'eizm². Compare TURKISM. Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) indicate türk'izm¹ [A distinctive characteristic of the Turks].

Turcoman: tūr'ko-mən¹; tür'eo-man² [Same as TURKOMAN].

tureen: tiu-rīn¹; tür-rēn² [A deep covered table-dish for soup].

Turenne (de): də tū'ren¹; de tür'rēn² [Fr. marshal-general (1611-75)].

Turgenef: tür'gə-nef¹ or tür-gē'nyev¹; tür'gē-nēf² or tür-gē'nyev² [Same as TOURGUENIEF].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollee; obey, gō; not, ðr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn;

turgescence: tur-jes'ens¹; tŭr-gēs'ēns² [A thickening of a part; also, empty pompousness]. [bombastic in style of speech].

turgid: tŭr'jɪd¹; tŭr'gid² [Swollen abnormally by some internal agent; also,

Turin: tiŭ'rin¹ or tiu-rin'¹; tŭ'rĭn or tŭ-rĭn'² [It. city].

Turkestan: tŭr'ki-stan'¹ or tur'ke-stān'¹; tŭr'ke-stān'² or tŭr'kē-stān'² [Two regions in central Asia].

Turkism: tŭrk'izm¹; tŭrk'ĭsm² [Same as TURCISM].

Turkoman: tŭr'ko-man'¹; tŭr'ko-mān'² [A Tatar of Turkestan]. [pound].

turmerol: tŭr'mar-ōl¹ or -ōl¹; tŭr'mer-ōl² or -ōl² [An oily chemical com-

turmoll: tŭr'meil¹; tŭr'mōil². Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Webster (1828) tŭr-meil'¹ [Confused motion; disturbance].

turnip: tŭr'nɪp¹; tŭr'nɪp². Erroneously tŭr'nup¹ [The fleshy edible root of a plant of the cabbage family]. [nasts].

turnverein [Ger.]: turn'fər-aĭn'¹; turn'fər-ĭn'² [An association of gym-

turpinite: tŭr'pin-aɪt¹; tŭr'pĭn-ĭt'² [An explosive].

turpitude: tŭr'pɪ-tiud¹; tŭr'pɪ-tūd²; not tŭr'pɪ-tūd¹ [Inherent vileness].

turquois, turquoise: tər-keɪz'¹, *Standard, C., M., St., & W.,* or tŭr'koiz¹; tur-koɪz'² or tŭr'koiz², *E. & I.; Wr. ter-kiz'*, so also Walker (1791), Smart (1846), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805). By Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Enfield (1807) tər-kēz'¹; Wright (1855) tər-kwēz'¹. Formerly spelt **turcoise, turkois,** and by Bailey (1732) stressed on the last syllable, but by Kenrick (1773) on the first. Following the analogy of *tortoise* the pronunciation would be tŭr'kɪs¹ [A subtranslucent to opaque mineral of various hues].

Ben Jonson stresses *tur'kise*, Dr. Johnson *tur'kōis*, -*kōise*, Milton and Tennyson *tur'kīs*. SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. X, s. v. [Oxford, 1916.]

Tuscarora: tŭs'kə-rō-rā¹; tŭs'ea-rō-rā² [Amerind tribe of North America].

Tuskegee: tŭs-kɪ'gē¹; tŭs-kē'gē² [Town in Ala.]. **Tuskegeeē¹.**

Tussaud: tŭ'sō¹; tŭ'sō² [Swiss artist (1760-1850); established a waxwork exhibition in London]. [state of being under a tutor].

tutelage: tiŭ'ti-lɪj¹; tŭ'te-lāg²; not tŭhū'tel-ij¹ as Sheridan (1780) [The

tutor: tiŭ'tər¹; tŭ'tor²; not tŭ'tēr¹, nor tŭhū'tər¹ as Sheridan (1780) [One who has charge of the instruction of another].

tutorage: tiŭ'tər-əj¹; tŭ'tor-āg²; not tŭ'tər-ij¹, nor tŭhū'tər-ij¹ as Sheridan (1780) [The office of a tutor]. [ferent fruits].

tutti-frutti [It.]: tŭt'ti-frŭt'ti¹; tŭt'ti-frŭt'ti² [A iced confection of dif-

Tutuila: tŭ'tu-i'la¹; tŭ'tŭ-i'lā² [Am. island of the Samoan group].

tuxedo: tŭks-i'do¹; tŭks-ē'do² [A dinner-jacket].

twelvemonth: twelv'munth¹; twelv'month². By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Enfield (1807), and Jameson (1827) twelv'munth¹; a fashionable corruption of the times, for the latest date given by Dr. Murray for the spelling *twelvemonth* is 1573 [A year, consisting of twelve calendar months].

Twickenham: twik'en-am¹; twik'en-am²—the *h* is silent [Eng. town].

The pronunciation twik'en-am¹ is heard in England only in song.

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ðr, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oɪl; iu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

twilight: twai'laɪt¹; twi'lit² [The period from sunset to dark night].

twill, twin, twinge, twinkle, twist, twit, twitch, twitter. Pronounce the *i* in these words as *i* in "hit" (see I): twil¹, twil²; twin¹, twin²; twinj¹, twinj²; twɪŋ'kl, twɪŋ'kl²; twist¹, twist²; twit¹, twit²; twitch¹, twitch²; twit'er¹, twit'er².

twirl: twɜrl¹; twɪrl² [To turn round and round rapidly].

two: tū¹; tɔ²—the *w* is silent [The sum of one and one].

The pronunciation (tū) . . . is due to labialization of the vowel by the *w* which then disappeared before the related sound. The successive stages would thus be (twa¹, twə¹, twō¹, twū¹, tū¹).

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY *New English Dictionary* vol. X, s. v. [Oxford, 1916.]

two-legged: tū'leɪd¹ or tū'leg'ed¹; tɔ'lēɪd² or tɔ'lēg'ed² [Having two legs]. Compare THREE-LEGGED.

twopence: tup'ens¹; tʊp'enɔ², *E., M., & W.* The formal pronunciation tʊp'ens¹ indicated by *Standard, C., I., St., Wr., Webster* (1828-1908), Knowles, and Smart, (1840) is seldom or never heard in England. From Buchanan's time the leading British lexicographers have indicated tup'ens¹ as representing standard usage. Among these are Buchanan (1757-66), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Jameson (1827) [A sum of money equal to two pence; also, a former silver coin of Great Britain; now only the coin distributed by the order of the English sovereign on Maundy Thursday]. Compare HALFPENNY.

twopenny: tup'e-nɪ¹; tʊp'ɛ-ny². The formal pronunciation in disuse is still indicated as preferred by several American and Scottish dictionaries. See TWOPENCE [Of the value of two pence; hence, cheap].

[of Lady Capulet].

Tybalt: tib'əlt¹; tɪb'əlt² [In Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," the nephew

Tyburn: tai'bɜrn¹; tɪ'bɜrn² [A historic place of execution in London, Eng.].

Tycheus: tik'ɪ-kus¹; tɪ'e'ɪ-ɛs² [Bible].

[Japan about 1854].

tycoon: tai-kūn¹; tɪ'eōn² [The great prince: a title of the shogun of

Tydeus: tai'diūs¹ or tid'ɪ-ūs¹; tɪ'dūs² or tɪd'e-ūs² [In Gr. myth, the son of Œneus, one of the seven chiefs who fought Thebes].

tymp, tympan, tympanal, tympanic. In these words the *y* is pronounced as *i* in "hit": timp¹, timp²; tim'pən¹, tɪm'pən²; tim'pə-nəl¹, tɪm'pə-nəl²; tim-pan'ɪk¹, tɪm-pən'ɪe².

tympanites: tim'pə-nai'tɪz¹; tɪm'pə-nɪ'tēs² [Swelling of the abdomen due to an accumulation of gas in the stomach, etc.].

tympanitis: tim'pə-nai'tɪs¹ or tim'pə-nɪ'tɪs¹; tɪm'pə-nɪ'tɪs² or tɪm'pə-nɪ'tɪs² [Inflammation of the membrane lining the drum of the middle ear].

tympanum: tim'pə-num¹; tɪm'pə-nūm² [1. The drum of the ear. 2. A drum or the skin stretched over the head of a drum].

Tyndale: tin'dəl¹; tɪn'dəl². Frequently mispronounced tin-dəl¹ [Eng. priest (1484-1536); translated the New Testament into English].

Tynemouth: tain'mʊθ¹; tɪn'mʊθ² [Eng. city on the Tyne]. Compare TEIGNMOUTH.

type: taip¹; tɪp² [1. That which represents something else. 2. A piece of metal bearing a letter or other character on its surface and used in printing].

Typhoeus: tai-fō'yūs¹; tɪ-fō'yūs² [In Gr. myth, a monster with a hundred snake-heads].

l: artistic, **ärt**; fat, **färe**; fast, **get**, **präy**; hit, **police**; obey, **gō**; net, **ōr**; full, **rüle**; but, **būr**;

typhoid: tai'foid¹; tȳ'foid² [An infectious fever].

[winds].

Typhon: tai'fön¹; tȳ'fön² [In Gr. myth, the son of Typhoeus, father of the

typhoon: tai-fün¹; tȳ-fōön² [A wind-storm of cyclonic force].

typhus: tai'fūs¹; tȳ'fūs² [A contagious fever].

typic: tip'ik¹; tȳ'ie² [Same as TYPICAL].

typical: tip'i-kal¹; tȳ'p'i-eal² [Having the character or nature of a type.

See TYPE, I].

[English use].

typist: taip'ist¹; tȳ'ist² [An operator of a typewriting-machine: an En-

typographer: tai-peg'ra-fər¹; tȳ-pōg'ra-fər². The pronunciation ti-peg'-ra-fər¹ is also occasionally heard and is noted as in use by *M. & W.* [A master of typography].

typographic: tai"po-graf'ik¹; tȳ"po-ğrāf'ie². The pronunciation ti-pə-graf'ik¹, preferred by *C.*, is occasionally heard and is noted as in use by *M. & W.* [Same as TYPOGRAPHICAL].

typographical: tai"po-graf'i-kal¹; tȳ"po-ğrāf'i-eal², *Standard, E., I., M., St., W., & Wr. C.* tip-o-graf'i-kal¹, which is occasionally heard, is noted as in use also by *M., W., & Wr.* and was indicated as standard by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), and Smart (1846). But Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), and Wright (1855) recorded tai-po-graf'i-kal¹, as used to-day [Relating to TYPOGRAPHY].

typography: tai-peg'ra-fi¹; tȳ-pōg'ra-fy². *M. & W.* indicate ti-peg'ra-fi¹ as in use, but it is seldom heard [The art of printing from type; also, the arrangement or appearance of printed matter].

tyrannic: tai-ran'ik¹; tȳ-rān'ie². *M.* ti-ran'ik¹ [Same as TYRANNICAL].—

tyrannical: tai-ran'i-kal¹; tȳ-rān'i-eal². *M.* ti-ran'i-kal¹, also indicated by Perry (1777), but Buchanan (1757-66), Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797) tai-ran'ik¹ [Relating to or characteristic of a tyrant].

tyrannize: tir'ə-noiz¹; tȳ'r'a-niz² [To use cruelly, or domineer over].

Tyrannus: tai-ran'us¹; tȳ-rān'ūs² [Bible].

tyranny: tir'ə-ni¹; tȳ'r'a-ny² [Any act of abuse of unrestricted authority].

tyrant: tai'rən't¹; tȳ'rən't² [One who seizes sovereign power illegally; also, one who rules oppressively or cruelly].

Type: tai'r¹; tȳ'r² [Bible].—**Tyrians:** tir'i-ənz¹; tȳ'r'i-ənz² [Apocrypha].

Tyrol: tir'əl¹ or (*Ger.*) ti-röl¹; tȳ'r'ol² or (*Ger.*) tȳ-röl² [Austr. province].—

Tyrolean: ti-rō'li-en¹; tȳ-rō'le-en² [A native of the Tyrol].—**Tyrolese:** tir'o-li-z¹

or tir'o-lis¹; tȳ'r'o-lēs² or tȳ'r'o-lēs² [*I. a. Pert. to the Tyrol. II. n. A Tyrolean.*].—

Tyrolenne: tai-rō'li-en¹; tȳ-rō'li-ēn² [A song or dance of the Tyrolise].

Tyrtæan: tər-ti'en¹; tȳr-tē'an² [Pert. to or in style of Tyrtæus].

Tyrtæus: tər-ti'us¹; tȳr-tē'ūs² [Gr. poet of about 650 B. C.].

Tyrus: tai'rus¹; tȳ'rūs² [Apocrypha].

Tyrwhitt: tir'it¹; tȳ'r'it² [Eng. philologist (1730-86)].

[etc.].

tzar, tsarina: tzār¹, tzār²; tza-rī'nə¹, tzu-rī'na² [See CZAR, etc., and TSAR,

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, what, all; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, loe; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wēn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Tzigany: tsɪg'ə-nɪ¹; tsɪg'ə-ny²; *Magyar* tsi-gū'ni¹ [A Hungarian Gipsy].—

Tzigane: tsi-gān¹; tsi-gān² [Same as Tzigany].

tzin [Mex.]: zɪn¹; zɪn² [Lord; baron; noble].

U

u: yū¹; yū². In this book the sounds of this letter are indicated by the following symbols: (1) u¹; u², as in *full*, *pulpit*, etc. It is used also (a) to indicate the sound of *u* in the syllable *-ful*, as, *cupful*, etc., (b) after *s* = *sh*, as in *censure* (sen'-shurɪ, çen'-shur²), *sugar* (shug'ərɪ; shug'ar²); (c) before *sh*, as in *bush*, *push*, *cushion*; (d) to indicate the sound of *o* as in *woman*, *wolf*, and of *ou* as in *could* (kud¹; eud²); (e) to indicate the sound of *oo* as in *book*, *good*, *stood*; (f) to indicate syllables that are short in quantity in the Roman pronunciation of Latin, and in other foreign languages.

(2) ū¹; ū², as in *rude*, *rule*, *true*, etc. It is used (a) chiefly after *r*, *l*, or *j*, as in *crude*, *flund*, *jubilee*, *judicial*; (b) to indicate the sound of *ew*, as in *brew*, *crew*, *Jew*, *lewd*, *rheum*, etc.; (c) to indicate the sound of *ui*, as in *bruise*, *cruise*, *fruit*, *juice*, etc.; (d) to indicate the sound of *ou*, as in *group*, *through*, *you*, *youth*, also heard in words derived from the French as *croup*, *soup*, etc., *rouge*, *route*, etc., *bouquet*, *routine*, etc.; (e) to indicate the sound of *oo*, as in *droop*, *food*, *mood*, *rood*, *wool*, etc.; (f) to indicate syllables that are long in the Roman pronunciation of Latin or of scientific terms and in other foreign languages.

(3) ʊ¹; ŭ², as in *but*, *dun*, *hunger*, *under*, etc. It is used (a) chiefly in monosyllabic words or in accented syllables which end in a consonant, as *bust*, *crust*, *Prussia*, etc., *unto*, *supper*, etc.; (b) in unaccented syllables, as *circus*, *succeed*; (c) to indicate the sound of *o* before *m*, *me*, *n*, *ne*, *ng*, *th*, and *z*, as in *among*, *comfort*, *come*, *son*, *done*, *tongue*, *nothing*, *brother*, *dozen*, etc.; (d) to indicate sound of *oo*, as in *blood*, *flood*, etc.; (e) to indicate the sound of *oe*, as in *does*; (f) to indicate the sound of *ou*, as in *double*, *pious*.

(4) ū¹; ŭ², as in *burn*. This symbol is used only before *r* generally followed by a consonant, as in *curl*, *furnace*, *hurst*, *nurse*, *purse*. It is used to indicate the sounds of (a) *o* in *work*, (b) *oe* in *Goethe*, (c) the Fr. *eu* in *douceur* (dū'sūr¹; dū'sūr²).

(5) iu¹; ū², as in *duration*, *futility*. (6) iū¹; ū², as in *avenue*, *constitution*, *pupil*, *tube*, *beauty*. See quotation.

Long *u* is the name popularly given to the diphthongal *u* of *use* and to the *u* of *tube*, which may or may not be diphthongal. Of the two varieties one is simply ū, fully rounded and preceded by *y*. The other is less rounded and has no *y*, tho the middle part of the tongue is slightly raised. It is a "mid-mixed" vowel, which we denote by iū; when short, as in *mutation*, by iu. Its ordinary signs are *u*, *ue*, *eu*, *ui* (*mute*, *due*, *new*, *feud*, *suit*). Like the diphthongal yū, it comes from the high French *u*, which first became yū, then yū. Since *r* and *l* are not easily followed by *y*, the tendency has been to keep the old ū after these consonants, while converting it into yū or iū after the others. Thus *rule*, *lute* are usually pronounced, in England, ril, lūt; but *tube*, *mute*, *duty* become tyub, myūt, dyū'tu. In the United States iū is more common in this class of words.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* p. 2504, col. 1. [1916.] In some other words the *u* when unstressed is obscured and this is indicated by the symbol ə in Key 1, and by u in Key 2. See Introductory, page xxviii.

The "obscure" vowel ə. This is vocal resonance reduced to its lowest terms and produced with the least possible interference with the speech-current on its outward passage. It is the sound to which all the low vowels, to some extent also *e* and *i*, tend when not fortified by the accent. It is technically a "mid-mixed" vowel, closely akin to *u*, but differing from it by its weaker resonance; (cp. the second vowel of *humdrum* with that of *tantrum*, which is virtually identical with that of *monarch*, *ever*, *fugot*, *martyr*). FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dict.* p. 2504, col. 1. [1916.]

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; full, rʌle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɛo, ɛem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Uberto [It.]: See HUBERT.

ublety: yu-bai'ti-ti¹; yu-bi'e-ty². *C.* yu-bi'i-ti¹ [Local relation].

ubiquitary: yu-bik'wi-tē'rī¹; yu-bik'wi-tā'ry² [Ubiquitous].—**ubiquitous**: yu-bik'wi-tus¹; yu-bik'wi-tūs² [Existing everywhere].—**ubiquity**: yu-bik'wi-ti¹; yu-bik'wi-ty² [Existence in all places at the same time].

Ucal: yū'kal¹; yū'eal² [Bible].

[companion of Priam].

Ucalegon: yu-kal'i-gōn¹; yu-eāl'e-gōn² [In classic myth, an elder of Troy,

Uchida: ū'chi-da¹; ū'chi-dā² [Jap. ambassador (1865-)].

Udal, Udall: yū'dal¹; yū'dāl² [Eng. scholar and dramatist (1506-56)].

Uel: yū'el¹; yū'ēl² [Bible].

Uffa: ū'fa¹; ū'fā² [King of East Anglia (575 A. D.)].

[Compare ABRUZZI].

Uffizzi: ū-fit'zi¹; ū-fit'zi² [Art gallery in Florence, It.; founded 15th cent.].

Ugo [It.]: See HUGH.

[or their language].

Ugrian: ū'gri-ən¹ or yū'gri-ən¹; ū'gri-an² or yū'gri-an² [Pert. to the Finns

uhlan: ū'lan¹; ū'lan². *I.* ū'lan¹; *St.* yū'lan¹; *W.* ū'lān¹—the German pronunciation [A cavalryman and lancer].

Uhland: ū'lant¹; ū'lānt² [Ger. poet (1787-1862)].

[of Strassburg in 1870].

Uhrich: ū'rik¹ or ū'rih¹; ū'rie² or ū'rīh² [Fr. general (1802-81); defender

Uist: wist¹ or ūst¹; wist² or ūst² [Sc. islands].

[eigner].

Uitlander [S.-Afr. D.]: eit'land-ər¹; ðit'lānd-er² [An outlander or for-

ukase: yū-kēs¹; yū-kās² [Rus. official decree].

[part of European Russia].

Ukraine: yū'krēn¹; yū'krān² [Name of independent region, formerly a

ukulele: yū'kə-lē'h¹; yū'ku-lē'h² [A guitar-like musical instrument.]

Ulai: yū'lai¹ or yū'li-ai¹; yū'li² or yū'la-i² [Bible].—**Ulam**: yū'lam¹; yū'-lām² [Bible].

ulema: ū'h-mā¹; ū'le-mā². *C.* ū'le-mā¹; *E., I., & St.* yə-lī'mā¹; *W.* ū'le-mā¹; *Wr.* ū-lī'mā¹. By Smart (1846) and Craig (1849) yū-lī'mā¹ [Moslem doctors of law who interpret the Koran].

[383].

Ulfilas: ul'fi-las¹; ūl'fi-lās² [Gothic bishop, translator of the Bible (311?-

Ulla: ul'ə¹; ūl'ā² [Bible].

Ulotrichi: yu-let'ri-kai¹; yu-lōt'ri-ei² [The woolly-haired species of the human race].—**Ulotriches**: yu-let'ri-kiz¹; yu-lōt'ri-eēs² [The Ulotrichi].

Ulrica: ul'ri-kə¹; ūl'ri-eā² [A feminine personal name]. **Ulrika**†. *F.* **Ulrique**: ūl'rik¹; ūl'rik²; *G.* **Ulrike**: ul-ri'kə¹; ul-ri'kə²; *It.* **Ulrica**: ūl-ri'ka¹; ul-ri'ēā².

Ulrici: ul-rī'tsi¹; ūl-rī'tsi² [Ger. philosopher (1806-84)].

ultima: ul'ti-mə¹; ūl'ti-mā² [*I. a.* Being of the farthest or last. *II. n.* The last syllable of a word].

ultimate: ul'ti-mit¹; ūl'ti-mat² [*I. a.* Beyond which there is none other; final. *II. n.* The final result; conclusion].

Ultima Thule: ul'ti-mə thiū'li¹; ūl'ti-ma thū'lē² [See THULE].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhɪn; go; ŋ = sing; ʃhɪn, this.

ultimatum: ul'ti-mə'tum¹; ūl'ti-mā'tum² [Final terms in diplomacy; also, a final proposition].

ultramontane: ul'tra-mən'tēn¹; ūl'tra-mōn'tān² [**I.** *a.* Situated or expressed beyond the mountains. **II.** *n.* One who lives beyond the mountains].

ululant: ul'yu-lant¹; ūl'yu-lant² [Hooting; howling].—**ululation:** ul'yu-lē'shan¹; ūl'yu-lā'shon² [A howling or wailing].

Ulysses: yu-lis'iz¹; yū-lŷs'ēs² [In Gr. myth, king of Ithaca, engaged in the Trojan war, also, a masculine personal name]. **F.** Ulysse: ū'lis¹; ū'lŷs²; **It.** Ulisse: ū-lis'sē¹; y-lis'sē².

umbilical: um-bil'i-kəl¹; ūm-bīl'i-eal² [Relating to the navel].

umbilicus: um'bī-lai'kus¹; ūm'bī-lī'eus². **E.** um-bil'i-kus¹ [The navel].

umbrage: um'bri¹; ūm'brag² [A feeling of being overshadowed].

umbrageous: um-brē'jus¹; ūm-brā'gūs². **C.** um-brē'jius¹; **Wr.** um-brē'-ji-us¹, the pronunciation indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827). [Forming a screen, or supplying shade].

umbrella: um-brel'ə¹; ūm-brēl'a²; *not* um-ber-el-la [A portable covered framework for protection from rain or sun].

umbrine [**F.**]: um'brin¹ or um'brain¹; ūm'brin² or ūm'brīn² [A food-fish].

Ummah: um'ā¹; ūm'ā² [Bible].

umpirage: um'pair-ij¹; ūm'pīr-ag² [The office or decision of an umpire]. —**umpire:** um'pair¹; ūm'pīr². By Buchanan (1757) and Scott (1797) um'pīr¹; Kenrick (1773) um'pīr¹ [One who enforces rules in a game or decides questions in controversy].

un- (prefix): un¹; ūn². This prefix is used in English to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition; as, **un-cleanly, un-cour-teous, un-finished, un-pre-pared, un-will'ing.** It is commonly prefixed to adjectives and adverbs, and rarely to nouns. **Un-** is used also to express the reversal of the action of verbs, as **un-dress, un-fold, un-tie,** etc. For the pronunciation of words with this prefix that are frequently mispronounced see the second element of the word.

Uncas: un'kəs¹; ūn'eas² [A Mohican sachem (1588?–1682?)]. [capitals].

uncial: un'shəl¹; ūn'shal² [Relating to ancient letters resembling modern

uncouth: un-kūth¹; ūn-euth² [Awkward or odd].

unction: un'kshən¹; ūn'e'shon² [The act of anointing].

unctuous: un'k'chu-[or -tiu-]us¹; ūn'e'chu-[or -tū-]ūs² [Like oil].

undaunted: un-dānt'ed¹ or un-dōn'ted¹; ūn-dānt'ēd² or ūn-dān'ted². See DAUNT [Fearless].

underground: un'dər-graund¹; ūn'der-ġround² [Situated or operated beneath the surface of the ground]. [below or beneath].

underneath: un'dər-nīth¹; ūn'der-nēth²; *not* un'dər-nīth¹ [Directly

Undine: un-dīn¹ or un'dīn¹; ūn-dīn² or ūn'dīn² [**1.** In folk-lore, a female watersprite. **2.** The heroine in Fouqué's romance of the same name].

undiscerning: un'di-zēr'n'ing¹; ūn'di-zēr'n'ing²—the *s* is pronounced as *z*. See *S* [Want of keenness of judgment]. See DISCERN.

undress: un-dres¹; ūn-drēs²; *not* un'dres¹ [Every-day clothes].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃhɪn, this.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rüle; but, börn;

undulatory: un'diu-la-to-rī¹; ün'dū-la-to-ry². *E.* un'diu-lē-tōr-i¹; *St.* un'diu-lē'tər-i¹; *I.* un'diū-la-to-rī¹; Smart (1836) un'diu-lē'tər-i¹; Walker (1791) un'diū-lē-to-rī¹ [Having a wave-like appearance].

unguent: un'gwent¹; ün'gwent²; *not* un'gwent¹ [An ointment or salve].

unguiculate: un-gwik'yu-lēt¹; ün-gwie'yu-lāt² [Having claws or nails].

ungulate: un'giu-lit¹; ün'gū-lat² [Having hoofs; hoof-shaped].

Unigenitus: yū'nī-jen'i-tus¹; yū'ni-gēn'i-tūs² [A bull issued in 1713 by Pope Clement XI. against Quesnel's annotated New Testament].

unijugate: yu-nij'u-gāt¹; yū-nij'u-gāt² [Having one pair of leaflets].

union: yūn'yon¹; yun'yon². Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Jameson (1827) yū'n-un¹ [The act of joining, or the state of being united].

unison: yū'nī-sən¹; yū'nī-son². Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) yū'nī-zun¹, noted also by *C.* & *W.* as secondary [Perfect accord or agreement].

unisonal: yū-nīs'o-nāl¹; yū-nīs'o-nāl² [Being in unison].—**unisonous:** yū-nīs'o-nūs¹; yū-nīs'o-nūs² [Unisonal; also, sounding alone].

Unitarian: yū'nī-tā'ri-an¹; yū'ni-tā'ri-an² [A member of any religious body that denies the doctrine of the Trinity]. Compare BARBARIAN.

univalence: yū'nī-vē'lens¹, *Standard, or* yu-niv'a-lens¹, *C., E., & W.*; yū'nī-vā'lēnc² or yū-niv'a-lēnc². *I. & St.* yu-niv'a-lens¹; *W.* yū'nī-vē'lens¹. The second indicates usage in Great Britain [In chemistry, the property of having a combining power of unity].—**univalent:** yū'nī-vē'lent¹ or yū-niv'a-lent¹; yū'nī-vā'lēnt² or yū-niv'a-lēnt² [Having a valence]. Compare UNIVALENCE.

univocal: yu-niv'o-kal¹; yū-niv'o-cal² [Having but one proper meaning].

unscathed: un-skēthd¹; ün-seāthd². *St.* un-skēfht¹; Webster (1847) un-skafht¹ [Not hurt].

Unter den Linden: un'tər den lin'den¹; un'tər dēn līn'dēn² [An avenue lined with linden-trees in Berlin, Ger.]. [drance; resisting control].

untoward: un-to'ard¹; ün-tō'ard². Compare TOWARD [Causing hindrance].

upanishad [Sans.]: u-pan'i-shad¹; u-pān'i-shād² [A philosophical treatise, forming a part of the Vedic literature].

upas: yū'pas¹; yū'pas² [A tall Javanese tree yielding poisonous juice].

Upharsin: yu-fār'sin¹; yū-fār'sin² [Bible].—**Uphaz:** yū'faz¹; yū'fāz²

[Bible].

[torated for the cords of an awning].

uphroe: yū'frō¹; yū'frō². *E. & W.* uf'rō¹; *I.* uf'ro¹ [A wooden block, per-

upmost: up'mōst¹; ūp'mōst² [Highest].

upright: up'rait¹; ūp'rit². By Spenser in "Mother Hubbard" (l. 278) and Milton in "Paradise Lost" (bk. i, l. 221), by Bailey (1727 & 1761), Johnson (1755), and Buchanan stressed on the final syllable, *up-right'*. [Having a vertical position; morally correct].

This word, with its derivatives, is, in prose, accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems to be accented indifferently on the first or second.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dictionary of the English Language* vol. II, s. v. [London, 1755.]

uproar: up'rēr¹; ūp'rōr². This pronunciation, common to southern England and in wide use in the United States, is unrecorded by American dictionaries,

1: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

that indicate up'rōr¹, heard in northern England and considered dialectal, and also locally in the United States. Knowles (1835) up-rōr¹ [A noisy and violent disturbance].

This word . . . is accented on the first syllable in prose; in verse, indifferently on either. SAMUEL JOHNSON *Dictionary of the English Language* vol. II, s. v. [London, 1755.]

Upsal: up-sāl¹; up-sāl² [Saine as UPSALA].

Upsala: up-sā'la¹; up-sā'lä² [Sw. province and city]. [the Greek alphabet].

upsilon: yūp'si-lon¹; yūp'si-lōn² [The twentieth letter and sixth vowel in

Ur: ūr¹; ūr² [Bible].—**Urai:** yū'rai¹; yū'ri² [Douai Bible].

Ural: yū'räl¹; yū'ral² [Mountain system and river in European Russia].

Urania: yu-rē'ni-a¹; yū-rū'ni-a² [In myth, the Muse of astronomy].

Uranus: yū'rā-nus¹; yū'rā-nūs² [In Gr. myth, the father of the Titans].

Urban: ūr'bən¹; ūr'ban² [A masculine personal name]. Dan. G. Sw. **Urban:** ūr'bən¹; ūr'bān²; D. **Urbaan:** ūr'bān¹; ūr'bān²; F. **Urbain:** ūr'bāi¹; ūr'bāi²; It. **Urbano:** ūr-bā'no¹; ūr-bā'no²; L. **Urbanus:** ūr-bē'nus¹; ūr-bā'nūs²; Sp. **Urbano:** ūr-bā'no¹; ūr-bā'no².

Urbana: ūr'bān-a¹; ūr'bān-a²; not ūr-bē'nā¹ [City in Illinois].

urbane (a.): ūr'bēn¹; ūr'bān² [Characterized by a courteous manner].

Urbane (n.): ūr'bēn¹; ūr'bān² [Bible].

urbanity: ūr-ban'i-ti¹; ūr'bān'i-ty² [Quality of being urbane].

Urbino: ūr-bī'no¹; ūr-bī'no² [Ancient It. duchy and its capital].

urea: yū'rī-a¹; yū'rē-a² [A colorless crystalline substance present in urine].

ureter: yu-rī'ter¹; yū-rē'ter². *Wr.* yū'rī-tēr¹, the pronunciation indicated by Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) [The duct which carries the urine from the kidney to the bladder].

urethra: yu-rī'thrā¹; yū-rē'thra² [The canal by which urine is discharged].

Uri: ūrī¹; ūrī² [Swiss canton].

Uri: yū'rai¹; yū'ri² [Bible].—**Uria:** yu-rai'a¹; yū-rī'a² [Douai Bible].—

Uriah: yu-rai'ā¹; yū-rī'ā² [Bible].—**Urias:** yu-rai'as¹; yū-rī'as² [Apocrypha].—**Uriel:** yū'rī-el¹; yū'rī-el² [Bible and masculine personal name].—**Urijah:** yu-rai'ja¹; yū-rī'ja² [Bible].—**Urim:** yū'rim¹; yū'rin² [Bible].

urine: yū'rin¹; yū'rin²; not yū'rain¹ [A fluid excretion from the kidneys].

Urquart: ūrk'art¹; ūrk'art² [Scot. author (1611-60)].

Urquhart: ūrk'hart¹ or (Scot.) ūrn'art¹; ūrk'hart² or (Scot.) ūrn'art² [Scot. clan-name from a district in Inverness].

ursine: ūr'sm¹, *Standard, C., St., & Wr.*, or ūr'suin¹, *E., I., & W.*; ūr'sin² or ūr'sin² [Relating to or like bears].

Ursula: ūr'siu-lā¹; ūr'sū-lā² [A feminine personal name]. D. **Orselfne:** ūr'sē-lī'nē¹; ūr'sē-lī'ngē²; **Ursula:** ūr'su-lā¹; ūr'sū-lā²; F. **Ursule:** ūr'sul¹; ūr'sul²; G. Sw. **Ursel:** ūr'sel¹; ūr'sēl²; It. **Orsola:** ūr'so-lā¹; ūr'so-lā²; Sp. **Ursola:** ūr'so-lā¹; ūr'so-lā².

Ursuline: ūr'siu-lin¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or ūr'siu-lain¹, *E., I., & St.*; ūr'sū-lin² or ūr'sū-lin² [Pert. to St. Ursula, an order of nuns founded in 1537].

Uruguay: ū'ru-gwē¹ or ū'ru-gwā¹; ū'ru-gwā² or ū'ru-gwī² [1. So. American republic. 2. A river in S. E. South Am.].

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; full, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; ink; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn;

usable: yūz'ā-bl¹; yūs'ā-bl²—note that the s is pronounced as z. See S [That may be used].—**usage:** yūz'ij¹; yūs'ag². I. & St. yū'zēj¹. The pronunciation yū'sij¹ is also frequently heard [The act or manner of using or treating a person or thing].

usance: yūz'əns¹; yūs'ang² [A variable period of time].

use (n.): yūs¹; yūs² [The application of something to amend].

use (v.): yūz¹; yūs² [To make use of].

used: yūzd¹; yūsd² [Made use of].

Ushant: ush'ənt¹; ush'ant². Fr. **Ouessant:** ū'es'sān¹; ū'es'sān² [and off France].

usquebaugh: us'kwī-bū¹, *Standard & W.*, or us'kwī-bō¹, C., E., St., & W.; us'kwe-bā² or us'kwe-bā². I. us'kwī-bō¹. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) us'kwī-bō¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) us'kwī-bō¹. By Scott spelt *usquabae* ("Redgauntlet," ch. xx: 1824) and by Carleton ("Traits of the Irish Peasantry," ch. i, p. 17: 1843), *iska-behagh* [Whiskey: so called in Scotland and Ireland].

usual: yū'zu-əl¹; yū'zhu-əl²; but much more frequently heard yū'zəl¹, which should be avoided [Such as commonly occurs in the ordinary course of events or ordinary practise].—**usually:** yū'zu-əl¹; yū'zhu-əl²; not yū'zəl¹.

usucapion: yū'zu-kē'pī-ən¹; yū'zhu-cā'pī-ōn² [The acquisition of property by uninterrupted possession for a period of time prescribed by law].

usufruct: yū'zu-frukt¹; yū'zhu-frūet² [The right of enjoying and using a thing belonging to another, without impairing the substance].

usurious: yū-zū'rī-us¹, *Standard, I., St., Wr.*, or yū-zū'rī-us¹, C., E., & W.; yū-zhu'rī-ūs² or yū-zū'rī-ūs². [Taking illegal interest on money lent].

usurp: yū-zūrp¹; yū-sūrp². So also its relatives **u'sur-pā'tion**, **u-sur-per**, etc. Sometimes heard yū-sūrp¹ [To seize and hold without right].

usury: yū'zu-rī¹; yū'zhu-ry² [An illegal rate of interest].

Uta: yū'tā¹; yū'tā² [Apocrypha].

Utah: yū'tō¹ or yū'tā¹; yū'tā² or yū'tā² [A State of the United States].

utensil: yū'ten'sil¹; yū'tēn'sil². By Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Knowles (1835) yū'ten'sil¹ [An implement serving a useful purpose].

uterine: yū'ter-in¹, *Standard, C., St., & W.*, or yū'ter-ain¹, E., I., & W.; yū'ter-in² or yū'ter-in². Perry (1777) and Smart (1840) yū'ter-in¹ [Relating to the womb].

Utgard: ūt'gard¹; ūt'gārd² [In Norse myth, the abode of the giants].

Uthal: yū'fhai¹ or yū'fhi-ai¹; yū'thi² or yū'tha-ī² [Bible].—**Uthi:** yū'fhai¹; yū'thi² [Apocrypha].

Utopia: yū-tō'pī-ai¹; yū-tō'pī-a² [An imaginary island described by Sir Thomas More in a romance of the same name].—**Utopianism:** yū-tō'pī-ən-izm¹; yū-tō'pī-an-izm² [The character of a Utopian].

Utrecht: yū'trekt¹ or (D.) ū'trēnt¹; yū'trēet² or (D.) ū'trēnt² [1. A province and city in the Netherlands. 2. A division of Natal province, South Africa].

Uttoxeter: ūks'ī-ter¹; ūks'ī-ter². Compare ANSTRUTHER [Eng. town].

uvula: yū'viu-lā¹; yū'vū-lā² [A fleshy pendant which hangs from the middle of the soft palate].

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāt, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; η = sing; thin, this.

uxorial: uks-ō'ri-al¹; ūks-ō'ri-al² [Characteristic of a wife].

Uz: ūz¹; ūz² [Bible].—**Uzai:** yū'zai¹ or yū'zi-ai¹; yū'zi² or yū'za-i² [Bible].
—**Uzal:** yū'zal¹; yū'zal² [Bible].—**Uzza:** uz'ā¹; ūz'ā² [Bible].—**Uzzah:** uz'ā¹; ūz'ā² [Bible].—**Uzzen-sheerah:** uz'en-shē'rā¹; ūz'en-shē'rā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Uzzen-sheerah:** uz'en-shē'rā¹; ūz'en-shē'rā² [Bible].—**Uzzi:** uz'āi¹; ūz'āi² [Bible].—**Uzzia:** u-zai'ā¹; ū-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Uzziah:** u-zai'ā¹; ū-zī'ā² [Bible].—**Uzziel:** u-zai'el¹ or ū-zī'el²; ū-zī'el² or ū-zī'el² [Bible].

V

v: vī¹; vē². This letter is used in this book to indicate its own sound, as in *vat, hacc*. The name *ve*, French *ve*, is a modern formation in analogy with the Latin names of *b, c, d, g, p, t*. 'I' was commonly called "single u," as *w* was "double u," so late as 1617. Most English *v's*, especially initial, are in words from the French or Latin. 'I' never stands final.

V, or *u* consonant, as it is improperly called, has a single invariable sound, which is like that of *f*, but duller: as *fan, van, ferry, very*, etc. I know not of any anomaly belonging to it, excepting that it is usually dropped, together with the *e* that follows it, in the pronunciation of *treblemonth*.

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. viii, p. 135. [London, 1784.]

Nearly all the *v's* in modern English in words from Anglo-Saxon are from *f's* made sonant by coming between two sonants, as in *leaf, leaves, half, halves*.

Vaal: vāl¹; vāl²; not vōl¹ [A river of South Africa].

vacate: vē'kēt¹, *Standard, C., M., W., & Wr.*, or vō-kēt¹, *E., I., St., Chambers* (1916), and *Concise Oxford* (1911); vā'eāt² or vā'eāt² [To leave empty].

vacation: vē-kē'shən¹; vā-eū'shon²; *M. vā-kō'shən¹* [An interval for rest].

vaccinate: vak'si-nēt¹; vā'e'ci-nāt² [To inoculate with vaccine virus].—

vaccination: vak'si-nē'shən¹; vā'e'ci-nā'shon² [The act of vaccinating].

vaccine: vak'sin¹, *Standard, C., St., & W., or vak'sain¹, E., I., M., & Wr.*; vā'e'cin² or vā'e'cin². The second pronunciation was indicated by Walker (1791), Jones (1793), Fulton & Knight (1802), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Cull (1864), and Webster (1864). Knowles (1835) noted vak'sin¹ [The virus of cowpox].

Vács: vāts¹; vāts² [Hung. town].

vade-mecum [L.]: vē'di-mī'kum¹; vā'dē-mē'eūm² [Literally, "go with me"; hence anything carried on the person for constant use, as a guide-book].

vagabond: vag'a-bend¹; vā'g'a-bōnd² [One who wanders about aimlessly without visible means of support].—**vagabondage:** vag'a-bend-i¹; vā'g'a-bōnd-ag².

Vagao: vā-gē'o¹; vā-gū'o² [Douai Bible].

vagary: vā-gē'ri¹; vā-gū'ry², *Standard, C., I., St., W., & Wr.*; *Concise Oxford, E., & M. vā-gū'ri¹*. Bailey (1732) *vagary*; Buchanan (1766) *vē'gū'ri*; Perry (1777) *vē'gū'ri* [A wandering of the thoughts].

[passages of a female].

vagina: vā-jai'nai¹; vā-gī'na² [1. A sheath. 2. A portion of the genital

vaginal: vaj'i-nal¹, *Standard, C., St., W., Wr., Concise Oxford, Ash* (1775), *Webster* (1828), *Knowles* (1835), and *Clarke* (1855), or vā-jai'nai¹, *E., I., M., Smart* (1840), *Boag* (1848), and *Craig* (1849); vā'g-i-nal² or vā-gī'nal² [Relating to sheath, or the vagina].

2: wōlf, dō; bōok, bōot; full, ryle, eūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thin, this.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

vagrant¹: vē'grənt¹; vā'grānt². Bailey (1732) and Johnson (1755) stressed *va'gabond* and *va'grant* alike. The pronunciation vag'rant¹ is not infrequently heard in southern England, probably from the verb now rarely used [*I. a.* Relating to one who wanders. *II. n.* An idle wanderer]. [like a vagrant].

vagrant² (*v.*): vag'rənt¹; vā'grānt². Compare ABSENT [To roam or ramble

vain: vēn¹; vān². Compare VANE, VEIN [Elated with self-admiration].

Vajezatha: va-jēz'a-thā¹; va-jēz'a-tha² [Bible].

valance: val'əns¹; vāl'əŋc²; not vē'ləns¹. Compare VALENCE [Hanging [drapery].

Valdemar: vāl'di-mūr¹; vāl'de-mār² [Same as WALDEMAR].

Valdēs¹: val-dēs¹; vāl-des² [Sp. statesman (1735-1811)].

Valdes²: val'dez¹ or val'des¹; vāl'dēs² or vāl'dēs² [Island off Brit. Colum- [bia].

vale¹: vāl¹; vāl² [Level or low land between hills].

vale² [*L.*]: vē'lī¹; vā'lē² [A farewell].

valence: vē'ləns¹; vāl'lēŋc². Compare VALANCE [In chemistry, the property of combining with or of replacing other elements].

Valencia: va-len'shi-ə¹ or (*Sp.*) va-len'fhi-ə¹; va-lēn'shi-ə² or (*Sp.*) vā-lēn'fhi-ə² [Sp. province or its seaport capital]. [a fine bobbin-lace made there].

Valenciennes: vā'lan'syen¹; vāl'lēn'gyēn² [*Fr.* manufacturing city; also,

Valentine: val'en-tain¹; vāl'en-tīn² [A masculine personal name]. Dan.

Valentin: fā'lēn-tīn¹; fāl'lēn-tīn²; D. **Valentijn**: vā'lēn-tain¹; vāl'lēn-tīn²; F. **Valentin**: vā'lān'tān¹; vāl'lān'tān²; G. **Valentin**: vā'lor fā'lēn-tīn¹; vāl'lor fā'l'lēn-tīn²; It. **Valentino**: vā'lēn-tīnō¹; vāl'lēn-tīnō²; L. **Valentinus**: val'en-tai'nus¹; vāl'en-tai'nus²; Pg. **Valentin**: vā'lēn-tīn¹; vāl'lēn-tīn²; Sp. **Valentin**: vā'lēn-tīn¹; vāl'lēn-tīn²; Sw. **Valentin**: vā'lēn-tīn¹; vāl'lēn-tīn².

Valerian: va-lī'ri-ən¹; va-lē'ri-ən² [A masculine personal name]. D. **Valerianus**: va-lē'ri-ā'nus¹; vā-lē'ri-ā'nus²; F. **Valérien**: vā'lē'ri-ān¹; vāl'lē'ri-ān²; It. **Valeriano**: va-lē'ri-ā'no¹; vā-lē'ri-ā'no²; L. **Valerianus**: va-lī'ri-ē'nus¹; va-lē'ri-ā'nus².

valeric: vā-ler'ik¹, *Standard, E., I., M., & W.*, or val'ə-rik¹, *C. & Wr.*; vā-lē'rie² or vāl'e-rie²; *St.* vā-lī'rik¹ [Relating to the valerian plant].

vale¹: val'et¹ or val'ē¹; vāl'ēt² or vāl'ē². The first pronunciation was indicated by the earlier and all modern dictionaries. The second pronunciation is French and is frequently heard in England. The word is now fully Anglicized. Blount (1656) defined it:

A Groom, Yeoman or Household-servant of the meaner sort. In old time it was a Title for all young Gentlemen, till they came to eighteen years of age.

valeudinarian: vāl'i-tiū'di-nē'ri-ən¹; vāl'e-tiū'di-nā'ri-ən² [A person of feeble or delicate health]. [palace of immortality].

Valhalla: val-hal'ə¹; vāl-hāl'a² [In Norse myth, the hall of the slain and

valse: vā-lis¹; vāl-lis². *Wr.* vā-liz¹, so also Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Reid (1844) [A traveling-bag].

valkyr: vāl'kir¹; vāl'kūr² [In Norse myth, one of the maidens that leads the souls of those slain in battle to Valhalla].—**valkyrie**, vāl'kir'ī¹; vāl'kūr'ī²; *M.* vāl'kir'ī¹.—**valkyria**: vāl'kir'ya¹ or (*Icel.*) vāl'kūr'ya² or (*Icel.*) vāl'kūr'ya².

Valadolid: vāl'ə-dō'lid¹ or (*Sp.*) vāl'ya-do-lith¹; vāl'a-dō'lid² or (*Sp.*) vāl'ya-do-lith² [Sp. city, residence of Cervantes and death-place of Columbus].

2: art, āpe, fāt, färe, fäst, what, āll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ɔɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; chin; ɡo; ɪ = sing; thin, this.

Vallandigham: va-lan'di-gam¹; vā-lān'di-ġām²; *not* val'an-dig'əm¹ [Am. politician (1820-71)].

Valois (de): də vā'lwā'¹; de vā'lwā'² [Fr. antiquary (1671-1747)].

Valparaiso: val'pə-rui'so¹ or val'pə-rui'zo¹; vāl'pa-rī'so² or vāl'pa-rī'so² [City in Chile].—**Valparaiso:** val'pə-rē'zo¹; vāl'pa-rā'so² [City in Indiana].

vamose: və-mōs'¹ or vū-mōs'¹; va-mōs'² or vā'mōs'² [From the Sp. *vamos*, "let us go" (indicative used as imperative); used in the United States for "to leave quickly"]].

Vanbrugh: van-brū'¹; vān-brū'² [Eng. architect and dramatist (1664-1726)].

Vancouver: van-kū'vər¹; vān-ey'vər² [Eng. discoverer (1758-98)].

Vandal: van'dəl¹; vān'dəl² [One of a Teutonic race which pillaged Rome].

Van Dyck: van daik¹; vān dĭk² [Flemish painter (1559-1641)].

vane: vēn¹; vān² [A device for indicating the direction of the wind]. See

Van Eyck: vān aik¹; vān ĭk² [Flemish painter (1366-1426)].

Vanla: və-na'i'ə¹; va-nī'a² [Douai Bible].

Vanlah: və-na'i'ā¹; va-nī'ā² [Bible].

Vanloo: vān'lū'¹; vān'lōō'² [French painters (1684-1745)].

Vannucci: van-nūt'chī¹; vān-nūt'chī² [It. scholar (1808-83)].

vanquish: vap'kwish¹; vāp'kwish²; erroneously van'kwish¹ [To defeat].

Van Rensselaer: van ren'sə-lər¹; vān rēn'se-ler² [Am. statesman (1765-1839)].

Vansittart: van-sit'art¹; vān-sīt'art² [Eng. statesman (1766-1851)].

vantage: van'tij¹; vān'tag² [1. Superiority over an opponent. 2. An advantage as of scoring in lawn-tennis].

vapid: vap'id¹; vāp'id² [Lacking life and animation].

vapor: vē'pər¹; vā'por² [Moisture in the air].

Varangian: və-ran'ji-en¹; va-rān'gi-an² [A Norse rover; viking].

variable: vē'ri-ə-bl¹; vā'ri-a-bl² [Subject to change].

varicose: var'ī-kōs¹; vār'ī-eōs². *St.* vē'ri-kōs¹ [Abnormally dilated].

varied: vē'rid¹; vā'rid² [Consisting of diverse sorts; changed].

variegate: vē'ri-i-gēt¹; vā'ri-e-ġāt²; *not* vār'ī-gēt¹ [To diversify by using different colors].

variety: və-rui'ti¹; va-rī'e-ty² [The character or state of being varied].

variola: və-rai'o-lə¹; va-rī'o-la² [Smallpox].—**varioid:** vē'ri-o-leid¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.,* or və-rai'o-leid¹, *I. & St.*; vā'ri-o-lōid² or va-rī'o-lōid². *E. & M.* var'ī-o-leid¹ [A modified form of smallpox].

variorum: vē'ri-ō'rūm¹; vā'ri-ō'rūm². *E. & M.* vār-i-ō'rūm¹ [A publication or book having notes or comments by different critics].

various: vē'ri-us¹; vā'ri-ūs² [Characteristically different one from another].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊll, rʊle, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōll, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, *police*; obey, *gō*; not, *ōr*; full, *rūle*; but, *būrn*;

vase: *vēs*¹ or *vūz*¹; *vās*² or *vūs*². *I. vēs*¹; *Wr. vēs*¹. The first pronunciation indicated above represents American usage as indicated by *Standard, C., & W.*; the second, English usage as recorded by *E. M., & St.* By Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), Enfield (1807), Knowles (1835), Craig (1849), Ogilvie (1850), Cull (1863), and Latham (1870) *vēs*¹, but by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Perry (1803), Jameson (1827), Fulton & Knight (1802), Smart (1836), and Reid (1844) *vēz*¹; Elphinstone (1786) and Savage (1833) *vēz*¹, on which Nares (1784) commented "often, but I think affectedly," but the pronunciation is still current in England. The spelling *vause* was current in Queen Anne's time—

His [Nost's] widow also sold [in 1712] . . . "the fine Marble Figures and Bustos, curious, inlaid Marble Tables, Brass and Lead Figures, and very rich *Vauses*."

JOHN ASHTON *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne* vol. II, p. 49. [London, 1882.]

English and American poets favored the pronunciation *vēs*¹.

[A vessel of pottery, metal, stone, or glass used as an ornament].

vaseline: *vas*¹-*lin*¹; *vās*²-*lin*², *Standard & W.*; *C. vas*²-*lin*²; *E. & M. vas*¹-*lin*¹; *I. vas*²-*lin*²; *St. vas*²-*lin*² [A semisolid petroleum product].

Vashni: *vāsh*¹-*nai*¹; *vāsh*²-*nī*² [Bible].—**Vashti:** *vāsh*¹-*tai*¹; *vāsh*²-*tī*² [Bible].

vasiform: *vas*¹-*fōrm*¹; *vās*²-*fōrm*², *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*; *E. & M. vez*¹-*fōrm*¹; *I. vēs*¹-*fōrm*¹; *St. vās*²-*fōrm*² [Shaped like a vase].

Vassar: *vas*¹-*ar*¹; *vās*²-*ar*² [Am. brewer (1792-1868); founded Vassar College].

Vasseni: *vas*¹-*nai*¹; *vās*²-*nī*² [Douai Bible].

vast: *vast*¹; *vāst*². See **ASK** [Of great extent; massive; great in number].

vaticinate: *vā*-*tis*¹-*nēt*¹; *vā*-*tīc*²-*nāt*² [To announce prophetically].

Vauban, de: *vō*¹-*bāp*¹, *dā*¹; *vō*²-*bāh*², *dē*² [Fr. military engineer (1633-1707)].

Vaud: *vō*¹; *vō*² [Swiss canton].—**Vaudols:** *vō*¹-*dwā*¹; *vō*²-*dwā*² [A native of the Swiss canton of Vaud]. Compare **WALDENSES**. [entertainment].

vaudeville: *vōd*¹-*vil*¹ or (*Fr.*) *vōd*²-*vil*²; *vōd*¹-*vil*¹ or (*Fr.*) *vōd*²-*vil*² [A variety].

Vaughan: *vōn*¹ or *vō*²-*an*¹; *vān*² or *vā*²-*an*² [Eng. cardinal (1832-1903)].

vault: *vōlt*¹; *vālt*²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries and by the earlier lexicographers from Buchanan (1766) to Wright (1855), except Sheridan (1780) *vēt*¹.

Nares (1784) wrote, "The *l* is sometimes suppressed in the substantive *vault*, but not in the verb *to vault*" ("Elements of Orthoepey," pt. I, ch. viii, p. 112).

Still, *l* is now heard in several instances—as, for example, *chaldron*, *falter*, *vault*—in which it was once silent. It is slowly forcing its recognition in several other words.

THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation in English* ch. II, p. 186. [H. 1904.]

[I. n. An arched masonry structure. II. v. To cover with an arch; to leap over].

vault: *vānt*¹ or *vōnt*¹; *vānt*² or *vānt*². The first in America; the second in Great Britain [To make an ostentatious display; brag off].

Vaux¹: *vō*¹; *vō*² [Fr. marshal (1705-88)].

Vaux²: *vōks*¹; *vāks*² [1. Eng. poet (1510-56). 2. Am. judge (1786-1836)].

Vauxhall: *veks*¹-*hāl*¹; *vāks*²-*hāl*² [A ward in Lambeth borough, London].

Veda: *vē*¹-*dā*¹; *vē*²-*dā*². *I. vē*¹-*dā*¹; *St. vī*¹-*dā*¹; *Wr. vī*¹-*dā*¹; *Smart vī*¹-*dā*¹ [Literally, "knowledge." Specif., the four holy books or hymns of the Hindus].

Vedan: *vī*¹-*dēn*¹; *vē*²-*dān*² [Bible (R. V.)].

[orthodox school of philosophy].

Vedanta: *vē*¹-*dān*¹-*tā*¹ or *vī*¹-*dān*¹-*tā*¹; *vē*²-*dān*²-*tā*² or *vē*²-*dān*²-*tā*² [The Hindu

2: *ärt*, *āpe*, *fāt*, *färe*, *fāst*, *whät*, *āl*; *mē*, *gēt*, *präy*, *fērn*; *hīt*, *Ice*; *I*=*ē*; *I*=*ē*; *gō*, *nōt*, *ōr*, *wōn*,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Vega¹: vī'gə¹; vē'gə² [A star in the constellation Lyra].

vega² [Sp.]: vē'gə¹; vē'gə² [A fruitful plain; a tobacco-field].

vegetarian: vej¹'i-tē'ri-an¹; vēg²'e-tū'ri-an². *M.* vej-i-tār'i-an¹. Compare BARBARIAN [One who lives on plant foods]. [of being vehement].

vehemence: vī'hi-mens¹ or vī'i-mens¹; vē'he-mēng² or vē'e-mēng² [State

In this and the related words the only pronunciation recognized by dictionaries, with the exception of the most recent, is that with (vī'h-); this is now unusual in Britain, but appears to be still the standard pronunciation in the United States.

W. A. CRAIGIE in *New English Dictionary* vol. x. s. v. [Oxford, 1916.]

vehement: vī'hi-ment¹ or vī'i-ment¹; vē'he-mēnt² or vē'e-mēnt². See quotation under VEHEMENCE [Acting with great energy; impetuosity]

vehicle: vī'i-kl¹ or vī'hi-kl¹; vē'i-el² or vē'hi-el². Compare VEHEMENCE [Any contrivance used as a means of transportation on land].—**vehicular**: vi-hik'-yu-lar¹; vē-hic-yu-lar² [Pert. to or carried on by vehicles].

vein: vēn¹; ven². So also with its relatives. Compare VAIN, VANE [A tubular vessel that conveys blood to the heart].

Veitch: vī'ch¹; vēch² [Scot. scholar (1795-1885)]. [2. Sp. painter (1599-1660)].

Velasquez: vē-lās'kēth¹; vē-lās'keth² [1. Sp. governor of Cuba (1460-1523)].

veld [D.]: velt¹; vēlt² [In South Africa, the open country].

veloce [It.]: vē-lō'chē¹; vē-lō'che² [Swiftly; a direction in music].

velocipede: vī-les'i-pēd¹; vē-lōg'i-pēd² [A vehicle propelled by the feet].

velvet: vēl'vet¹; vēl'vet². *Standard* (1893-1912), *M.*, & *Wr.* vēl'vit¹ [A silk fabric with a short, smooth nap].

venal: vī'nəl¹; vē'nəl² [That may be bought for a price].

vendace: ven'dis¹; vēn'dač²; not ven'dēs¹ [A small whitefish].

vendee: ven-dī¹; vēn-dē² [The person to whom something is sold].

Vendée (La): la vūn'dē¹; lā vūn'dē² [Royalist war against the French republic in 1793-95]. [Revolutionary calendar].

Vendémiaire: vūn'dē'myār¹; vūn'dē'myār² [First month of the Fr.

Vendôme (de): də vūn'dōm¹; de vūn'dōm² [1. Fr. admiral (1616-69)].

vendue: ven-diū¹; vēn-dū² [An auction]. [2. Fr. general (1654-1712)].

venerable: ven'ar-ə-bl¹; vēn'er-ə-bl²—a four syllable word; do not reduce it to three; not ven'ra-bl¹ [Meriting honor and respect].

venery: ven'er-ī¹; vēn'er-y² [Indulgence of sexual desire].

Venezuela: ven'i-zwī'lə¹ or (*Am. Sp.*) vē'nē-swē'lə²; vēn'e-zwē'lə² or (*Am. Sp.*) vē'nē-swē'lā² [Republic in South America].

venial: vī'ni-əl¹; vē'ni-əl² [That may be pardoned or tolerated].

venire [L.]: vī-nai'rī¹; vē-nī'rē² [In law, a writ for summoning a jury].—**venire facias** [L.]: vī-nai'rī fā'shi-as¹; vē-nī'rē fā'shi-as² [Same as VENIRE; the mandatory phrase of the writ which means "that you cause to come"].

venison: ven'i-zən¹, *Standard, E., & W.,* or ven'zən¹, *C., I., St., & Wr.*; vēn'i-gon² or vēn'gon². *M.* ven'z'n¹. By Buchanan (1766) ven'sun¹; Barclay (1774), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), and

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fūll, ryle, eūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; ɛo, ɛem; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rŭle; but, būrn;

Reid (1844) ven'zn¹; Kenrick (1773) and Sheridan (1780) ven'is-sun¹. The modern Scottish pronunciation is ven'is'n¹ [The flesh of deer].

Venizelos: vē"ni-zē'los¹; vē"nī-zē'los² [Gr. statesman (1864-)].

venose: vī'nōs¹; vē'nōs². *I.* vī'nōz¹ [Same as **VENOUS**].—**venous:** vī'-nus¹; vē'nūs² [Having numerous veins]. [calendar].

Ventose: vān"tōz¹; vān"tōs² [Sixth month of the Fr. Revolutionary

ventriloquial: ven"tri-lō'kwī-al¹; vēn"tri-lō'kwī-al² [Pert. to ventriloquism].—**ventriloquism:** ven-tril'o-kwiz¹; vēn-tril'o-kwiz². Note the position of the stress in this and the following words [The act of producing tones so that the sounds seem to come from some source other than the vocal organs of the speaker].—**ventriloquist:** ven-tril'o-kwist¹; vēn-tril'o-kwist² [One skilled in ventriloquism].—**ventriloquize:** ven-tril'o-kwiz¹; vēn-tril'o-kwiz² [To speak as a ventriloquist].

venture: ven'chur¹ or ven'tiur¹; vēn'chur² or vēn'tūr². The first indicates American usage; the second, usage in Great Britain. So also with all its relatives [An enterprise or undertaking of a hazardous nature].

venue: ven'yū¹; vēnyū² [The place where a crime is committed or the trial of a cause is to be held]. [later, of love].

Venus: vī'nus¹; vē'nūs² [In early Roman myth, the goddess of spring, and

veracious: vi-rē'shūs¹; vē-rā'shūs² [Given to speaking the truth].—**veracity:** vi-ras'i-ti¹; vē-rāc'i-ty² [Habitual regard for truth]. [city].

Vera Cruz: vē'ra krūz¹; vē'rā eruz², *Standard & C.*; *W.* vē'ra krūs¹ [Mex.

veratrin, veratrine: vi-rē'trin¹, *Standard, C., W., & W.*, or vi-rē'trin¹, *I. & St.*; vē-rā'trin² or vē-rā'trin². *E.* vē'rē'trin¹; *M.* vē'rē'train¹. Note that the second spelling is preferred in Great Britain [A poisonous vegetable alkaloid].

verbatim: vēr-bē'tim¹; vē-bā'tim²; *not* vēr-bat'im¹ [In the exact words].

Verbena: vēr-bī'nā¹; vē-bē'nā² [A genus of American plants with showy

verblage: vūr'bi-ij¹; vē'r'bi-ag² [Excessive wordiness]. [flowers].

verbigerate: vēr-bij'er-ēt¹; vē-bij'er-āt² [To continue repeating the same word or phrase, as a symptom of mental disease]. [1881].

Verboeckhoven: vēr-buk'hō-ven¹; vē-buk'hō-vēn² [Belg. painter (1798-1881)].

verbose: vēr-bōs¹; vē-bōs² [Wordy].—**verbosity:** vēr-bēs'i-ti¹; vē-bēs'i-ty² [The use of more words than are necessary]. [vern].

Vercingetorix: vūr'sin-jet'o-riks¹; vē'r'qin-gēt'o-rīks² [Chief of the Ar-

Verdi: vē'di¹; vē'dī² [It. composer (1813-1901)].

verdigris: vūr'di-gris¹; vē'di-gris². In England vūr'di-gris¹ and so indicated by Murray [A green crystallized substance; the green rust on copper].

Verdun: vār'dān¹; vē'dān²; *not* vūr'dūn¹ [Fr. city and fortress].

verdure: vūr'diur¹ or vūr'jur¹; vē'dūr² or vē'r'jur². See *J. W.* vūr'd'yār² [Green foliage]. [end].

verein [Ger.]: fēr-ain¹; fēr-in² [An association of persons for a common

Verschagin: vē'r'es-chā'gin¹; vē'r'ēs-chā'gin² [Russ. painter of war scenes (1842-1904)]. [limits].

verge: vūrj¹; vērg² [The extreme edge of something that has defined

2: ārt, āpe, fāt, fāre, fāst, whāt, āll; mē, gēt, prēy, fēr; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Vergniaud: vān^unyō¹; vē^rnyō² [Fr. Girondist (1753-93)].

verisimilitude: vē^ri-si-mil¹i-tiūd¹; vē^ri-si-mil¹i-tūd² [The quality of seeming to be true].

Verlaine: vār^ulən¹; vē^rlān² [Fr. poet (1844-96)].

vermicelli: vūr^umi-sel¹i, *Standard, C., E., & W., or (It.) vūr^umi-čhel¹i, I., St., & W.;* vē^rmi-čel¹i² or (It.) vē^rmi-čhel¹i². The word is now completely Anglicized [A wheaten paste in worm-like form].

vermuth, vermouthe: vē^rmūth¹; vē^rmūth² [A liqueur]. [(1828-1905)].

Verne: vār^un¹ or (Anglice) vūr^un¹; vē^rn² or (Anglice) vē^rn² [Fr. novelist]

Vernet: vār^unē¹; vē^rngē² [Family of French painters (1712-1863)].

Vernese¹: vē^ro-nīs¹ or vē^ro-nīz¹; vē^ro-nēs² or vē^ro-nēs² [Pert. to the It. city of Verona].

Vernese²: vē^ro-nēs¹; vē^ro-ngē² [It. painter (1532-88)].

Veronica: vi-rən¹i-kā¹; vē^rōn¹i-eā² [A feminine personal name]. F. **Véronique:** vē^rōn¹i-kā¹; vē^rōn¹i-eā². It. **Veronica:** vē^rōn¹i-kā¹; vē^rōn¹i-eā².

Versailles: vē^r-sēl¹ or (Fr.) vār^usā'yā¹; vē^r-sāl² or (Fr.) vē^rsā'yē² [1. Fr. city. 2. A city in Kentucky].

versatile: vūr^usā-til¹, *Standard, C., W., & W., or vūr^usā-tail¹, E., I., St., & Concise Oxford;* vē^rsa-til² or vē^rsa-til² [Turning easily to a new task; many-sided].

version: vūr^ushən¹; vē^rshon². Erroneously vūr^uʒən¹ [1. A translation. 2. A description or opinion].

vertebra: vūr^uti-brā¹; vē^rte-brā². So also with its relatives, **ver^ute-brā², ver^ute-bral** [One of the segments composing the spinal column].—**vertebrata:** vūr^uti-brē¹tā¹; vē^rte-brā¹tā² [A division of the animal kingdom].—**vertebrate:** vūr^uti-brē¹tā¹; vē^rte-brat² [1. a. Having a spinal column. II. n. An animal with a back-bone].

verticillate: vē^r-tis¹i-lēt¹; vē^r-tī¹i-lāt², *Standard, I., & St.*—the pronunciation indicated by Webster (1828), Knowles (1835), and Craig (1849). C. vē^r-tis¹i-lēt¹; E. vē^r-tis¹i-līt¹; W. vē^r-tis¹i-līt¹. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) vē^r-ti-sil¹lēt¹ [Arranged in a whorl].

vertigo: vūr^uti-gō¹, *Standard, E., W., & W., or vē^r-tai¹gō¹, C., I., & St.;* vē^r-ti-gō² or vē^r-tī²gō². Bailey (1732), Entick (1764), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Fulton & Knight (1802), Reid (1844), and Craig (1849) vē^r-tai¹gō¹; Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Nares (1780), Scott (1797), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) vē^r-tī¹gō¹; Johnson (1755), Fenning (1760), Buchanan (1766), Barclay (1774), Ash (1775), Jones (1798), Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) vē^r-tī¹gō¹; Perry (1777) vē^r-tai¹gō¹ [A dizziness usually caused by an excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain].

Vertumnus: vē^r-tum¹nūs¹; vē^r-tūm¹nūs² [In Rom. myth, the god of the changing seasons; husband of Pomona].

Verviers: vār^uvyē¹; vē^rvyē²—the s is silent [Belg. town].

vesica: vi-sū¹kā¹; vē^r-sī¹eā² [A bladder].—**vesical:** vē^r-sī¹kā¹; vē^r-sī¹eā² [Pert. to or supplying the bladder].

vesicatory: vē^r-sī¹kā¹-to-rī¹; vē^r-sī¹eā²-to-ry², *Standard, C., I., & W.;* E. vē^r-sī¹kā¹-to-rī¹; St. vē^r-sī¹kā¹-to-rī¹; W. vē^r-sī¹kā¹-to-rī¹. Buchanan (1766) vē^r-sī¹kā¹-to-rī¹ [1. a. Capable of producing blisters. II. n. Any application that causes a blister].

Vespasian: vē^r-pē¹zī¹-ān¹ or vē^r-pē¹zī¹-ān¹; vē^r-pā¹ʒī¹-ān² or vē^r-pā¹zhi¹-ān² [Roman emperor (9-79)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōók, bōót; fūll, rŭle, cŭre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, bŭrn:

vestibule: ves'ti-biŭl¹; vės'ti-bŭl² [An antechamber or enclosed entrance to a railway passenger-car]. [covers].

vesture: ves'chur¹ or ves'tiur¹; vės'chur² or vės'tŭr² [Something that

veterinarian: vet'ar-i-nē'ri-an¹; vēt'er-i-nā'ri-an² [One who treats the diseases of domestic animals professionally].—**veterinary:** vet'ar-i-nē'ri¹; vēt'er-i-nā-ry² [Relating to diseases or injuries of domestic animals and their treatment].

Vevay: vā-vē'¹; ve-vā'² [City in Indiana].

via [L.]: vai'a¹; vi'a²—the pronunciation uniformly indicated by modern dictionaries which note vi'a¹ as permissible [L. n. A Roman highway. II. prep. By way of].—**Via Crucis** [L.]: vai'a krŭ'sis¹; vi'a crŭ'čis² [The way of the Cross].—**Via Dolorosa** [L.]: vai'a dō'lo-rō'sa¹; vi'a dō'lo-rō'sa² [Literally, "the way of pain"; specif., the road from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha along which Jesus Christ passed on his way to crucifixion].—**via lucis** [L.]: vai'a lŭ'sis¹; vi'a lŭ'čis² [The way of light].—**Via Mala:** vi'a mā'la¹; vi'a mā'lā² [A gorge and roadway in Switz.].

vial: vai'al¹; vi'al². Compare PHIAL [A small cylindrical vessel].

Viaud: vyō¹; vyō² [Fr. author (1850–), better known by his pen-name Pierre Loti: pyār lō'ti¹; pyēr lō'ti²].

Vibert: vi'bār'¹; vī'bēr'² [Fr. painter (1840–1902)].

vibrate: vai'brēt¹; vi'brāt² [To move to and fro with a quick motion; oscillate].—**vibratile:** vai'brā-tīl¹; vi'bra-tīl² [Causing vibration].—**vibration:** vai-brē'shen¹; vi-brā'shon² [The act of vibrating].

vicar: vik'ar¹; vi'e'an² [One authorized to perform functions instead of another].—**vicarial:** vai-kē'ri-al¹; vi-e'ri-al² [Relating to a vicar].—**vicarious:** vai-kē'ri-us¹; vi-e'ri-ŭs² [Done in place of or for the sake of another].

vicegerent: vais-jī'rent¹; vi'g-ē'rent². *E.* vais-ger'ent¹; *Concise Oxford* vais-ger'ent¹ [One authorized to exercise the powers of another].

vicenary: vis'i-nē-ri¹; vi'g-e-nā-ry², *Standard & W.; C. & I.* vis'e-nā-ri¹; *E.* viz'in-er¹; *Wr.* vis'i-nā-n¹ [Pert. to, or consisting of, twenty].

vicennial: vai-sen'i-al¹; vi-čēn'i-al² [Occurring once in twenty years].

Vicenza: vi-chen'tsa¹; vi-čēn'tsä² [It. city].

[wife of a viceroy].

vice-reine [Fr.]: vis'ren¹; vi'g-rēn²; *not* vis'rīn¹, *nor* vis'rēn¹ [The

vice versa [L.]: vai'si vŭr'sā; vi'gē vēr'sā² [The order being reversed].

Vichy: vi'šī'¹; vi'chŷ'² [Fr. town famed for its mineral springs; also, the water obtained therefrom].—**vichy:** vi'šī'¹; vi'chŷ'². The American pronunciation for the natural or an artificial mineral water.

vicinage: vis'i-nij¹; vi'g-i-nā'g²; *not* vis'i-nēj¹ [Vicinity; neighborhood].—**vicinal:** vis'i-nal¹; vi'g-i-nal². *E.* vis'in-al¹. By Sheridan (1780), Jameson (1827), and Smart (1840) vi-sai'nal¹ [Neighboring; near; adjoining].—**vicinity:** vi-sin'i-tŭ¹; vi-čīn'i-ty². By Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), and Jameson (1827) vai-sin'i-tŭ [That which is near; neighborhood].

vicissitude: vi-sis'i-tiŭd¹; vi-čis'i-tŭd². Buchanan (1766) indicated vai-sis'i-tiud¹ [A complete change, of condition or circumstances].

Victor: vik'tar¹; vi'e'tor² [A masculine personal name].

Victoria: vik-tō'ri-a¹; vi'e-tō'ri-a² [A feminine personal name]. *F.* **Vic-toire:** vik'twār¹; vi'e'twār²; *G.* **Victoria:** vik-tō'ri-a¹; vi'e-tō'ri-a²; *It.* **Vittoria:** vit-tō'ri-a¹; vit-tō'ri-a²; *Sp.* **Vitoria:** vi-tō'ri-a¹; vi-tō'ri-a².

1: ə = final; i = habit; ʊsle; au = out; ɔil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

victory: vik'to-rɪ¹; vie'to-ry²—three syllables; *not* vik'trɪ¹ [The defeat of an enemy or contestant].

victual: vit'l¹; vit'l² [I. *n.* Food of any kind. II. *v.* To furnish with provisions].—**victualer, victualler:** vit'l-ərɪ; vit'l-er² [One who supplies food].—**victuals:** vit'lz¹; vit'lz² [Food for human beings that has been prepared for eating].

In *victual, victuals*, a corrupt pronunciation of the last syllable obtains, similar to the effect of *-ile*; thus *vittles* has sometimes been written for *victuals*. And Butler chose to write it so in his *Hudibras* (pt. I, canto I, l. 317).

NARES *Elements of Orthoepey* pt. I, ch. vii, p. 85. [London, 1784.]

vicugna, vicuña [Sp.]: vi-kū'nyə¹; vi-eŋ'nyə² [A wild cameloid mammal of the Andes].

vide [L.]: vai'di¹; vi'dē² [See].

videlicet [L.]: vi-del'i-set¹; vi-dēl'i-çēt² [To wit; namely].

Viëtor: fi'e-tōr¹; fi'e-tōr² [Ger. philologist (1850-)].

view: viū¹; vū² [Range of vision; reach of mental perception or insight].

vigil: vij'il¹; vij'il² [The act of keeping awake].—**vigilante** [Sp.]: vij'i-lān'tē¹; vij'i-lān'tē² [One of a body of men organized to maintain order].

vignette: vin-yet'¹ or (Fr.) vi'nyet'¹; vīn-yēt'² or (Fr.) vī'nyet'². *Wr.* vin'yet¹ [A running ornament in imitation of leaves and tendrils].

viking: vai'kiŋ¹ or vi'kiŋ¹; vi'king² or vī'king². *E. & I.* vik'ŋ¹ [A Norseman sea-rover (8th to 11th cent.)].

vilayet [Turk.]: vi'la-yet'¹; vi'lā-yēt'² [A political division of the Ottoman Empire].

villain: vil'in¹; vil'in². *St.* vil'en¹ [1. A basely wicked person. 2. In Old Eng. law, a feudal serf].—**villainous:** vil'in-us¹; vil'in-ūs² [Having the nature of a villain].—**villainy:** vil'in-i¹; vil'in-y² [The character or quality of being a villain].

Villebois=Mareuil: vil'bwā'-mā'rū'yā¹; vil'bwā'-mā'rū'yū² [Fr. soldier (1847-1900); killed in action in the South-African War].

villein: vil'in¹; vil'in² [A variant form of VILLAIN].—**villénage, villeinage:** vil'in-i¹; vil'en-ag² [The condition or tenure of a villain or serf].

Villeneuve: vil'nūv'¹; vil'nūv'² [Fr. admiral (1763-1806)].

Villiers: vil'ərz¹; vil'ers² [Eng. family name]. Also, vil'yərs¹; vil'yers², when applied to a street named for the family.

Villon: vi'yēn'¹ or vi'lēn'¹; vi'yōn'² or vi'lōn'² [Fr. poet (1431-85?)].

vimineous: vi-min'i-us¹; vi-mīn'e-ūs². Buchanan (1766) and Sheridan (1780) vai-min'yus¹ [1. Formed of twigs. 2. Having long flexible shoots].

vinaceous: vai-nē'shūs¹; vi-nā'shūs². *Wr.* vi-nē'shūs¹ [1. Pert. to wine or grapes. 2. Of the color of red wine].

vinalgrette [Fr.]: vi'nē'gret'¹ or vin'e-gret'¹; vi'nā'grēt'² or vīn'ā-grēt'² [A smelling-bottle].

vinalgrous: vi-nē'grus¹; vi-nā'grūs² [Having the qualities of vinegar].

Vincennes: vin-senz'¹ or (Fr.) vaŋ'sen'¹; vīn-çēns'² or (Fr.) vāŋ'çēn'² [1. City in Indiana. 2. Fr.-Canadian explorer (1688-1736), founded Vincennes, Ind. 3. A suburb of Paris].

Vincent: vin'sent¹; vīn'çēt² [A masculine personal name]. *D.* Vincen-tus: vin'sen-si-us¹; vīn-çēn-si-ūs²; *F.* Vincent: vaŋ'sōŋ'¹; vāŋ'çāŋ'²; *G.* Vincenz: vin'tsents¹; vīn'tsēnts²; *It.* Vincente: vīn-chen'tē¹; vīn-çhēn'tē²; *Vincenzo:* vīn-

2: wɒf, dɒ; bōok, bōot; fʊl, rʊle, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔil, bɔy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, this.

1: artistic, árt; fat, fáre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

chén't'so¹; vîn-chén't'so²; L. **Vincentius**: vîn-sen'shî-us¹; vîn-gén'shî-ús²; **Vincens**: vîn'senz¹; vîn'gêng²; Pg. **Vicente**: vî-sen'tê¹; vî-gén'tê²; Sp. **Vicente**: vî-chen'tê¹; vî-thén'tê².

Vinci (da): da vîn'chî¹; dâ vîn'chî² [It. painter and sculptor (1452-1519)].

vindicative: vîn'di-kê'tiv¹, *Standard, C., I., St., & Wr.*, or vîn-dik'a-tiv¹, *E. & W.*; vîn'di-êâ'tiv² or vîn-die'a-tiv² [Tending to justify or support].—**vindictory**: vîn'di-ka-tô'rî¹; vîn'di-êa-tô'ry² [Justificatory].

vine: voin¹; vîn² [A plant that yields the wine-producing grape].—**vineyard**: vîn'yard¹; vîn'yard²—the *e* is silent [A plantation where the grape-vine is cultivated].

vinous: vai'nûs¹; vî'nûs² [Pert. to wine].

viol: vai'ol¹; vî'ol² [A stringed musical instrument].

viola¹: vai'o-la¹, *Standard, E., I., & St.*, or vî'o-la¹, *C., W., & Wr.*; vî'o-la² or vî'o-la². [A violin-shaped stringed musical instrument].

Viola²: vai'o-la¹ or vî'o-la¹; vî'o-la² or vî'o-la² [A feminine personal name].
F. **Violet**: vî'o'let¹; vî'o'let²; G. It. **Viola**: vî'o-la¹; vî'o-lä²; G. **Viola**: vî'o-la¹; vî'o-le²; Pg. Sp. **Violante**: vî'o-län'tê¹; vî'o-län'tê². [viol class].

violin: vai'o-lin¹; vî'o-lin² [A four-stringed musical instrument of the

violoncellist: vî'o-len-chel'ist¹ or vai'o-len-sel'ist¹; vî'o-len-chêl'ist² or vî'o-lön-chêl'ist² [One who plays on the violoncello].

violoncello: vî'o-len-chel'lo¹, *Standard, C., W., & Wr.*, or vai'o-len-sel'o¹, *E., I., & St.*; vî'o-lön-chêl'lo² or vî'o-lön-chêl'o². Jameson (1827) recorded vî-o-len-tsel'lo¹; Knowles (1835) vî-o-lön-chel'lo¹; Smart (1840) vî-o-lön-chel'lo¹ [A bass violin having four strings].

viper: vai'par¹; vî'per² [A variety of snake].

viperin: vai'par-in¹, *Standard, C., St., W., & Wr.*, and Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840), or vai'par-ain¹, *E., I., & Sheridan* (1780), Walker (1791), and Jones (1798); vî'per-in² or vî'per-in² [Pert. to vipers].

virago: vai-rê-go¹ or vî-rê-go¹; vî-rû-go² or vî-rû-go². The first is indicated by *Standard* (1893-1912) & *Wr.*; it was recorded also as preferred by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Webster (1828-1908), and Knowles (1835); the second is noted by *Standard* (1913), *C., E., I., St., & W.*, and was indicated by Buchanan (1757), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), and Smart (1840) [A bold, turbulent woman].

Virchow: fir'ho¹ or (*Anglice*) vûr'chau¹; fir'ho² or (*Anglice*) vîr'chow² [Ger. pathologist (1821-1902)].

Virginia: vâr-jîn'i-a¹; vîr-gîn'i-a² [1. A feminine personal name. D. **Virginie**: vîr-â'nî-a¹; vîr-â'nî-a²; F. **Virginie**: vîr'zî'nî-a¹; vîr'zhî'nî-a²; G. **Virginia**: fir-gî'nî-a¹; fir-gî'nî-a²; It. **Virginia**: vîr-jî'nî-a¹; vîr-gî'nî-a². 2. A State of the United States].

virile: vir'il¹, *Standard, C., St., & W.*, or vir'aîl¹, *E., I., & St.*; vîr'il² or vîr'il². *Wr.* vai'rîl¹. The pronunciation vai'rîl¹ is seldom or never heard in England to-day [Having the characteristics and vigor of manhood].

virility: vir-il'i-tî¹; vî-rîl'i-ty²; not vai-ril'i-tî¹. Compare VIRILE [The state and quality of being virile].

virtu: vir-tû¹, *Standard, C., & W.*, or vîr'tû¹, *E., I., & Smart* (1840); vîr-tû² or vîr'tû². *St.* vîr'tû¹; *Wr. & Jameson* (1827) vîr-tû¹. Walker (1791) ver-tû¹ [Rare, curious or beautiful in quality].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

virtue: vūr'tiu¹, *E., I., St., Chambers* (1913), *Concise Oxford* (1911), or vūr'chu¹, *Standard, C., & W.*; vīrtū² or vīr'chu². [Moral excellence].

virtuoso: vir''tu-ō'so¹ or vūr''tu-ō'so¹; vīr''tu-ō'so² or vīr''tu-ō'so². By Sheridan (1780) and Jones (1798) vūr-chū-ō'sō¹; Jameson (1827) and Smart (1840) vor-tū-ō'zō¹ [One skilled in the fine arts].

virulence: vir'u-lens¹; vīr'u-lēnç²; not vīr'yū-lens¹ [The quality of being poisonous].—**virulent:** vir'u-lent¹; vīr'u-lēnt². *E.* vīr'yū-lent¹; *I.* vīr'yū-lent¹ [Partaking of the nature of virus]. [person or animal].

visage: viz'ij¹; vīz'ag²; not viz'ēj¹ as Phyfe [The countenance or face of a]

vis-à-vis [Fr.]: viz''a=vī''¹; vīz''a=vī''². Knowles (1835) and Smart (1840) viz'a-vī''¹ [Facing one another or each other].

viscera: vis'ər-a¹; vīs'er-a² [The internal organs].

viscid: vis'id¹; vīs'id² [Sticky].

viscount: vai'kaunt¹; vī'count²—the s is silent [Title of English nobility].

viscous: vis'kus¹; vīs'eūs² [Sticking like glue].

visé [Fr.]: vī-zē''¹; vī-çé''² [**I. n.** An official indorsement on a passport or other document. **II. v.** To indorse such passport or document].

Visé: vī''zē''¹; vī''çé''² [Belg. town].

[cent.]].

Visigoth: viz'i-goth¹; vīz'i-gōth² [One of a Teutonic people (3d and 4th

vision: viz'an¹; vīzh'on² [The act, faculty, or sense of sight].

visor: viz'ər¹; vīs'or². *Concise Oxford* (1911) vaiz'ər¹ [Same as vizor].

Vistula: vis'ti-lə¹ or vis'chu-lə¹; vīs'tū-la² or vīs'chū-la² [River in central W. Europe].

visual: viz'u-al¹; vīs'u-al² [Relating to the sense of sight].

[pictures].

vitagraph: vai'tə-graf¹; vī'tə-grāf² [An apparatus for producing motion-]

vitamine: vai'tə-min¹; vī'tə-min² [A nitrogenous substance].

vitellary: vit'e-lē-rī¹; vīt'ē-lā-ry², *Standard & W.*; *C.* vit'e-lē-rī¹; *E.* vit'a-lr-i¹; *I.* vit'el-lā-rī¹; *Wr.* vai'tel-ər¹, also indicated by Perry (1805), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835). Buchanan (1766) vai-tel'lār¹; Smart (1840) vit'el-lār¹ [Same as VITELLIN].—**vitellin:** vi-tel'in¹ or vai-tel'in¹; vi-tēl'in² or vī-tēl'in² [A phosphorus compound occurring in the yolk of eggs, etc.].—**vitelline:** vi-tel'in¹ or vai-tel'in¹; vi-tēl'in² or vī-tēl'in² [Pert. to the yolk of an egg].

vitalize: vīsh'i-ēt¹; vīsh'i-āt² [To injure the substance or quality of].

Vitoria, Vittoria: vī-tō'rī-a¹; vī-tō'rī-ā² [Sp. town].

vitriol: vit'ri-əl¹; vīt'ri-ol²; not vit'rəl¹ [Sulfuric acid].

vitulin: vit'yū-lin¹; vīt'yū-līn², *Standard & C.*; *E., W., & Wr.* vit'yū-lain¹; *I. & St.* vīt'yū-lain¹ [Pert. to or like a calf].

vituperate: vai-tiū'per-ēt¹; vī-tū'per-āt², *Standard, C., E., I., & W.*; *St. & Wr.* vi-tiū'per-ēt¹ [To assail with abuse].

[music].

vivace [It.]: vī-vā'chē¹; vī-vā'che² [Quickly; vivaciously: a direction in

vivacious: vai-vē'shus¹, *Standard, C., E., I., St., & W.*, or vī-vē'shus¹, *Wr.*; vī-vā'shūs² or vī-vā'shūs² [Full of life; sprightly].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; fʊll, rʌp, eʊre, bʊt, hʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; tʰɪn, thɪs.

1: artistic, art; fat, färe; fast; get, präy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ör; full, rüle; but, būrn;

vivacity: vai-vas'1-ti¹; vi-väg'i-ty². *W'r. & Concise Oxford* vi-vas'1-ti¹ [The quality or state of being vivacious].

vivandier [Fr.]: vi"vān"dyē'¹; vi"vān"dyē'² [A sutler, in the French and other European armies].—**vivandière** [Fr.]: vi"vān"dyār'¹; vi"vān"dyār'² [A female sutler].

vivarium: vai-vō'ri-um¹; vi-vā'ri-ūm² [A place for keeping and breeding animals].—**vivary:** viv'ə-ni¹; viv'a-ry² [Same as VIVARIUM].

viva voce [L.]: vai'və vō'si¹; vi'va vō'qē² [By spoken word].

vive¹ (a.): vai'v¹; vi'v² Distinct; bright].

vive² (interj.) [Fr.]: vi'v¹; vi'v² [Live! long live! an acclamation or salute].

Vivian: viv'i-an¹; vi'v'i-an² [A personal name]. **Vivien**†. F. **Vivien**: vi"vi"ān¹; vi"vi"ān²; **Vivienne** (fem.): vi"vi"ēn¹; vi"vi"ēn²; G; **Vivian**: vi'vi-an¹; vi'vi-ān²; It. **Viviana**: vi"vi-ā'na¹; vi"vi-ā'nā²; L. **Vivianus**: vi'v'i-ē'nūs¹; vi'v'i-ā'nūs².

Viviani: vi"vi"ā'nī¹; vi"vi"ā'nī² [Fr. statesman (1863-)].

viviparous: vai-vip'ə-rus¹; vi-vip'a-rūs² [Producing living young].

Vizetelly: viz'i-tel'¹; viz'e-tēl'y²; not vai'zi-tel'¹. Formerly spelt *Vizetelli* and pronounced viz'ti-tel'¹; viz'te-tēl'² [Eng. family name of Italian origin].

The forerunners of Henry *Vizetelly* came from Venice to England in the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603).

ERNEST A. VIZETELLY *Émile Zola: Novelist and Reformer* ch. ix, p. 244 [Lane, 1904.]

vizier, vizir: vi-zir'¹, *Standard, C., E., & W., or viz'yar¹, St. & W'r.; vi-zēr² or viz'yer². I. viz'i-ūr¹. By Buchanan (1766) spelt *viziar* and pronounced viz'i-ir¹; Sheridan (1780) *vizier*: viz'yēr¹; Walker (1791) and Jameson (1827) viz'yir¹; Jones (1798), viz-yir¹; Perry (1805), Enfield (1807), and Smart (1840) viz'yar¹ [A high official of various Mohammedan countries].*

vizor: viz'ər¹ or vai'zar¹; viz'or² or vi'zor². Compare visor [1. A projecting fore-piece of a cap to shield the eyes. 2. In armor, the front piece of a helmet].

Vladimir: vlad'i-mir¹ or (*Russ.*) vla-di'mir¹; vlad'i-mir² or (*Russ.*) vlā-di'mir² [Russ. grand duke and first Christian sovereign of Russia (-1015)].

Vladivostok: vlā-di-vos-tek'¹; vlā-di-vos-tōk'² [Russ. Asiatic seaport].

vocable: vō'kə-bl¹; vō'ea-bl² [A word in relation to its qualities of sound].

vocative: vək'ə-tiv¹; vō'ə-a-tiv² [Noting the case or use of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in personal address].

vogue: vōg¹; vōg² [The prevalent mode or fashion].

Voguë, de: vō'gü-ē'¹; vō'gü-ē'² [Fr. diplomat and historian (1829-1914)].

Voight: föht¹; föht² [Ger. historian (1786-1863)].

volant: vō'lant¹; vō'lant². I. vō'lant¹; St. vel'ant¹ [Flying, or able to fly; light and quick].

Volapük: vel'ə-pük¹ or vō'la-pük¹; vōl'a-pük² or vō'lā-pük². The first is commonly heard on both sides of the Atlantic [An artificial language, invented in 1879 by Johann M. Schleyer of Constance, Baden].

volatile: vel'ə-til¹; vōl'a-til². *E., Concise Oxford* (1911), Buchanan (1766), & Jameson (1827) vel'a-tail¹—the pronunciation which prevails in England [Evaporating rapidly or capable of being vaporized; easily affected by circumstances].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, wät, äll; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, fee; i=ē; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌ = aisle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

volatilize: vel'ə-tīl-aiz¹; vōl'a-tīl-iz². Perry (1777) vo-lat'il-aiz¹ [To cause to evaporate].

volcano: vel-kē'no¹; vōl-eā'no² [An opening in the earth's surface from which lava, cinders, fragments of rock, etc., are ejected forming a hill or mountain].

volplane: vel'plēn¹; vōl'plān² [To swoop to the earth from a height in an aeroplane].

Volscl: vel'sci¹; vōl'si² [A warlike people of ancient Italy].—**Volscian:** vel'shan¹; vōl'shan² [Relating to the Volscl].

volt: vōlt¹; vōlt² [The unit of electromotive force].

Volta: vōl'ta¹; vōl'tā² [It. physicist and inventor (1745-1827)].

Voltaire, de: vōl'tār'¹; vōl'tār'² [Assumed name of François Marie Arouet, Fr. poet and dramatist (1694-1778)].

volume: vel'yum¹; vōl'yum²; *not* vel'um¹ as indicated by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828); *C., I., & St.* vol'yūm¹; *Wr.* vel'yem¹ [A bound collection of printed or written sheets of paper; a large quantity].—**voluminous:** vo-liū'mi-nus¹; vo-lū'mi-nūs² [Consisting of many volumes].

voluntary: vel'un-tē-rī¹; vōl'un-tā-ry². *C., E., & W.* vel'un-tē-rī¹; *I.* vel'un-ta-rī¹ [Proceeding from or effected by the will; done freely and willingly].

volute: vo-liūt'¹; vo-lūt'². *E.* vel-yūt'¹; *I.* vō-liūt'¹; *Wr.* vā-liūt'¹; *not* vel'yūt¹ as Jameson (1827), *nor* vā-lūt'¹ [A spiral scroll-shaped ornament characteristic of Ionic and Corinthian capitals].

Von Spec: fen shpē¹; fōn shpē² [Ger. rear-admiral (1861-1914)].

Voorhees: vūr'iz¹; vōōr'is²—the *h* is silent [Am. senator (1827-97)].

Vophsi: vel'sci¹; vōf'si² [Bible].

voracious: vo-rē'shus¹; vo-rā'shūs² [Eating in large quantities; very hungry].—**voracity:** vo-ras'i-ti¹; vo-rā'si-ty² [The condition of being very hungry].

Vörösmarty: vūr'ūsh-mert-ya¹; vūr'ūsh-mart-ye² [Hung. poet (1800-55)].

Vosges: vōz¹; vōzh² [Range of mountains and a dept. in Fr.].

vox Americana [L.]: voks ə-mer'i-kā'nā¹; vōks ə-mer'i-eā'nā² [The American voice].

vox Dei [L.]: voks dī'ai¹; vōks dē'ti² [The voice of God].—**vox humana** [L.]: voks hiu-mān'ā¹; vōks hū-mān'ā² [An organ reed stop, producing tones resembling the human voice].—**vox populi** [L.]: voks pōp'yū-lai¹; vōks pōp'yū-lī² [The voice of the people].

voyage: voi'ij¹; vōy'āg² [A journey by sea].

voyageur [Fr.]: vwēi'ya'zūr¹; vwōy'yā'zhūr²; *not* vwa'ya'zūr¹ [An employee of the fur and trading companies of the Canadian Northwest].

Vulgate (The): vul'gēt¹; vūl'gāt² [St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible.]

vulgus [L.]: vul'gus¹; vūl'gūs² [The common people].

vulpine: vul'pin¹, *Standard, C., & W., or* vul'pain¹, *E., I., St., & Wr.;* vūl'pin² or vūl'pīn² [Relating to a fox].

vulture: vul'chur¹ or -tiur¹; vūl'chur² or -tūr² [An Old World bird of prey].—**vulturine:** vul'tiur-in¹ or -ain¹; vūl'tūr-in² or -in² [Pert. to or like a vulture].

Vyvyan: viv'i-an¹; vīv'y-ān² [English family name].

2: wōlf, dg; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, rŭle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōil, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

W

w: *dub'l-yū¹; dūb'l-yū².* In this book the sound of this letter is indicated by the symbol *w* in both Key 1 and Key 2.

In uttering its sound, as in *wit*, the vocal cords are set in vibration with the lips in position for the *oo* of *pool*, but without the formation of the resonance-chamber necessary for a distinct, full-fledged vowel. . . .

If the lip-movement of *w* is made without vibration of the vocal cords, the result is a voiceless or "whispered" *w*. This is the sound usually substituted by Englishmen for the initial *wh* of *white, when, etc.*, which in the United States is generally pronounced *hie*. The voiceless *w* occurs also in other words after voiceless consonants, as in *quart, sweet, twin*.

FUNK & WAGNALLS *Standard Dictionary* p. 2067, col. 1. [1913.]

Initial *w* is always silent before *r*, as in *wrack, wraith, wrangle, wrap, wreck, wreck, write, wrote, wrong, wry, etc.*; it is silent also sometimes before *h*, as in *who, whoever, whole, whom, whoop, etc.* It is silent also in *awry, sword, toward, two, and answer*.

In words from the Ger. pronounced *v*, but in proper names the Anglicized form is frequently used.

In certain other words where *w* precedes *h* the sounds of these symbols are pronounced as if the letters were transposed. See *wh*.

Waal: *vāl¹; vāl²* [The southern arm of the Rhine river where it runs together with the Meuse in the Netherlands].

Wabash: *wē'baśh¹; wā'bāśh²* [1. River in Ohio and Ind. 2. One of two counties: (1) in Illinois; (2) in Indiana. 3. City in Ind.].

wabble: *web'l¹; wāb'l²; not wab'l¹* [To sway unsteadily from side to side].

Wace: *wēs¹; wāç²*. In Fr. *vūs¹* [An Anglo-Norman poet (1100?-75)].

Waco: *wē'ko¹; wā'eo²* [Tex. town].

wad: *wed¹; wāð²* [A small compact mass of any soft, flexible substance].

wadi [Ar.]: *wād'i¹ or wēd'i¹; wād'i² or wōd'i²* [A ravine containing the bed of a watercourse]. *wād'y¹.*

waft: *waft¹; wāft²*. See *ASK. E., I., & St. wāft¹* [To carry gently on a buoyant medium].

Wagner: *vāg'ner¹ or (Anglice) wag'när¹; vāg'när² or (Anglice) wāg'ner²* [Ger. composer (1813-83)].

Wagram: *vā'gram¹; vā'grām²* [Austr. village].

Wahabi: *wa-hā'bī¹; wā-hā'bī²* [Follower of a Mohammedan reformer, Abd-el-Wahab (1691-1787)]. *Wa-ha'bee¹; Wah-ha'bī¹.*

walf: *wēf¹; wāf²; not waif¹* [A homeless wanderer].

wail: *wēl¹; wāl²; not wail¹* [A moan of grief].

wainscot: *wēn'sket¹; wān'sēōt²*, *Standard, I., St., & W.; C., E., & Wr.* *wēn'sket¹* [A lining for inner walls].

walsteat: *wēst'kōt¹, Standard, C., E., I., St., & W., or wēs'kōt¹, Wr. & Knowles (1835); wāst'ēōt² or wās'ēōt²*. There are also: *wes'ket¹*, recorded by Walker (1791) and Jones (1798); *wes'kut¹*, by Sheridan (1784); *wēst'ket¹*, by Fulton & Knight (1802) and Perry (1805) [A sleeveless garment].

wait: *wēt¹; wāt²; not wait¹* [To rest patiently in expectation].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; au = out; ɔɪl; fū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

waive: wēv¹; wāv² [To relinquish voluntarily]. [Netherlands].

Walcheren: vāl'hər-en¹; vāl'hər-ən² [An island in Zeeland province,

Waldeck-Rousseau: vāl'dek'-rū"sō¹; vāl'dēe'-rū"sō² [Fr. statesman (1846-1904)]. [of Denmark (1131-82)].

Waldemar: wəl'di-mār¹ or vāl'di-mār¹; wəl'de-mār² or vāl'de-mār² [King

Waldenses: wəl-den'sīz¹; wāl-dēn'sēs². *I. & Wr.* wəl-den'sīz¹ [A religious sect founded about 1170 by Peter Waldo of Lyons, France].

Waldersee: vāl'dər-zē¹; vāl'der-see² [Ger. field-marshal (1832-1904)].

Wales: wēlz¹; wāls²; *not* wailz¹, as sometimes heard in London and its vicinity [A principality southwest of England].

Walhalla: wəl-hal'ə¹ or wāl-hāl'a¹; wəl-hāl'a² or wāl-hāl'ä² [Same as VAL-HALLA].

walk: wōk¹; wāk²—the *l* is silent (see L). So also with its relatives **walk-a-ble**, **walk'er**, **walk'ing** [*n.* The act of progressing over the ground by taking steps one after another].

wall: wōl¹; wāl² [A structure of stone or brick]. [*2.* Brit. and Am. family name].

Wallace: wəl'is¹; wāl'aç² [*1.* Scot. soldier and national hero (1270-1305).

Wallach: wəl'ək¹; wāl'æç² [A native of Wallachia].—**Wallachia:** wō-lē'ki-ə¹; wā-lā'ci-ə² [A division of Roumania].

wallet: wəl'et¹; wāl'ēt² [A leather pocketbook for bank-notes, papers, etc.].

Wallon: vā-lōn¹; vā-lōn² [Fr. historian and statesman (1812-1904)].

Walloon: wə-lūn¹; wə-lōon² [One of a people of southern Belgium].

walnut: wəl'nūt¹ or wəl'nūt¹; wāl'nūt² or wāl'nūt² [A tree whose fruit is a nut and whose timber is used for furniture, etc.]. [thor (1717-97)].

Walpole: wəl'pōl¹; wāl'pōl² [*1.* Eng. statesman (1676-1745). *2.* Eng. au-

Walpuris: vāl-pur'gīs¹; vāl-pur'gīs² [The night before the first of May dedicated to St. Walpurga, an English nun (754-779)].

walrus: wəl'rus¹, *Standard, E., St., W., & Wr., or wəl'rus¹, C. & I.; wāl'-rūs² or wāl'rūs²* [A large marine seal-like mammal with tusk-like teeth in its upper jaw].

Walter: wəl'tər¹; wāl'tər² [A masculine personal name]. **Walt** (dim.). **D. Wouter:** wau'tər¹; wou'tər²; **I. Gautier:** gō'tyē¹; gō'tyē²; **G. Sw. Walter:** vāl'tər¹; vāl'tər²; **Walther:** It. Sp. **Gualterio:** gwal-tē'ri-ō¹; gwal-tē'ri-ō²; **It. Gualtero:** gwal'ti-ē'ro¹; gwal'ti-ē'ro²; **L. Gualterus:** Pg. **Gualter:** gwal'tər¹; gwal'tər².

Waltham: wəl'təm¹; wāl'təm² [*1.* Eng. town. *2.* City in Massachusetts].

Walther von der Vogelweide: vāl'tər fən der fō'gel-vui'də¹; vāl'tər fōn dēr fō'gēl-vi'de² [Ger. lyric poet (1170?-1230?)].

waltz: wēlts¹; wālts² [A round dance].

wampum: wəm'pum¹; wəm'pūm² [Beads made of shells, formerly used by the American Indians as currency and ornaments].

wan: wən¹; wān². By Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and Enfield (1807) wān¹ [Palid; dismal]. [A slender rod, usually of wood].

wand: wənd¹; wānd². Buchanan (1766) wānd¹; Knowles (1835) wānd¹

2: wōlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; in; thia, thia.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rûle; but, būrn;

wanderer: wen'dar-ar¹; wan'der-er²; *not* wen'drar¹ [One who moves in an indefinite way].—**wandering:** wen'dar-in¹; wan'der-ing²; *not* wen'drin¹.

want: wönt¹, *Standard*, C., W., & W., or went¹, E., I., & St.; want² or want³. By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) wönt¹; Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), Jameson (1827), Cooley (1863), and Cull (1864) went¹ [The state of being in need].

wapentake: wap'en-têk¹, *Standard*, W., & W., or wā'pān-têk¹, E., I., & St.; wāp'en-tāk² or wā'pān-tāk². C. wēp'n-têk¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Smart (1840) wē'pān-têk¹; Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) wap'en-têk¹ [In Old Eng. law, a division of certain Anglian counties].

wapiti: wēp'i-ti¹, *Standard* & W., or wap'i-ti¹, E. & I.; wap'i-ti² or wāp'i-ti². C., St., & W. wēp'i-ti¹ [A large N.-Am. deer: erroneously called the *elk*].

war: wōr¹; wā² [Armed conflict of nations].

ware: wār¹; wār² [Manufactured articles, as of glass, clay].

warily: wē'rī-h¹; wā'rī-ly² [In a cautious manner; with wise forethought].—**wariness:** wē'rī-nēs¹; wā'rī-nēs² [The quality or character of being wary].

warrant: wer'ant¹; war'ant². So also with all its relatives, **war'rant-a-ble**, **war'ran-tee**, **war'rant-er**, **war'ran-tor**, **war'ran-ty** [I. n. A judicial order authorizing arrest, search, seizure, etc. II. v. To guarantee the quality of].

warrior: wōr'yār¹, *Standard*, W., & W., or wer'i-ar¹, C., E., I., & St.; wār'yār² or war'i-or². By Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Enfield (1807), and Knowles (1835) wōr'yār¹; Fulton & Knight (1802) and Cull (1864) wē'rī-or¹; Jameson (1827), Smart (1836), and Cooley (1863) wer'n-ar¹ [A person experienced in warfare].

Warwick¹: wer'ik¹; wār'ik² [Ancient Eng. county town and earldom].

Warwick²: wē'r'wik¹ or wor'ik¹; wār'wīk² or war'ik² [1. A county in Virginia. 2. A village in New York. 3. A town in Rhode Island]. [See SHIRE.]

Warwickshire: wer'ik-shīr¹; wār'ik-shīr² [County of the Eng. Midlands].

wary: wē'rī¹; wā'ry² [Cautious; watchful; shrewd]. Compare WARILY.

was: wēz¹; wāz²—pronounce *s* as *z*. See S [A defective verb used in the first and third person singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be*].

Wasatch: wē'sāch¹ or we-sāch¹; wā'sāch² or wā-sāch² [Mountain range in Central Utah].

wasp: wesp¹; wasp². By Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797), and Enfield (1807) wasp¹ [A stinging winged insect allied to the hornet].

wassail: wēs'el¹ or wes'il¹; wās'āl² or was'il². The pronunciation was'el¹ is also permissible [An occasion of festivity; anciently, a toast; literally, "health to you!"].

A Wassail of good ale,
Well fare the butler's soul,
That seteth this to sale—
Our jolly Wassail.

A Carol for a Wassail Bowl in *Christmas with the Poets* p. 67. [London, 1852.]

watch: wēch¹; wāch² [1. The act of being constantly on the alert. 2. A pocket mechanism to indicate time]. [of hydrogen and oxygen].

water: wē'tār¹; wā'ter². Avoid wet'ər¹ as provincial [A liquid compound

Watteau: wā'tō¹ or (*Anglice*) wā'tō¹; wā'tō² or (*Anglice*) wā'tō² [Fr. painter (1684–1721)].

Waugh: wō¹; wā² [Eng. poet (1817–90)].

2: ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gō, nōt, ōr, wōn,

1: a = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oll; iū = feud; chin; go; u = sing; chin, this.

Waukegan: wā-kī'gān¹; wā-kē'gān² [City in Ill.].

Waukesha: wā'ka-shā¹; wā'ke-shā² [City and county in Wis.].

waylay: wā'lē'¹, *Standard & W.*, or wē-lē'¹, *C., E., I., & St.*; wā'lā'² or wā-lā'², *Wr.* wē'lē'. [To lie in wait for].

weak: wīk¹; wēk² [Lacking in physical, mental, or moral strength].

weal: wīl¹; wēl² [The state of being prosperous].

weald: wīld¹; wēld² [1. Waste woodland. 2. An open region].

wealden: wīld'en¹; wēld'en², *Standard, E., I., & Wr.; C., St., & W.* wīl'dn¹ [Pert. to a weald].

wean: wīn¹; wēn² [To estrange from former habits or associations].

weapon: wēp'an¹; wēp'on². *I.* wēp'on¹; *St.* wēp'n¹. By Buchanan (1766) and Barclay (1774) wēp'n¹ [Any instrument used for offensive or defensive combat].

wear: wār¹; wār² [I. n. Garments, as women's wear. II. v. To have on the person, as a garment]. Compare WARE, WERE, WHERE.

weary: wī'rī¹; wē'ry² [Worn with exertion or labor]. [Compare WHETHER.

weather: weth'ar¹; wēth'er² [The general condition of the atmosphere].

weave: wīv¹; wēv² [To work with a loom by entwining or lacing together].

weazen: wī'zn¹; wē'zn² [Same as WIZEN].

Weber¹: vē'ber¹; vē'ber² [Ger. composer (1786-1826)].

Weber²: wī'bar¹; wē'ber² [A river and county in Utah].

wedge: wej¹; wēdg² [A v-shaped piece of wood or metal].

Wedgwood: wej'wud¹; wēdg'wōd² [Eng. artist and potter (1730-95)].

Wednesday: wenz'dī¹; wēns'dy². In northern England wēd'nz-dī¹. See MONDAY [The fourth day of the week].

weed, week, ween, weep. Pronounce these words as one syllable: wīd¹, wēd²; wīk¹, wēk²; wīn¹, wēn²; wīp¹, wēp².

weigh: wē¹; wē². So also its relatives **weigh'er**, **weigh'ing**, **weight** (wēt¹; wēt²), **weight'y**. In all these words the digraph gh is silent. See ON [To find the measure of with a scale].

Wei-hai-wei: wē'-hai'-wē'¹; wā'-hī'-wā'² [Brit. naval station in China].

Welmar¹: wai'mar¹; wī'mār² [Ger. city].

Welmar²: wai'mar¹; wī'mar² [Town in Texas]. [to catch fish]. **weart**.

weir: wīr¹; wēr² [An obstruction placed in a stream to raise the water or

Weiss¹: wais¹; wīs² [Ger. theologian (1827-?)].

Weiss²: wais¹; wīs² [Am. clergyman (1818-79)].

Wellesley: welz'hī¹; wēls'ly² [1. Family name of the Duke of Wellington. 2. Town in Mass. where Wellesley College for women is situated].

Welsbach: welz'bak¹ or (Ger.) vels'bān¹; wēls'bāe² or (Ger.) vēls'bān² [Austr. inventor (1858-)].

Welwitschia: wel-wīch'i-a¹; wēl-wīch'i-a² [A genus of S.-Afr. plants].

Wemyss: wīmz¹; wēms² [Scot. parish that gives its name to an earldom].

2: wēlf, dō; bōōk, bōōt; fūll, ryle, cūre, būt, būrn; ōll, bōy; gō, gēm; īnk; thīn, thīs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ör; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

Wenceslaus: ven'ses-laús¹; vën'çes-lous² [Emperor of Ger., king of Bohemia (1361-1419)].

were: wûr¹; wër². In England now commonly wår¹, and so indicated by E. and Perry (1777). I., Buchanan (1766), and Webster (1828) noted wer¹; Enfield (1807) wër¹ [The indicative plural and subjunctive singular or plural of was]. Compare WARE, WEAR, WHERE.

werewolf, werwolf: wir'wulf¹; wër'wolf²; wer'wulf¹, wër'wolf² [In folklore, a person who became a wolf and practised cannibalism].

Wesley: wes'h¹; wës'ly² [Eng. clergyman (1703-91); founder of Methodism].—**Wesleyan:** wes'h-an¹; wës'ly-an² [A follower of John Wesley].

Westminster: west'min-star¹; wëst'min-ster²; not west'mi-nis-tar¹ [A city in the county of London, Eng.].

Westmoreland: west'mör-land¹; wëst'mör-land² [Counties in Pa. and Va.].

Westmorland: west'mar-land¹; wëst'mor-land² [Eng. county].

Westphalia: west-fë'h-ä¹; wëst-fä'li-a² [A province of Prussia].

westward: west'ward¹; wëst'ward² [In the direction of the setting sun].

wether: weth'ar¹; wëth'er² [A castrated ram]. Compare WHETHER.

Weyler: wë'lär¹; wë'ler² [Sp. general (1838-)]. [(1855-)].

Weyman: wui'män¹; wy'man². Erroneously wë'män¹ [Eng. novelist].

wh: This digraph occurs in a number of English words and is sometimes pronounced as if inverted (see quotation) or, in a few words, the *w* is silent. See W.

W before *h* is pronounced as if it were after the *h*, as *hoo-y*, *why*, *hoo-en*, *when*, etc.; but in *whole*, *whoop*, etc., the single and double *o* coalescing with the same sound in *wo*, this last letter is scarcely perceptible. WALKER *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* note 475. [1791].

In the following words *wh* is pronounced as *hw* in the United States, in northern England, in Ireland, in Scotland, and in Wales, as well as in some of the British dominions, but in southern England, especially in London, the *h* is silent, no distinction being made between *what* and *watt*, *when* and *wen*, *where* and *wear*, *while* and *wile*, *whoa* and *wo*, etc. See below.

whack: hwak¹; hwäck² [A resounding blow].—**whale:** hwäl¹; hwäl² [A large cetacean].—**wharf:** hwërf¹; hwarf² [A landing place].—**wharfinger:** hwërf'in-jär¹; hwarf'in-ger² [One who keeps a wharf].—**Wharton:** hwër'tant¹; hwar'ton² [Family name].

—**what:** hwet¹; hwat² [An interrogation asking for information].—**wheal:** hwäl¹; hwäl² [A discolored ridge on the skin caused by the stroke of a whip].—**wheat:** hwët¹; hwët² [A grain].—**wheel:** hwël¹; hwël² [To persuade by flattery].—**wheel:** hwël¹; hwël² [A circular frame arranged to rotate and devised to facilitate motion].—**wheelwright:** hwël'rait¹; hwël'rit² [One who makes wheels].—**weeze:** hwiz¹; hwëz² [To breathe hard and with an audible sound].—**whelk:** hwelk¹; hwëlk² [A shell-fish].

—**whelp:** hwelp¹; hwëlp² [The young of a dog, lion, etc.].—**when:** hwen¹; hwën² [At what or which time].—**whence:** hwens¹; hwënc² [From what place].—**where:** hwär¹; hwër² [At or in what place]. See WARE; WERE.—**whereas:** hwär'az¹; hwër'az² [In view of existing circumstances].—**wherefore:** hwär'förl¹; hwër'förl². See O [For what reason].—**whereof:** hwär'örl¹; hwër'örl² [At or from what].—**wherry:** hwër¹; hwër'y² [A light rowboat].—**whet:** hwet¹; hwët² [To sharpen, as the edge of a tool].—**whether:** hweth'ar¹; hwëth'er² [In case].—**why:** hwë¹; hwë² [A straw-colored liquid consisting of water and milk-sugar].—**which:** hwich¹; hwich² [What particular person or thing].

whiff: hwif¹; hwif² [A sudden gust of air].—**Whig:** hwig¹; hwig² [A former political party].—**while:** hwail¹; hwil² [During the time that].—**whilom:** hwai'löm¹; hwil'öm² [At one time].—**whim:** hwim¹; hwim² [A capricious fancy].—**whine:** hwain¹; hwim² [A plaintive cry, as of an animal].—**whinny:** hwini¹; hwini'y² [The call of a horse].—**whip:** hwip¹; hwip² [An implement consisting of one or more thongs or cords for the infliction of pain].—**whippoorwill:** hwip'pür-wil¹; hwip'pöör-wil² [A bird

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʌlsle; ɔʊ = out; ɔɪl; iū = feud; ɛhin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

that sings only at night].—**whir**: hwūr¹; hwīr² [A whizzing sound].—**whirl**: hwūr¹; hwīr² [To turn around rapidly].—**whisk**: hwisk¹; hwisk² [A little bunch of hay, straw, etc.].—**whiskey, whisky**: hwis'kɪ¹; hwis'ky² [An alcoholic liquor].—**whist**: hwist¹; hwist² [A game with playing-cards].—**whistle**: hwis'tl¹; hwis'tl² [A sharp, shrill sound made with the lips or by blowing through some device].—**white**: hwait¹; hwit² [A color devoid of any tint].—**Whitefield**: hwit'fild¹; hwit'fēld² [Eng. preacher (1714-70)].—**Whitefriars**: hwait'frai'arz¹; hwit'fri'ars² [A district in the City of London].—**whither**: hwith'er¹; hwith'er² [To which or what place].—**whiting**: hwait'ɪŋ¹; hwit'ing² [A food-fish].—**whitlow**: hwit'lo¹; hwit'lo² [An inflammatory tumor on the finger].—**Whitney**: hwit'nɪ¹; hwit'ny² [Am. family name].—**Whitsunday**: hwit'sun'dɪ¹; hwit'sun'da². *Standard* (1913) & *W.* hwit'sn-dē¹ [The seventh Sunday after Easter].—**whittle**: hwit'l¹; hwit'l² [To shave (wood) in strips with a knife].—**whizz**: hwiz¹; hwiz² [A sibilant sound with some sonant character, a humming sound between a buzz and a hiss].—**whoa**: hwō¹; hwō² [Stop! stand still! a call by drivers to their horses].

For several other words of this class not listed above see below.

who: hū¹; hq² [Which or what person].

whole: hōl¹; hōl² [Not divided or diminished; all].

wholesale: hōl'sēl¹; hōl'sāl² [The sale of merchandise by the bulk or [quantity].

wholly: hōl'h¹; hōl'y² [To a degree that nothing remains to be added].

whooping-cough: hūp'ŋ-kōf¹; hōp'ing-eōf² [An infectious, convulsive cough].

whorl: hwūr¹; hwūr². *I. & St.* hwer¹ [1. One of the turns of a univalve shell].

whortleberry: hwūr'tl-ber¹; hwūr'tl-bēr². *I.* hwer'tl-ber¹; *St.* hert'l-ber¹ [A huckleberry or a bilberry].

why: hwai¹; hwȳ² [For what cause, purpose, or reason?].

wich-hazel: wīch'-hē'zl¹; wīch'-hā'zl² [A shrub of the United States and Canada whose bark and dried leaves are used in medicine].

Wichita: wīch'-tē¹; wīch'-tā² [City in Kans.].

widow: wid'o¹; wīd'o² [A woman whose husband is dead].

Wiesbaden: vīs-bā'den¹; vēs-bā'dēn² [District and city in Prussia].

wife: waif¹; wif². Compare HOUSEWIFE¹ & ² [A married woman].

wigwam: wig'wem¹; wig'wam². *C., W., & Wr.* wig'wōm¹; *E., I., St., & Concise Oxford* wig'wam¹ [The lodge or hut of the North-American Indians].

wile: wail¹; wīl² [An act of cunning deception or enticement].

Wilfred: wīl'fred¹; wīl'frēd² [A masculine personal name]. **Wilfrid**†.

Wilhelmina: wīl'hel-mī'nā¹; wīl'hēl-mī'nā² [A feminine personal name].

Wilhelm: wīl'hel-mī'nē¹; wīl'hēl-mī'nē². **Guillelmine**: gū'lyel-mī'n¹; gū'lyēl-mī'n²; **Guillelmette**†; **G. Wilhelmine**: vīl'hel-mī'nā¹; vīl'hēl-mī'nā²; **It. Guglielmo**: gū'lyēl-mō¹; gū'lyēl-mō²; **Sp. Guillelmina**: gū'lyel-mī'nā¹; gū'lyēl-mī'nā².

Wilkes-Barre: wīlks'-bar¹; wīlks'-bār² [City in Pa.].

Willamette: wīl-lam'et¹; wīl-lam'ēt² [River in N. W. Oregon].

William: wīl'yām¹; wīl'yam² [A masculine personal name]. **Wilhelmina**

(*fem.*). **Dan. G. Sw. Wilhelm**: wīl'helm¹; wīl'hēlm²; **D. Willem**: wīl'em¹; wīl'ēm²; **F. Guillaume**: gū'yōm¹; gū'yōm²; **It. Guglielmo**: gū'lyēl-mō¹; gū'lyēl-mō²; **L. Guilelmus**: gū'li-el'mūs¹; gū'li-el'mūs²; **Guilelmus**: gū'lyēl-mūs¹; gū'lyēl-mūs²; **Pg. Guilherme**: gū'il-yer'mē¹; gū'il-yēr'mē²; **Sp. Guillermo**: gū'il-yer'mō¹; gū'il-yēr'mō².

2: wɒlf, dɔː, bʊk, bʊt, fʊl, rʊl, cʊr, bʊt, bʊrn, ɔɪl, hɔɪ, ʒo, ʒem, ɪŋk, ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *präy*; hit, police; obey, *gō*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

wily: wai'li¹; wily² [Characterized by wiles].

Wimpfen (de): də vañ'fəñ¹; de vañ'föñ² [Fr. general (1811-84)].

wind (n.): wind¹ or (*poet.*) waïnd¹; wînd² or (*poet.*) wînd². See Introductory, page xi [Air in motion naturally]. [form a coil].

wind (v.): waïnd¹; wînd² [To twist around some central object so as to

windpipe: wind'paip¹; wînd'pîp². Sheridan (1780) and Knowles (1835) waïnd'paip¹ [The trachea]. [ground shaped by the wind].

windrow: wind'rō¹ or win'rō¹; wînd'rō² or wînrō² [A long ridge on the

Windsor: win'zər¹ or wind'zər¹; wînrō² or wînrō² [Eng. historic market-town: now a parliamentary borough].

winged: wînd¹; wîngd². Sometimes in verse wîr'id¹ [Having wings].

Winifred: win'i-fred¹; wînr'i-frēd² [A feminine personal name]. **Winefred:** Winfrid¹; Winnie (dim.). D. Winfried: win'frit¹; wînr'frēt²; F. Winifred: wînr'frēd¹; wînr'frēd²; Geneviève: gen'vyēv¹; zhēn'vyēv²; L. Winfreda: win-fr'də¹; wînr-fr'də²; Sw. Winfrid: vînr'frid¹; vînr'frid².

wisdom: wiz'dəm¹; wîs'dom² [The state or quality of being wise].

wise: waiz¹; wîs² [Possessed of great learning; of keen discernment].

Wisteria: wis-tî'rî-ə¹; wîs-tē'rî-ə² [A genus of climbing, flowering shrubs].

witch: wîch¹; wîch² [An ugly, malignant old woman supposed to have influence with evil spirits].

Witenagemot: wit'e-na-gî-mōt¹; wît'ē-na-ge-mōt². Standard (1913) & W. wit'e-na-gî-mōt¹; C. & W. wit'e-na-ge-mōt¹; E. wit'en-ag-e-mōt¹; St. wit'en-ag'e-mōt¹ [The parliament or general assembly of the Anglo-Saxon nation].

with (n.): with¹; wîth² [A supple twig]. See WITHE.

with (prep.): with¹; wîth² [In the company of; accompanied by]. So also when the first element of a compound as *within*, *without*, *withstand*.

withe: with¹; wîth², Standard, C., W., & W.; E., I., St., & Concise Oxford with¹; Smart (1840) waith¹, frequently heard in southern England [A supple twig].

withers: with'ərz¹; wîth'ərg² [The elevated ridge on a horse's back].

withy: with¹ or with¹; wîth² or wîth². See WITHE [Made of withes].

Witte: vit'e¹; vît'e² [Russ. statesman and diplomat (1849-1915)].

Wittenberg: wit'en-bürg¹ or (Ger.) vit'en-berñ¹; wît'ēn-bürg² or (Ger.) vît'ēn-berñ² [Prus. town]. [near Johannesburg, Transvaal].

Witwatersrand: vit'vā-terz-rānt¹; vît'vā-terz-rānt² [A gold-laden ridge

wivern, wyvern: wui'vərn¹; wî'vern² [A winged dragon].

wizard: wiz'ərd¹; wîz'ərd² [1. A male witch. 2. A wonder-worker].

wizen: wiz'n¹; wîz'n² [I. a. Shrunken and withered. II. v. To shrivel].

Wodehouse: wud'haus¹; wōd'hous² [English family name].

Woëvre: vūrv'rə¹; vūrv're² [A region in N. E. France].

wold: wōld¹; wōld² [A tract of gently sloping upland]. [1724].

Wollaston: wul'as-tən¹; wōl'as-ton² [Eng. philosophical writer (1659-

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, all; mē, gēt, präy, fērn; hit, ice; i=ē; gō, nōt, ör, wōn.

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əlsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪū = feud; ʃin; go; ŋ = sing; ʃin, this.

Wolseley: wulz/ɪ¹; wɒls/ɪ² [Brit. general and administrator (1833–1913)].

Wolsey: wulz/ɪ¹; wɒls/ɪ² [Eng. cardinal and chancellor (1475?–1530)].

woman: wu/ɪ¹; wɒ/ɪ² [A human being of the female sex, who has attained full growth].

womb: wūm¹; wɒm²—the *b* is silent [The organ in which the young are developed]. [ling marsupial].

wombat: wem/ɪ¹; wɒm/ɪ². *I. & St.* wūm/ɪ¹ [An Australian burrow-]

women: wim/ɪ¹; wɪm/ɪ² [Plural of woman].

wonder: wun/dəɪ¹; wɒn/dɛɪ² [A feeling of surprise mingled with curiosity].

wont: wunt¹ or wɒnt¹; wɒnt² or wɒnt². The first indicates American and Scottish usage; the second, usage in England. So also with its relative **wonted** [Ordinary manner of doing or acting; habit].

won't: wɒnt¹; wɒnt²; *not* wunt¹, a New England provincialism [Will not: a colloquial contraction]. [collectively].

wood: wud¹; wɒd² [The hard substance of a tree cut for use; also, trees]

wool: wul¹; wɒl² [The soft hair of sheep or some other allied animal].

Woolsey: wul/sɪ¹; wɒl/sɪ² [Am. scholar (1801–89)]. Compare **WOLSEY**.

Woolwich: wul/ɪch¹ or wul/ɪj¹; wɒl/ɪch² or wɒl/ɪj² [Borough in London county, Eng.]. [2. City in Ohio].

Wooster: wūs/tər¹; wōs/tər² [1. Am. Revolutionary general (1710–77)].

Worcester: wūs/tər¹; wɒs/tər² [1. Eng. cathedral city. 2. City in Massachusetts. 3. Am. lexicographer (1784–1865)]. Compare **ALCESTER**.

Worcestershire: wus/tər-shɪr¹; wɒs/tər-shɪr². See **SHIRE** [Eng. county].

word, work, world. Pronounce the *o* in these words as *u* in “burn”: wɜrd¹, wɜrd²; wɜrk¹, wɜrk²; wɜrld¹, wɜrld².

worm: wūrm¹; wūrm² [A small creeping animal].

Wormeley: wūrm/ɪ¹; wūrm/ɪ² [Am. author (1830–1908)]. [wearing away].

worn: wɜrn¹; wɜrn²; *not* wɒrn¹. See **O** [Showing the results of use or of]

worse: wɜrs¹; wɜrs² [Physically ill or evil in a greater degree].

worship: wūr/ʃɪp¹; wūr/ʃɪp² [Homage to a deity].

worst: wūrst¹; wūrst² [Evil in the highest degree].

worsted (n.): wus/təd¹; wɒs/təd²; *Wr.* wūrs/təd¹. Buchanan (1766) and Walker (1791) wūr/stəd¹; Perry (1777) wurst/ed¹; Sheridan (1780), Jones (1798), and Fulton & Knight (1802) wus/təd¹; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) wūrs/təd¹ [Woolen yarn].

worsted (pp.): wūrst/ed¹; wūrst/əd² [Overcome in a contest].

wort: wūrt¹; wūrt² [Unfermented infusion of malt].

worth: wūrth¹; wūrth² [Having value].

Wörth: vurt¹; vurt² [Ger. town].

worthy: wūr/thɪ¹; wūr/thɪ² [Deserving of respect, praise, or honor].

would: wud¹; wūd² [Disposed or inclined].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bɒk, bɒt; fʌl, rʌl, eʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, ʃɪs.

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, ðr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;

wound (*n.*): wûnd¹; wûnd². So also the verb. Derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wûnd*, of which the *û* was pronounced as *ou* in out, its Late Middle Eng. form was *wounde*, which Chaucer ("Canterbury Tales"—The Knights Tale, l. 1012) rîmed with "found" (1393). By Shakespeare ("Venus and Adonis," l. 913: 1592) it was rîmed with "hound," etc.; by Marlowe (transl. of Ovid's "Elegies," ii: 1597) with "bound." Pope in his translation of Homer's "Iliad" (bk. xiii, l. 719: 1715-20) used "found" and "ground" as words with which to rîme it.

None of the earlier lexicographers, from Huloet to Fenning (1552-1760), give any indication of the pronunciation of the word, several not even recording it. Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Nares (1784), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828) indicated wûnd¹; but Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Elphinston (1786), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1840), Reid (1844), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern dictionaries, wûnd¹. Nares (1784) noted "This pronunciation is now universally current in conversation," but he condemned it. Walker (1791) in note 315 to his Dictionary, said: "OU. The third sound given to these vowels is that of *oo* in *coo* and *woo* and is found in the following words: *croup, group, bouse, soup, through, youth, uncouth*, etc." [A cut, stab, bruise, or other injury done by violence].

wound: waund¹; wound² [Participle and past tense of WIND, *v.*]. The change in the pronunciation of the noun and verb *wound* may perhaps be attributed to a desire to distinguish them from the past tense of the verb WIND.

wr. The *w* of this digraph is silent when followed by *r*. See W.

wraith: rêfh¹; rāth² [An apparition of any kind].

wrath: rāth¹ or rêfh¹; rāth² or rāth². See ASK. *C.*, *W.*, & *Wr.* rêfh¹; *E.*, *I.*, *St.*, & *Concise Oxford* rêfh¹. British usage varies, and while rêfh¹ is heard in London and southern England, rāth¹ in Berkshire and the Isle of Wight, rāth¹ is common in the northwest. Formerly rêfh¹ was standard in Great Britain, and was indicated as such by Johnston (1764), Kenrick (1773), Walker (1791), and Scott (1797); but Buchanan (1766), Sheridan (1780), and Reid (1844) noted rāth¹; Perry (1777), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Webster (1828) rêfh¹; Nares (1784), Jameson (1827), and Knowles (1835) rêfh¹; Smart (1840) rāth¹ [Profound indignation].

wreak: rik¹; rēk² [To execute with anger or for a revenge].

wreath: rīth¹; rêth². *I.* rīth¹, indicated also by Perry [A twisted band of leaves or flowers].—**wreathe**: rīth¹; rêth² [To form into a twisted circular or spiral band].—**wreaths**: rīth¹; rêth². The pronunciation rīth¹ is also frequently heard.

wreck, wren, wrench, wrest: In these words the *w* is silent: rek¹, rēk²; ren¹, rēn²; rench¹, rēnch²; rest¹, rēst². See W.

wrestle: res¹; rēs²—the *i* is silent. See LISTEN, TRESTLE. Avoid ras¹ as dialectal [To contend as two opponents striving to bring each other to earth].

wretch: rech¹; rêch² [A base, contemptible, or vile person].

wriggle: rig¹; rig² [To twist the body with quick, slight motions].

Wright: rait¹; rit² [Eng. and Am. family name].

wring: riŋ¹; riŋg² [To compress by twisting].

wringer: riŋ'ər¹; riŋg'er² [A contrivance used to press water out of [clothes].

wrinkle: riŋ'kl¹; riŋg'kl² [A crease in an otherwise smooth surface, as of cloth].

wrist: rist¹; rist² [That part of the arm that adjoins the hand].

wristband: rist'band¹ or (*colloq.*) riz'bānd¹; rist'bānd² or (*colloq.*) riŋs'band²—the latter is more frequently heard [The band of the sleeve].

writing: rait'ŋ¹; riŋ'ŋg²; not rai'tim¹. See Introductory, pages xix-xx. [Letters or characters traced or inscribed as on paper].

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; əɪsle; ʊ = out; ɔɪl; ɪu = feud; ʃɪn; ɡo; ɪ = sing; ʃɪn, this.

wrong: rɒŋ¹; rɒŋɡ² [Contrary to the moral law; not right].

wroth: rɒθ¹ or rɒθ¹; rɒθ² or rɒθ². Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802) indicate the first; Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) note the second. Enfield (1807) and *Concise Oxford* (1911) rɒθ¹. Compare WRATH. [Excited by wrath].

Wrottesley: rɒts¹/lɪ; rɒts²/ly² [Eng. astronomer (1798-1867)].

Wundt: vunt¹; vunt² [Ger. psychologist (1832-)].

Wu Ting Fang: wū tɪŋ fāŋ¹; wu tɪŋ fāŋɡ² [Chin. diplomat (1841-)].

Wyandot, Wyandotte: wai'an-det¹; wɪ'an-dɒt² [Amerind tribe].

Wycherley: wɪch'ər-lɪ; wɪch'er-ly² [Eng. dramatist (1640?-1716)].

Wyclif: wik¹/lɪ; wɪe²/lɪ² [Eng. reformer (1335-84); translated the Bible].

Wynne: win¹; wɪn² [Eng. & Am. family name].

[of the United States].

Wyoming: wai-ɒ'mɪŋ¹ or wai'o-min¹; wɪ-ɒ'mɪŋɡ² or wɪ'o-mɪŋɡ² [A State]

Wyse¹: vɪz¹; vɪs² [Fr. engineer (1844-1909)].

Wyse²: waiʒ¹; wɪs² [Ir. politician and author (1791-1862)].

Wyss: vis¹; vɪs² [Swiss author (1781-1830)].

[denice (1726-1806)].

Wythe: wɪθ¹; wɪθ² [Am. jurist; signer of the Declaration of Independence].

Wykeham: wik'am¹; wɪk'am² [Eng. bishop and statesman (1324-1404)].

X

x: eks¹; ɛks². In this book the sounds of the letter *x* are indicated by gz¹; gz², as egz-akt¹; egz-ɛkt² (*exact*); ks¹; ks², as eks'tra¹; ɛks'tra² (*extra*), and z¹; z², as zɪrks'ɪz¹; zɛrks'ɛz² (*Xerxes*). Before unaccented *i*, as in *anxious*, *noxious*, *x* is pronounced as ksh (aŋk'shʊs¹; aŋk'shʊs²; nok'shʊs¹; nɒk'shʊs²), and before *u*, as in *flexure* (fɛk'shʊr¹; fɛk'shʊr²). When final it is sometimes heard as in *box* (bɒks¹; bɒks²), and sometimes silent, as in *billet-doux* (bɪl'ɛdʊ¹; bɪl'ɛdʊ²). In Spanish and Spanish-American proper names *x* becomes *h*. See the next word.

Xabari: ha-bə'rɪ¹; hā-bū'rē² [S.-Am. river between Brazil and Peru].

Xalisco: ha-lɪs'ko¹; hā-lɪs'eo² [Mex. state]. Now commonly spelt **Jalisco**.

Xanadu: zan'ə-dʊ¹; zān'a-dʊ² [A city in Coleridge's "Kubla Khan"].

xanthine: zan'θɪ-in¹; zān'θɛ-ɪn² [The yellow coloring-matter of flowers].

Xanthian: zan'θɪ-ən¹; zān'θɪ-an² [Relating to Xanthus].

Xanthicus: zan'θɪ-kʊs¹; zān'θɪ-ɛs² [Apocrypha].

xanthine, xanthine: zan'θɪn, -θɪn or -θɪn¹; zān'θɪn, -θɪn or -θɪn² [A white crystalline compound contained in blood, urine, and other animal secretions].

xanthin, xanthine: zan'θɪ-nɪn, -nɪn or -nɪn¹; zān'θɪ-nɪn, -nɪn or -nɪn² [A white crystalline compound resembling urea].

Xanthus: zən'θʊs¹; zān'θʊs² [Gr. historian (650 B. C.-)].

Xantippe: zan'tɪp¹; zān'tɪp² [Wife of Socrates: the proverbial shrew].

Spelt also **Xanthippe:** zan'tɪp¹ [or -tɪp¹]; zān'tɪp² [or -tɪp²].

2: wɒf, dɛ; bʊk, bʊt; fʊl, rʊl, ɛʊr, bʊt, bʊrn; ɔɪl, bɔɪ; ɡo, ɡem; ɪŋk; ʃɪn, this

1: artistic, ärt; fat, färe; fast; get, præy; hit, pollice; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rüle; but, bŭrn;

Xavier: zav'i-ar¹ or (Sp.) ha-vyer¹; zäv'i-er² or (Sp.) hä-vyér² [Sp. Jesuit missionary (1506-52); joint founder with Loyola of the Society of Jesus].

xebec: zî'bek¹; zē'bēc² [A small three-masted sailing vessel].

Xenia: zî'ni-ā¹; zē'ni-a² [City in Ohio].

[among the ancient Greeks].

xenial: zî'ni-āl¹ or zen'i-āl¹; zē'ni-āl² or zē'n'i-āl² [Relating to hospitality]

xenium: zî'ni-um¹ or zen'i-um¹; zē'ni-um² or zē'n'i-um² [In classic antiquity, a delicacy or dainty exchanged as a pledge of friendship].

Xenocles: zen'o-klīz¹; zē'n'o-elēs² [Athenian tragic poet (circa 415 B. C.)].

Xenocrates: zi-nek'rā-tīz¹; ze-nōē'ra-tēs² [Gr. philosopher (396-314 B. C.)].

Xenophanes: zi-nef'ē-nīz¹; ze-nōf'a-nēs² [Gr. philosopher (circa 530 B. C.)].

Xenophon: zen'o-fen¹; zē'n'o-fōn² [Gr. historian and soldier (435-355 B. C.)].

Xeres (de): dē hē'rēs¹; dē hē'rēs² [Sp. historian (1505-70)]. See JEREZ.

xerophagy: zi-ref'a-jī¹; ze-rōf'a-gy² [The eating of dry food].

Xerxes: zŭrks'īz¹; zērks'ēs² [Pers. king (519?-465 B.C.)].

Ximenes¹: zī'mā-nēz¹; zī'me-nēs² [Fr. dramatist (1726-1817)].

Ximenes²: hī-mē'nez¹; hē-mē'nēs² [Sp. cardinal & historian (1170-1247)].

xiphoid: zif'oid¹; zīf'oid². *W.* & *Wr.* indicate zai'foid¹ as a secondary usage which none of the other modern dictionaries allow [Shaped like a sword].

Xorullo: ho-rŭ'lyo¹; ho-ry'lyo² [Same as JORULLO].

xylograph: zai'lo-graf¹; zŷ'lo-grāf² [An engraving on wood or an impression from it].—**xylography:** zai-leg'ra-fi¹; zŷ-lōg'ra-fy² [Wood-engraving].—**xylog-**

raper: zai-leg'ra-fer¹; zŷ-lōg'ra-fer² [One skilled in xylography].—**xylographic:** zai'lo-graf'ik¹; zŷ'lo-grāf'ie² [Relating to xylography].

xyloidin: zai'lei-din¹; zŷ'lōi-dīn² [An explosive substance].

xylometer: zai-lēm'i-tar¹; zŷ-lōm'e-ter² [An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of wood].

xylophone: zai'lo-fōn¹; zŷ'lo-fōn² [A musical instrument].

[exercises].

xyst: zist¹; zŷst² [A covered portico or hall used by athletes for their

xyster: zis'ter¹; zŷs'ter² [An instrument for scraping bones].

Y

y: wai¹; wŷ². In this book the letter *y* is used in Key 1 as a consonant to indicate the sound heard in *yet*. In Key 2 it is used, when initial, for the same sound, and elsewhere as a vowel exactly like *i*. See Introductory, pages xxx and xxxi. Some persons inject a *y* sound in certain words (see CARD; GUARD)—an absurdity, attributed to the stage, which has been handed down to us, but which Nares condemned as a "monster of pronunciation" as long ago as 1784. There are persons to-day who persist in the practise.

yacht: yet¹; yat²; *not* yōt¹ as Buchanan (1766), *nor* yat¹ as Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), and Enfield (1807). Note that in this word and its relatives *yacht'ing*, *yachts'man*, the digraph *ch* is silent [A steam or sailing vessel for private use].

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, præy, fērn; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; ʊ = out; ɔɪ; ɪu = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, thi:

Yahoo: yā'hu¹; yā'hō² [In Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," one of a race of the most degraded and vicious of human brutes].

Yalu: yā'lu¹; yā'ly² [A river between Manchuria and Chosen].

Yang-tse-Kiang: yāŋ'tsē-kī-āŋ¹; yāŋ'tsē-kī-āŋ² [Same as YANGTZE].

Yangtze: yāŋ'tsē¹; yāŋ'tsē² [River in Tibet and central China].

yank, Yankee, yap. Pronounce the *a* in these words as *a* in "at": yāŋk¹, yāŋk²; yāŋ'ki¹, yāŋ'ke²; yap¹, yāp².

yapok: yā-pək¹; yā-pōk², *Standard & W.*; *C. & W.* yāp'ək¹; *E.* yā'pək¹; *I.* yāp'ek¹ [The S.-Am. water opossum].

Yaqui: yā'ki¹; yā'ki² [Amerind tribe of Mexico].

yataghan [Turk.]: yat'a-gan¹; yāt'a-gān² [A Turkish sword or simitar].

Yates: yēts¹; yāts² [Eng. and Am. family name].

yaupon [Amerind]: yō'pen¹; yā'pōn² [An evergreen shrub of the holly family].

yaw, yawl, yawn, yaws. Pronounce the digraph *aw* in these words as *o* in "nor" or *a* in "all": yō¹, yā²; yōl¹, yāl²; yōn¹, yān²; yēz¹, yāz².

ycleped, yclept: ɪ-klept¹; y-elēpt² [Called; named].

yea: yē¹; yā². By Perry (1777) it was noted yā¹, thus the *ea* was indicated to have the sound of *e* in "there," or of *a* in "fare"; Kenrick (1773) and Walker (1791) yē¹. Compare *yes* [Yes: used to express affirmation or assent].

yeast: yēst¹; yēst². By Johnson (1755), Barclay (1766), Sheridan (1780), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), Jones (1798), Fulton & Knight (1802), and Jameson (1827) spelt *yeast*, and the *e* pronounced as *e* in "met." By Barclay (1757), Perry (1777), Nares (1784), Knowles (1835), and Smart (1840) yēst¹; Kenrick (1773) spelt the word *yeast* and pronounced it yēst¹. Shakespeare spelt the word *yeast* ("The Winter's Tale" act iii, sc. 3) [A yellow substance used to induce fermentation].

Yeats: yēts¹ or yēts²; yāts² or yēts² [1. Ir. artist (1839-). 2. Ir. poet and novelist (1865-)].

yelk: yelk¹; yēlk² [The yolk of an egg].

This word is often written *yelk* and *yolk*. *Yelk* is preferred by Martin, Johnson, Nares, Walker, and Webster; *yolk* by Bailey, Jameson, Richardson, and Smart. "It is commonly pronounced and often written *yolk*."—JOHNSON.

JOSEPH WORCESTER *Dictionary of the English Language* s. v. [1859.]

Buchanan (1766) and Perry (1777) spelt the word *yelk* and *yolk* and pronounced each as spelt. Sheridan (1780) and Fulton & Knight (1802) *yelk*, pronounced yēlk¹.

yellow: yel'o¹; yēl'o²; *not* yal'ər¹ *nor* yel'ər¹ [The color of the spectrum between green and orange similar to that of gold and brass].

In Queen Anne's time (1702-1714) the word was pronounced as if written *yellow* and riming with *tallow*, and was so indicated by Fry, Jones, Sheridan, Nares, and Scott.

yeoman: yō'mən¹; yō'mən². The word was pronounced yem'an¹ by Buchanan (1757-66), Barclay (1774), Sheridan (1780), and Scott (1798); yum'an¹ by Kenrick (1773), and yī'mən¹ by Elphinstone (1786) and Jones (1798) [1. One who cultivates the soil. 2. (U. S.) A petty officer in charge of stores. 3. (Eng.) One of a special guard of the royal household, etc.].

Yerburgh: yār'bər-o¹; yār'bor-o² [Eng. family name].

Yerkes: yūr'kız¹; yēr'kez² [Am. capitalist (1837-1905)].

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōök, bōöt; full, rʊl, cūre, büt, bŭrn; ɔɪl, bōy; ʒo, ʒem; ɪŋk; thin, thi.

1: *artistic, ârt; fat, fâre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rûle; but, bûrn;*

yes: *yēs¹; yēs²; not yā¹, nor yē¹, nor yep¹; nor any one of many other corruptions common in America, that range from yis¹ to yūh¹. See quotation.*

Altho *yis¹* was the pronunciation indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), Walker (1791), Scott (1797), and Jones (1798), and Walker described it as "the best and most established usage," Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Fulton & Knight (1802), Enfield (1807), Jameson (1827), Knowles (1835), Smart (1836), Reid (1844), Craig (1849), Worcester (1859), Cooley (1863), Cull (1864), and all modern lexicographers record *yēs¹*, and Jameson remarked, "It is not probable that a polite speaker would, at this day [1827], even on Mr. Walker's authority, pronounce the word *yēs*, *yis*." In London *yus¹* finds favor with the masses to-day (1918). See Introductory, page xii [As you say; quite so; a word affirming consent!]

The affect *Yeh-eh* (the ugliness of the drawl is not easy to represent), which usurps the place of that interesting vocable, makes its nearest approach to deviating into the decency of a final consonant when it becomes a still more questionable *Yeh-ep*.

HENRY JAMES *The Question of Our Speech* p. 26. [H. M. & CO. '05.]

yesterday: *yēs'tar-dī¹; yēs'ter-dy²; not yis'tar-dā¹ as indicated by Kenrick (1773), Sheridan (1780), Nares (1784), and Scott (1797) [The day preceding to-day]. Compare MONDAY.*

yet: *yēt¹; yēt²; not yit¹ [In addition; besides; further; still].*

yew: *yū¹; yu² [An evergreen European tree or its wood].*

Ygdrasil: *ig'dra-sil¹; yǧ'dra-sil² [In Norse myth, the world-tree which binds together heaven, earth, and hell]. [ment].*

yield: *yild¹; yēld² [The amount that is returned as from labor or investment].*

ylang-ylang: *i-lān'yi-lān'¹; y-lāng'-y-lāng'² [Same as IHLANG-IHLANG].*

yoga [Sans.]: *yō'ga¹; yō'ga² [A religious meditation on the Supreme Being; or (Y-) the system of ascetic philosophy by which such meditation is inculcated].—yogi* [Sans.]: *yō'gi¹; yō'gi² [A follower of the Yoga philosophy].—Yogism:* *yō'gizm¹; yō'gizm² [The doctrines of the Yoga].*

Yolande: *yo-lan'dī¹; yo-lān'de² [A feminine personal name].*

yolk: *yōk¹; yōk²—the l is now silent but was indicated pronounced by Buchanan (1766), Perry (1777), Enfield (1807), and Webster (1828), who gave yelk¹. Compare YELK [The yellow portion of an egg]. [Atonement of the Jews].*

Yom Kippur: *yēm kip'ur¹ or ki-pūr'¹; yēm kip'ur² or ki-pūr'² [The Day of*

Yonge: *yūn¹; yóng² [Eng. family name]. [King of Denmark].*

Yorick: *yēr'ik¹; yōr'ik² [In Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the jester to the*

Yorkshire: *yōrk'shīr¹; yōrk'shūr². Compare SHIRE [Eng. county].*

Yosemite: *yo-sem'i-tī¹; yo-sēm'i-tē² [A national reservation in California].*

you: *yū¹; yō² (emphatic); yu¹; yō² (unemphatic). Compare WOUND (n.) [The person, animal, or thing (as personified) addressed].*

Youghiogheny: *yōk'o-gē'm¹; yōk'o-gē'ny² [River in W., Va., Md., & Pa.].*

young: *yūn¹; yūng² [Being in the early period of life].*

your: *yūr¹, yur² (emphatic); yur¹, yūr² (unemphatic) [Belonging to you].*

yourself: *yur-self¹; yur-sēlf² [You: often intensive or emphatic].*

youth: *yūth¹; yūth² [1. The period when one is young. 2. A young man who has not attained his majority].*

youths: *yūths¹ or yūthz¹; yūths² or yūthz² [Plural of YOUTH].*

2: *ärt, äpe, fāt, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prēy, fērn; hit, Ice; i=ö; i=ö; gō, nōt, ôr, wōn,*

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; lū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

Ypres: i'pr¹; ȳ'pr² [Belg. town].

Ypsilanti: ip¹'si-lan'ti¹; ȳp²'si-lan'ti² [City in Mich.].

Ysaye: i-zā'yə¹; ȳ-sā'ye² [Belg. violinist (1858-)].

Yser: i'zār¹; ȳ'sēr² [River in Belgium].

Yssel: i'sel¹; ȳ'sēl² [One of several rivers in the Netherlands].

yu. This digraph is used to indicate common initial u (yu, as in "unite" yu-nait¹; yu-nit²).

Yucatan: yū'kə-tan¹; yu'ea-tān² [A peninsula and state in S. Mexico].

Yule: yūl¹; yul² [Christmas time or the feast celebrating it].—**Yuletide:** yūl'taid¹; yul'tid² [Christmas time, Dec. 25, celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Christ].

Yves: iv¹; ȳv² [Fr. monk and jurist (1253-1303): used also as a masculine personal name].

Yvetot: iv'tō¹; ȳv'tō² [Fr. town].

Yvon: i'vən¹; ȳ'vōn² [Fr. painter of historic scenes (1817-93)].

Yvonne: i'vən¹; ȳ'vōn² [A feminine personal name].

Yzeure: i'zūr¹; ȳ'zūr² [Fr. town].

Z

z: zī¹; zē². In British usage zed¹, zēd², formerly *izzard*. It is the sign of a hissing or buzzing consonant, beginning a syllable, as in *zealous*, or closing a syllable, as in *buzz*. In this book it is used to indicate its own sound and that of *s* sounding as *z*, as in *zone*, *rose*. A modified form (3) is used to indicate a voiced sh, as in *azure*. See Introductory, pages xxx, xxxi, and compare S. In *rendezvous* the *z* is silent in English.

Zaanaim: zē'a-nū'im¹; za'a-nū'im² [Bible].—**Zaanan:** zē'a-nan¹; zā'a-nān² [Bible].—**Zaanannim:** zē'a-nan'im¹; zā'a-nān'im² [Bible].—**Zaavan:** zē'a-van¹; zā'a-vān² [Bible].—**Zabad:** zē'bad¹; zā'bād² [Bible].—**Zabadaias:** zab'e-dā-yas¹; zāb'a-dā-yas² [Apocrypha].—**Zabadeas:** zab'e-dē'as¹; zāb'a-dē'as² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zabadia:** zab'e-dai'as¹; zāb'a-dī'as² [Douai Bible].—**Zabdiel:** zab'di-el¹; zāb'dī-ēl² [Bible].—**Zabina:** za-bai'na¹; za-bī'na² [Douai Bible].—**Zabud:** zē'bud¹; zā'būd² [Bible].—**Zabulon:** zab'yu-len¹; zāb'yū-lōn² [Bible].

Zacca: zak'i-ai¹; zā'e-a-i² [Bible].—**Zacchæus:** za-kī'us¹; zā-eē'ūs² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Zachée:** zā'shē'ē¹; zā'che²; It. **Zacheo:** dza-kē'o¹; dzā-ēē'o².—**Zacchur, Zaccur:** zak'ur¹; zā'e'ūr² [Bible].—**Zachai:** zak'i-ai¹; zā'e-a-i² [Douai Bible].—**Zacharia:** zak'e-rai'as¹; zā'e-a-rī'as² [Douai Bible].

Zachariah: zak'e-rai'as¹; zā'e-a-rī'as² [Bible and masculine personal name]. **Zach'a-ryt.** Dun. D. Sw. **Zacharias:** zā'ka-rī'as¹; zā'ca-rī'as²; F. **Zacharie:** zā'ka-rī'as¹; zā'cā'rī'as²; G. **Zacharias:** tsāh'a-rī'as¹; tsāh'a-rī'as²; It. **Zaccaria:** dzā'ka-rī'as¹; dzā'cā'rī'as²; L. **Zacharias:** zak'e-rai'as¹; zā'e-a-rī'as²; Sp. **Zacarias:** thā'ka-rī'as¹; thā'cā'rī'as².—**Zacharias:** zak'e-rai'as¹; zā'e-a-rī'as² [Bible].—**Zachary:** zak'e-ri¹; zā'e-a-ry² [Apocrypha].—**Zacher:** zē'kər¹; zā'er² [Bible].—**Zacheus:** zē-kī'us¹; zā-eē'ūs² [Douai Bible].

[planet Jupiter].

Zadkiel: zad'ki-el¹; zād'ki-ēl² [In Jewish antiquities, the angel of the

Zadok: zē'dok¹; zād'ōk² [Bible and masculine personal name]. F. **Zadoc:** zā'dōk¹; zā'dōē²; L. **Zadocus:** ze-dō'kus¹; ze-dō'ēus².—**Zaham:** zē'hām¹; zā'hām² [Bible].—**Zair:** zē'ir¹; zā'ir² [Bible].—**Zalaph:** zē'laf¹; zā'lāf² [Bible].—**Zalmon:**

2: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʊlə, cūre, būt, bŭrn; ōil, bōy; ɡo, ɡem; ɪnk; thɪn, thɪs,

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast, *get*, *prey*; hit, *police*; obey, *gö*; net, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

zal'mon¹; zäl'mon² [Bible].—**Zalmonah**: zal-mō'nā¹; zäl-mō'nā² [Bible].—**Zal-munna**: zal-mun'a¹; zäl-mün'a² [Bible].

Zama: zē'ma¹; zā'ma² [Ancient town in Numidia, N. Africa, where Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal, 202 B. C.].

Zamacois: thā'ma-kō'is¹; thā'mä-eō'is² [Sp. painter (1842-71)].

Zambezi: zam-bi'zi¹ or zam-bē'zi¹; zām-bē'zi² or zām-bē'zi². The first is the common English pronunciation [River in Africa].

Zambis: zam'bis¹; zām'bis² [Apocrypha].—**Zambri**: zam'brai¹; zām'brī² [Apocrypha].—**Zamira**: za-mai'ra¹; za-mi'ra² [Douai Bible].—**Zamzummin**: zam-zum'im¹; zām-zūm'im² [Bible].

Zangwill: zaŋ'wil¹; zäng'wīl² [Eng. novelist (1864-)].

Zanoa: zā-nō'a¹; za-nō'a² [Douai Bible].—**Zanoah**: zā-nō'ā¹; za-nō'ā² [Bible].—**Zanoe**: zā-nō'e¹; za-nō'ē² [Douai Bible].

Zante: zūn'tē¹; zūn'tē² [Gr. province and island of the Ionian group].

zany: zē'ni¹; zā'ny². *Jameson* (1825) & *Knowles* (1835) zan'mi¹ [A buffoon].

Zaphenath-paneah: za'f'i-nath-pa-ni'ā¹; zā'f'e-nath-pa-nē'ā² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zaphnath-paaneah**, **Zaphnath Paaneah**: za'f'nath-pē'a-ni'ā¹; zā'f'nāth-pā'a-nē'ā² [Bible].—**Zaphon**: zē'fēn¹; zā'fōn² [Bible].—**Zara**: zē'ra¹ or zā'ra¹; zā'ra² or zā'ra² [Bible].—**Zaraces**: zar'a-siz¹; zār'a-çēs² [Apocrypha].—**Zarah**: zē'rā¹ or zā'rā¹; zār'rā² or zā'rā² [Bible].—**Zarahi**: zar'a-hai¹; zār'a-hi² [Douai Bible].—**Zarahias**: zar'a-hai'as¹; zār'a-hi'as² [Douai Bible].—**Zarai**: zē'ri-ai¹ or zē'rai¹; zā'ra-i² or zā'ri² [Douai Bible].—**Zarais**: za-rai'as¹ or za-rē'as¹; za-rī'as² or za-rā'as² [Apocrypha].—**Zarakes**: zar'a-kiz¹; zār'a-kēs² [Apocrypha].

Zarate: thā-rā'tē¹; thā-rā'tē² [Sp. historian (1493?-1558?)].

[ASTER].

Zarathustra: zā'ra-thūs'tra¹; zā'ra-thūs'tra² [Iranian form of Gr. ZORO-]

Zardeus: zar-dī'us¹; zār-dē'ūs² [Apocrypha].—**Zareah**: zē'ri-ā¹; zā're-ā² [Bible].—**Zareathites**: zā'ri-ath-its¹; zā're-āth-its² [Bible].—**Zared**: zē're¹; zā'rēd² [Bible].—**Zarephath**: zar'i-fath¹; zār'e-fāth² [Bible].—**Zaretan**: zar'i-tan¹; zār'e-tān² [Bible].—**Zarethan**: zar'i-than¹; zār'e-thān² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zareth-shahar**, **Zareth Shahar**: zē'reth-shā'har¹; zār'reth-shā'hār² [Bible].—**Zarithes**: zār'haits¹; zār'hits² [Bible].—**Zartanah**: zar-te'nā¹ or zār'tē-nā¹; zār-tā'nā² or zār'tā-nā² [Bible].—**Zarthan**: zār'than¹; zār'than² [Bible].—**Zathoe**: za-thō'i¹ or za-thō-o¹; za-thō'e² or zāth'o-ē² [Apocrypha].—**Zathoes**: za-thō'iz¹; za-thō'ēs² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zatthu**: zat'chū¹; zāt'thū² [Bible].—**Zattu**: zat'yū¹; zāt'yū² [Bible].

Zauberflöte [Ger.]: tsau'ber-flū'tē¹; tsou'ber-flū'tē² ["The Magic Flute," an opera by Mozart].

Zavan: zē'van¹; zā'van² [Bible].

zayat [Burmese]: zā'yat¹; zā'yāt² [A caravansary for travelers].

Zaza: zē'za¹; zā'za². *Cheyne* zā'za¹ [Bible].

zeal: zil¹; zēl² [Intense but disinterested devotion to a cause or person].—**zealot**: zel'ot¹; zēl'ot². By *Bailey* (1732), *Johnson* (1755), *Fenning* (1760), *Ash* (1775), *Marriott* (1780) *zealot*, which, by analogy with the marking of *zebra*, indicates *ze'let* [One who is ardently devoted to a person or cause].—**zealous**: zel'us¹; zēl'ūs²; *not* zī'us¹. *W. & W.* zel'us¹. By *Ash* (1775) and *Marriott* (1780) *zeal'ous*.

Zebadiah: zeb'a-dai'ā¹; zēb'a-dī'ā² [Bible].—**Zebah**: zī'bā¹; zē'bā² [Bible].—**Zebaim**: zē'bē'im¹; zē'bā'im² [Bible].—**Zebedee**: zeb'i-dī¹; zēb'e-dē² [Bible].—**Zebedel**: zeb'i-dī'ā¹; zēb'e-dē'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Zebedia**: zeb'i-dai'ā¹; zēb'e-dī'ā² [Douai Bible].—**Zebec**: zeb'i-rī¹; zēb'e-ē² [Douai Bible].—**Zebida**: zeb'i-dā¹ or

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prey, fern; hīt, Ice; ī=ē; ī=ē; gö, nōt, ör, wón,

1: ə = final; ɪ = habit; aɪsle; au = out; ɔɪl; iŋ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; chin, this.

zi-bai'daɪ; zɛb'i'daɪ or ze-bi'daɪ [Douai Bible].—**Zebidah**: zɛb'i-dāɪ; zɛb'i-dāɪ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zebina**: zi-bai'naɪ; ze-bi'naɪ [Bible].—**Zeboim**: zi-bai'im; ze-bi'im [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zeboim**: zi-bō'im; ze-bō'im [Bible].

zebra: zi'braɪ; zɛ'braɪ; *not* zɛb'rəɪ as sometimes heard in England [An African ass-like quadruped with a striped body and legs]. [burro dam].

zebrass: zi'brasɪ; zɛ'brāsɪ; *not* zɛb'rasɪ [The offspring of a zebra sire and

zebrine: zi'brinɪ; zɛ'brɪnɪ, *Standard & C.; E., I., St., & W.* zi'brainɪ [Resembling a zebra]. [sire and a mare].

zebrule: zi'brulɪ; zɛ'brulɪ [A hybrid quadruped, the offspring of a zebra

zebu: zi'biuɪ; zɛ'buɪ [The Indian ox].

Zebu: zi'biuɪ; zɛ'buɪ [Same as CEBU].

Zebudah: zi-biū'dāɪ; ze-bū'dāɪ [Bible].—**Zebul**: zi'būlɪ; zɛ'būlɪ [Bible].

—**Zebulonite(s)**: zɛb'yū-lən-aɪt(s)ɪ; zɛb'yū-lən-it(s)ɪ [Bible].—**Zebulun**: zɛb'yū-lunɪ; zɛb'yū-lunɪ [Bible].—**Zebulonite**: zɛb'yū-lun-aɪt; zɛb'yū-lun-itɪ [Bible].—**Zechariah**: zɛk'ə-raɪ'āɪ; zɛk'ə-rɪ'āɪ [Bible and masculine personal name].

Zechonius: zi-kō'ni-usɪ; ze-cō'ni-ūsɪ [Apocrypha].—**Zechrius**: zɛk'ri-usɪ; zɛk'ri-ūsɪ [Apocrypha].—**Zedad**: zi'dadɪ; zɛ'dādɪ [Bible].—**Zedechias**: zɛd'ɪ-kai'əsɪ; zɛd'ə-cɪ'asɪ [Apocrypha].—**Zedekiah**: zɛd'ɪ-kai'āɪ; zɛd'ə-cɪ'āɪ [Bible].—**Zeeb**: zi'ebɪ; zɛ'ēbɪ [Bible].

Zeebrugge: zɛ'brʊg'əɪ; zɛ'brʊg'əɪ [Belg. seaport].

zeitgeist: tsait'gaɪstɪ; tsɪt'gɪstɪ [The spirit of the time].

Zela: zi'ləɪ; zɛ'lāɪ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zelah**: zi'lāɪ; zɛ'lāɪ [Bible].—**Zeleg**: zi'lekɪ; zɛ'lekɪ [Bible].—**Zelophehad**: zi-lō'fi-hadɪ; ze-lō'fe-hādɪ [Bible].—**Zelotes**: zi-lō'tizɪ; ze-lō'tɛsɪ [Bible].—**Zelzah**: zɛl'zāɪ; zɛl'zāɪ [Bible].—**Zemariam**: zɛm'ə-rə'imɪ; zɛm'ə-rā'imɪ [Bible].—**Zemarite**: zɛm'ə-raɪtɪ; zɛm'ə-rɪtɪ [Bible].

zemindar, zamindar: zɛ-mɪn-dār'ɪ; ze-mɪn-dār'ɪ, *Standard & W.; C.* zem'in-dār'ɪ; *E., I., & W.* zem-in-dār'ɪ; *St.* zem'in-dār'ɪ. [A native landholder in British India].

Zemira: zi-mai'raɪ; ze-mi'raɪ [Bible].—**Zemirah**: zi-mai'rāɪ; ze-mi'rāɪ [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zenan**: zi'nənɪ; zɛ'nanɪ [Bible]. [women in a home].

zenana: zɛ-nō'nəɪ; ze-nā'naɪ [In India, the apartments set aside for the

Zenas: zi'nəsɪ; zɛ'nasɪ [Bible and masculine personal name].

zenith: zi'nɪθɪ, *Standard, C., I., W., & W.*, or zen'ithɪ, *E., St., & Concise Oxford*; zɛ'nɪθɪ or zɛn'ithɪ. By Bailey (1732), Johnson (1755), Entick (1764), Ash (1775), Rees (1826), Jamieson (1827), Smart (1840), and Craig (1849) zen'ithɪ; but by Johnston (1764), Buchanan (1766), Kenrick (1773), Perry (1777), Sheridan (1780), Scott (1797) zi'nɪθɪ. [The point in the celestial sphere situated directly overhead].

Zeno: zi'noɪ; zɛ'noɪ [Gr. philosopher (342?-270? B. C.)].

Zenobia: zi-nō'bi-aɪ; ze-nō'bi-aɪ [A feminine personal name]. **F. Zénobie**: zɛ'nō'bi-aɪ; zɛ'nō'bi-aɪ; *It. Zenobia*: dzɛ-nō'bi-aɪ; dzɛ-nō'bi-aɪ.

Zephaniah: zɛf'ə-naɪ'āɪ; zɛf'ə-nɪ'āɪ [Bible name].—**Zephath**: zi'fathɪ; zɛ'fathɪ [Bible].—**Zephathah**: zɛf'ə-thāɪ; zɛf'ə-thāɪ [Bible].—**Zephi**: zi'faiɪ; zɛ'fiɪ [Bible].—**Zepho**: zi'foɪ; zɛ'foɪ [Bible].—**Zephon**: zi'fɔnɪ; zɛ'fɔnɪ [Bible].—**Zephrona**: zi-frō'naɪ; ze-frō'naɪ [Douai Bible].

zephyr: zɛf'ərɪ; zɛf'ɪrɪ [The west wind].

Zephyrus: zɛf'ɪ-rusɪ; zɛf'y-rūsɪ [In myth, the west wind personified as the mildest and gentlest of all woodland deities].

z.: wɒlf, dɒ; bōōk, bōōt; full, rʊl, cʊre, bʊt, bʊrn; ōll, bōy; go, gɛm; ɪnk; thin, this.

1: artistic, *ärt*; fat, *färe*; fast; get, *präy*; hit, *pölice*; obey, *gö*; not, *ör*; full, *rüle*; but, *börn*;

Zeppelin: tsep^uä-lin¹; tsép^eä-lin². Frequently heard in the United States zep^aä-lin¹ and even zep^uä-lin¹ [Ger. general; inventor of dirigible airship (1838-)].

Zer: zör¹; zër² [Bible].—**Zerah**: zîr¹ä¹; zër²ä² [Bible].—**Zerahiah**: zer^u-ä-hai¹ä¹; zër²-ä-hi¹ä² [Bible].—**Zered**: zîr¹ed¹; zër²ed² [Bible].—**Zereda**: zer¹-ä-dä¹ or zîr¹-dä¹; zër²-ä-dä² or zîr²-dä² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zeredathah**: zer¹-ä-dä¹thä¹; zër²-ä-dä²thä² [Bible].—**Zereth**: zer¹-ä-rä¹th¹ or zîr¹-ä-rä¹th¹; zër²-ä-rä²th² or zîr²-ä-rä²th² [Bible].—**Zeresh**: zîr¹esh¹; zër²esh² [Bible].—**Zereth**: zîr¹eth¹; zër²eth² [Bible].—**Zeri**: zîr¹äi¹; zër²äi² [Bible].

Zermatt: zer^umat¹ or tser^umät¹; zër^umät² or tsër^umät² [Swiss mountain resort].

Zeror: zîr¹rör¹; zër²rör² [Bible].—**Zeruah**: zîr¹-rû¹ä¹; zër²-rû²ä² [Bible].—**Zerubbabel**: zer^u-rub¹-ä-bel¹; zër²-rub²-ä-bël² [Bible].—**Zeruiah**: zer^u-yü¹-äi¹ä¹ or zîr¹-yü¹ä¹; zër²-yü²-äi²ä² or zîr²-yü²ä² [Bible].—**Zetham**: zîr¹thäm¹; zër²thäm² [Bible].—**Zethan**: zîr¹thän¹; zër²thän² [Bible].—**Zethar**: zîr¹thär¹; zër²thär² [Bible].

Zetes: zîr¹tiz¹; zër²tēs² [In myth, one of the sons of Boreas and an Argonaut].

Zethua: zîr¹-thiü¹ä¹; zër²-thiü²ä² [Douai Bible].

Zethus: zîr¹thus¹; zër²thūs² [In Gr. myth, a son of Zeus and the brother

zeugma: zîüg¹ma¹; züg²ma² [In grammar, a figure in which an adjective or verb modifies or governs two nouns; as "Love overcame poverty; loyalty, temptation; and devotion, selfishness"']. [Greeks].

Zeus: zîüs¹; zūs²; *not* zîüs¹, *nor* zūs² [In myth, the supreme deity of the

Zeuss: tseis¹; tsöis² [Ger. philologist (1806-56)].

Zeuxis: zîüks¹is¹; züks²is² [Gr. painter (450?-396?)].

zh: This digraph, used in Key 2, is indicated by 3 in Key 1. It is assumed in analogy with sh, for the elementary sonant corresponding with the sh. It is the sound of *sz* (=zy) in *-sion* after an accented vowel, as in *occasion*, *vision*, etc., and of the *sz* (=zy) implied in *su* as in *composure* (=kom-pö'zyur¹, kom-pö'zur¹; cöm-pö'zhur²), *pleasure*, etc., *casual*, etc. See Introductory, page xxx.

Zla: zai¹ä¹; zî¹ä² [Bible].—**Zibeon**: zîb¹-ä-n¹; zîb²-ä-n² [Bible].—**Zibia**: zîb¹-äi¹; zîb²-äi² [Bible].—**Zibiah**: zîb¹-äi¹; zîb²-äi² [Bible].—**Zichri**: zîr¹äi¹; zër²äi² [Bible].—**Ziddim**: zîd¹im¹; zîd²im² [Bible].—**Zidkiah**: zîd¹-kai¹jä¹; zîd²-kai²jä² [Bible].—**Zidon**: zai¹den¹; zî¹don² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zidonians**: zai¹-dö¹-ni¹-änz¹; zî²-dö²-ni²-ans² [Bible].

Ziem: zîm¹; zëm² [Fr. painter (1821-1911)].

Zif: zîf¹; zîf² [A month of the Hebrew calendar].

Ziha: zî¹hä¹; zî²hä² [Bible].—**Ziklag**: zîk¹lag¹; zîk²låg² [Bible].—**Zillah**: zîl¹äi¹; zîl²äi² [Bible].—**Zillethai**: zîl¹-thai¹; zîl²-thi² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zilpah**: zîl¹-päi¹; zîl²päi² [Bible].—**Zilthai**: zîl¹thai¹ or zîl¹thi¹-ai¹; zîl²thi² or zîl²thi²-äi² [Bible].—**Zimamah**: zîm¹äi¹; zîm²äi² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zimran**: zîm¹ran¹; zîm²ran² [Bible].—**Zimri**: zîm¹rai¹; zîm²rai² [Bible].—**Zin**: zîni¹; zîni² [Bible].—**Zina**: zai¹näi¹; zî²näi² [Bible].

zinc: zînk¹; zîne² [A bluish-white metallic element].—**zincic**: zînk¹ik¹; zîne²ic² [Relating to, or derived from zinc].

Zion: zai¹än¹; zî¹ön² [Bible].—**Zior**: zai¹er¹; zî²ör² [Bible].—**Ziph**: zîf¹; zîf² [Bible].—**Ziphah**: zîf¹äi¹; zîf²äi² [Bible].—**Ziphim**: zîf¹im¹; zîf²im² [Bible].—**Ziphion**: zîf¹-än¹; zîf²-ön² [Bible].—**Ziphites**: zîf¹äi¹äi¹; zîf²äi²äi² [Bible].—**Ziphron**: zîf¹ren¹; zîf²ren² [Bible].—**Zippor**: zîp¹er¹; zîp²er² [Bible].—**Zipporah**: zîp¹-ö¹rä¹; zîp²-ö²rä² [Bible].

zither, zithern: zîth¹är¹, zîth²er²; zîth¹ärn¹, zîth²ern² [A stringed musical

2: ärt, äpe, fät, färe, fäst, whät, äll; mē, gēt, prgy, fērn; hīt, īce; ī=ē; ī=ä; gö, nōt, ör, wōn,

l: ə = final; i = habit; aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; thin, this.

Zithri: zith'rai¹; zith'rī² [Bible].—**Ziv:** ziv¹; ziv² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Ziz:** ziz¹; ziz² [Bible].—**Ziza:** zai'zə¹; zi'zə² [Bible].—**Zizah:** zai'zā¹; zi'zā² [Bible].

Zoan: zō'an¹; zō'an² [Bible].—**Zoar:** zō'ar¹; zō'ār² [Bible].—**Zoba:** zō'-ba¹; zō'ba² [Bible].—**Zobebah:** zo-bi'bā¹; zo-bē'bū² [Bible].

Zobeldah: zo-bē'da¹ or zo-bai'da¹; zo-bē'dā² or zo-bī'dā² [Wife of Harun-al-Raschid (765?-831)].

Zobeide: zo-bē'da¹ or zo-bai'da¹; zo-bē'de² or zo-bī'de² [A female character in the "Arabian Nights"].

zoete: zō'el¹; zō'el² [Same as socle].

zodiac: zō'di-ak¹; zō'di-äe². Sheridan (1780) zō'jek¹ [An imaginary belt encircling the heavens].—**zodiacal:** zo-dai'a-kal¹; zo-dī'a-cal².

Zohar: zō'har¹; zō'här² [Bible].—**Zoheth:** zō'hēth¹; zō'hēth² [Bible].

Zola: zō'lā¹ or (*Anglice*) zō'lā¹; zō'lā² or (*Anglice*) zō'lā² [Fr. novelist (1840-1902)].

zollverein [Ger.]: tsöl'fär-ain¹; tsöl'fer-īn² [A trade-league or customs-union].

zone: zōn¹; zōn² [A region of the earth between two parallels of latitude].

zo: zū¹; zō²; not zō¹ [A zoological garden].

zoography: zo-eg'ra-fī¹; zo-ög'ra-fy² [Descriptive zoology].—**zoologic:** zō'o-lej'ik¹; zō'o-lög'ie² [Zoological].—**zoological:** zō'o-lej'i-kal¹; zō'o-lög'i-cal² [Relating to zoology].—**zoologist:** zo-el'o-jist¹; zo-öl'o-gist² [One versed in zoology].

zoology: zo-el'o-jī¹; zo-öl'o-gy² [The branch of biology treating of animals].

Zoom: zō'em¹; zō'öm² [Douai Bible].

zoophoric: zō'o-för'ik¹; zō'o-för'ie². Ash (1775), Webster (1828), and Craig (1849) zo-ef'o-nk¹ [Bearing or supporting the figures of animals or men].

zoophyte: zō'o-fait¹; zō'o-fyt²; not zū'o-fait¹ [An invertebrate animal resembling a plant in form or in mode of growth].—**zoophytology:** zo-ef'i-tel'o-jī¹; zo-öl'y-töl'o-gy² [A branch of zoology treating of the zoophytes].

Zophah: zō'fā¹; zō'fā² [Bible].—**Zophai:** zō'fai¹ or zō'fi-ai¹; zō'fi² or zō'-fa-i² [Bible].—**Zophar:** zō'fär¹; zō'far² [Bible].

Zophiel: zō'fi-el¹; zō'fi-öl² [A cherub in Milton's "Paradise Lost"].

Zophim: zō'fim¹; zō'fīm² [Bible].—**Zorah:** zō'rā¹; zō'rā² [Bible].—**Zorathites:** zō'rāth-its¹; zō'rāth-its² [Bible (R. V.)].—**Zoreah:** zō'ri-ā¹; zō're-ä² [Bible].—**Zorites:** zō'rait¹; zō'rīts² [Bible].

Zoroaster: zō'ro-as'tar¹; zō'ro-äs'ter² [Traditional founder of the ancient Irano-Persian religion, fl. about 600 B. C.].

Zorobabel: zo-reb'[or -röb']a-bel¹; zo-röb'[or -röb']a-böl² [Bible].

Zorrilla y Moral: tho-rī'lyā i mo-rāl¹; tho-rī'lyā y mo-rāl² [Sp. poet and dramatist (1817-93)].

Zorzelleus: zör-zel'yūs¹ or zör-zel'i-us¹; zör-zäl'yūs² or zör-zäl'e-üs² [Bible (R. V.)].

Zouave: zu-āv¹; zu-äv². E. & St. zwāv¹ [A French infantryman].

Zschokke: chō'kə¹; chō'ke² [Ger. writer (1771-1848)].

Zuar: zū'ar¹; zu'ar² [Bible].

2: wöl, dğ; böök, bööt; full, ryle, cüre, lūt, būrn; öll, böy; go, gem; ink; thin, this.

1: ărtistă, ărt; fat, fâre; fâst; get, prĕy; hit, police; obey, gō; net, őr; full, rŭle; but, bŭrn; 1: ă = final; 1 = habit; ălsle; ău = out; ăil; ău = teud; ăin; go; ă = sing; ăin, ăis.

Zuccarelli: tsuk'ka-rel'li¹; tsue'eā-rel'li² [It. painter in Eng. (1702-1788). one of the original members of the Royal Academy, London]. [astic].

zucchetto [It.]: tsuk-ket'to¹; tsue-ēt'to² [A skull-cap worn by an ecclesi-]

Zuider Zee, Zuyder Zee: zai'dar zi¹ or (Dutch) zei'dar zē¹; zi'der zē² or (Dutch) zōy'der zē² [A gulf of the North Sea in N. W. Netherlands].

Zukertort: tsu'kar-tōrt¹; tsu'ker-tōrt² [Polish chess-player (1842-88)].

Zuleika: zū-lē'ka¹ or zū-lai'ka¹; zū-lē'kā² or zū-lī'kā² [The heroine of Byron's poem "The Bride of Abydos"].

Zuloaga: thū'lō-ā'ga¹; thū'lō-ā'gā² [Sp. painter (1870-)].

Zulu: zū'lū¹; zū'lū² [A member of an African tribe].

Zumpe: tsum'pē¹; tsum'pē² [Ger. composer of music (1850-1903)].

Zumpt: tsumpt¹; tsumpt² [Ger. philologists (1) (1792-1849); (2) 1815-77].

Zuñi: zū'nyī¹; zū'nyī² [Amerind tribe of New Mexico].—**Zuñian:** zū'nyī-an¹; zū'nyī-an² [Relating to the Zuñi]. [modern Jewish science].

Zunz: tsunts¹; tsunts² [Ger. scholar and educator (1794-1886), founder of

Zuph: zuf¹; zūf² [Bible].—**Zur:** zūr¹; zūr² [Bible].

Zurich: zū'rik¹; zū'rie² [Swiss city and lake].

Zuriel: ziū'ri-el¹; zū'ri-ēl² [Bible].—**Zurishaddai:** ziū'ri-shad'i-ai¹ or ziū'n-shad'ai¹; zū'ri-shad'a-i² or zū'ri-shad'i² [Bible].

Zutphen: zut'fen¹; zūt'fēn² [Town in the Netherlands].

Zuzim: ziū'zim¹; zū'zim² [Bible (R. V.)].

zwieback [Ger.]: tsvī'bak¹; tsvē'bāk²; but frequently heard swī'bak¹ in an effort to Anglicize the word [A well-baked wheat bread].

Zwingli: zwin'h¹ or tsving'li¹; zwing'h² or tsving'li² [Swiss Protestant reformer (1484-1531)].—**Zwinglian:** zwin'gh-en¹; zwin'gh-an² [n. A follower of Zwingli].

Zwolle: zvel'a¹; zvōl'e² [A town in the Netherlands].

zygapophysis: zig'a-pef'i-sis¹; zyg'a-pōf'y-sīs², *Standard, I., & W.; C. & E.* zai-ga-pef'i-sis¹; *St.* zig'a-pef'i-sis¹ [One of the joints of the spinal column].

zygodactylous: zai'go-dak'ti-lus¹; zyg'go-dāē'ty-lūs² [Having toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind, as a woodpecker].

zyme: zaim¹; zym²; not zai'mi¹ [1. A ferment. 2. A disease-germ supposed to cause zymotic disease].—**zymic:** zai'mik¹ or zim'ik¹; zymic² or zym'ic² [Relating to or produced by fermentation]. [changes into a chemical ferment].

zymogen: zai'mo-jen¹; zy'mo-gēn² [A substance that develops by internal

zymosis: zai-mō'sis¹; zy-mō'sis² [1. Any form of fermentation. 2. A contagious or infectious disease caused by fermentation. See **zyme**].—**zymotic:** zai-mō'tik¹; zy-mō'tic² [Relating to or caused by fermentation].

zymurgy: zai'mūr-jī¹; zy'mūr-gy² [A branch of chemistry that treats of the production of fermentation].

zythum: zai'thum¹ or zi'thum¹; zy'thum² or zy'thum² [An ancient Egyptian malt liquor].

2: ărt, ăpe, ăft, ăfăre, ăst, what, ăll; mē, gēt, prey, fērn; hit, Ice; 1=ē; 1=ē; gō, nōt, őr, wōn.
2: wōlf, dē; bōok, bōot; full, rŭle, cŭre, bŭt, bŭrn; ăil, bōy; gō, gēm; ănk; thin, this.

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